

The Manor of Well and Snape



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THOMAS HORSFALL, M.R.C.S.

NOTES
II
ON THE
MANOR OF
WELL AND SNAPE

IN THE
NORTH RIDING OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

COMPILED BY (THE LATE)
THOMAS HORSFALL,
—
M.R.C.S. Eng.

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1912.

Dedication.

TO ALL WHO DWELL THEREIN.

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P R E F A C E .

MANY years ago, when quite a small boy, I was allowed my first view of Snape Castle. I can distinctly remember seeing it on a glorious afternoon in summer. I had approached it from Well, and still retain the impression that the appearance of the structure, clearly revealed in brilliant sunshine, made upon my mind. Though known to me by reading, the picture gave rise to a play of imagination, never since forgotten, that left me with an abiding interest in everything connected with its history. Already familiar with the church and hospital of Well, and especially with the shields of arms on the walls of the latter building, the Nevilles, Cecils, and the great families with which they were associated, roused my curiosity, and gave me a zest for the search for information concerning them, of which these Notes are the result. Circumstances decided that my later life should be spent in close proximity to the enchanting scene of my childhood. The routine of duty afforded me ample scope for enlarging upon my early researches, and gave me opportunities of viewing the scenes that had attracted my boyish curiosity, at all hours and under many and most varied circumstances. These Notes on the history of the manor of Snape and Well embody the result of my investigations, and, though I am keenly conscious that they are lacking in literary pretension, and are presented in a crude and imperfect form, I dedicate them to the inhabitants of the manor in the hope that they may add interest to the past history of the parish. If they give one tithe of the pleasure to others that I have derived from their compilation, I shall

be amply repaid. I adopted the title from the formula used in recording the sessions of the Courts of the manor, in which the villages appear as members of the manor of Snape and Well. Owing to the fact that I had originally no intention of publishing the Notes, and that they contain the result of much desultory reading, many references have been overlooked, and matter has been introduced from forgotten sources. If any of these should be recognised, I can only express to their authors my acknowledgments of the help so obtained, and my regret at the apparent lack of courtesy exhibited.

I have much pleasure in gratefully acknowledging the kind assistance of many friends in various directions, whose names are too numerous for individual mention. My thanks are specially due to Mr. C. C. Hodges, of Hexham, for the architectural description of Well Church; to Mr. H. B. McCall, F.S.A., for the preparation of the plan of the church, and for suggestions and help in other matters; to Mr. J. G. Gradon, for permission to use the block of the font-cover at Well; to the Rev. T. F. Redmayne, M.A., Vicar of the parish, for enabling me to examine the registers and other documents in his custody, and for an unwearying interest and help in the progress of the Notes, and supplying most of the illustrations. Finally, I would express my obligation to the late Dr. T. P. Fothergill, of Bedale, whose exhaustive knowledge and eloquent appreciation of the antiquities, history, and folklore of the district proved a great incentive to myself to persevere with the task that I had taken in hand.

THOMAS HORSFALL.

BEDALE,

29th February, 1912.

NOTE.

IN laying before the public this unfinished history of Well and Snape—unfinished because of illness and early death—I give to the reader the hobby and loving labour of many years' research, accurate and verified so far as time has allowed, by our friend "Dr. Tom," as he was known throughout a large rural district.

He was beloved, because he was as much a friend as doctor, for his genial, encouraging, hopeful manner, and personality, giving the same careful attention and advice to rich and poor alike. He loved the district, and his heart was in the old-world spot which he describes so fully.

He was one of those we are the better for meeting and knowing; naturalist, historian, genial, "a man," but as tender as a woman, and an earnest Churchman and Christian; his heart in his work, the people, and the district; a true and loyal friend; he was a part of our district, one whose call and cheery manner lightened many a downcast soul, and brightened the path to the other world.

We heartily commend his book to all as the lasting memorial of a useful and unselfish life given for others—a labour of love as was his life in every sense.

F. REDMAYNE

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27. SEAL OF ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL.
28. THE OLD HOND, *or* WELL HALL. L

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

A. J.	Archæological Journal.
Al. Ox.	Foster's "Alumni Oxoniensis."
Cal. A. D.	Calendar of Ancient Deeds.
Cal. C. R.	Close Rolls.
Cal. Inq. A. Q. D.	Inquisitions Ad Quod Damnum.
Cal. Inq. P. M.	Post Mortem.
Cal. P. R.	Patent Rolls.
Cal. S. P.	State Papers.
D.A.S.	Durham Archæological Society.
D. N. B.	Dictionary of National Biography.
Fisher	John Fisher, author of "The History and Antiquities of Masham and Mashamshire."
Gale	Roger Gale (1672-1744), author of "The Register of the Honour of Richmond."
Inq. P. M.	Inquisition Post Mortem.
J. B. A. A.	Journal of the British Architectural Association.
Longstaffe	W. H. D. Longstaffe, author of "Richmondshire; its Ancient Lords and Edifices."
Mon. Ang.	Monasticon Anglicanum.
N. R. Recs.	North Riding Records.
P. R.	Parish Registers of Well, unless otherwise stated.
S. S.	Publications of the Surtees Society.
Test. Ebor.	Testamenta Eboracensia (Yorkshire Wills)
Test. Vetust.	Testamenta Vetusta (1826).
T.R.	Treasury Receipts.
T.R.E.	Tempore Regis Edwardi.
Whitaker	T. D. Whitaker, F.S.A., author of "History of Richmondshire."
Willement	T. Willement, author of "Regal Heraldry; the Armorial Insignia of the Kings and Queens of England" (1821); and "Heraldic Notes on Canterbury Cathedral."
Y. A. J.	Yorkshire Archæological Journal.
Y. A. S. Rec. S.	Society (Record Series).

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY. EARLY LORDS OF MIDDLEHAM.

SITUATED near to the south-western boundary of the North Riding of Yorkshire, the village of Well occupies a picturesque position on the eastern slope of the ridge of high land which separates the valley of the Yore from the Vale of Mowbray. It owes its name to a spring, or Holy well, which, rising in its vicinity, was reverently dedicated to St. Michael by the early Christians.

The village is chiefly interesting by reason of its association with the Nevilles of Raby and Middleham; and, more especially, with the branch of that great family that was distinguished by the possession of the title and barony of Latimer. The parish church, a spacious structure, chiefly of the Decorated period, contains several memorials of the Nevilles. A twelfth-century manor-house, which was included in the schedule of property with which Ralph Neville, lord of Middleham, endowed the Hospital of St. Michael the Archangel, which he founded in 1342, was then adapted to the purposes of the charity, and is now incorporated in the Hall. The hospital, or alms-house, in Church Street, still exercises Lord Neville's charitable behests under modern regulations.

The road from Bedale to Ripon, after passing the vicarage, intersects the village, and makes a double curve in ascending the hill which leads to the higher ground above it. The portion of the road between the curves is known as Well Bank,¹ and, from its upper part, a charming view of the village is obtained. The Hall and church lie below the spectator, the Vale of Mowbray occupies the middle distance, whilst the Cleveland and Hambleton Hills supply the background, and complete the picture. From the summit of the bank the road is known as Phlashetts Lane, and runs in a southerly direction, passing Mowbray Hill on the west, and Well Scaur limestone quarries on the east, to Cayberry Bank, where it crosses the road from Masham to Nosterfield, and passes on to Tanfield. The highest

¹ This probably supplied the surname —“del Banck”—of William, Simon, and John, three of the inhabitants of

Well, who paid their shares of the subsidy granted to Edward I, by the Parliament of Lincoln, 1300-1.

point of Phlashedts Lane affords a magnificent panoramic view of the Vales of Mowbray and York, the Cleveland, Hambleton, and Howardian Hills.

The road from Masham enters the village from the south-west. Passing St. Michael's Well and the grounds of Holly Hill, it divides opposite the lodge, where a short branch rises to the upper part of Well Bank, whilst the main road descends the hill into Mill End, so-called from the mill that once plied its labours there. Below the point where the Bedale road emerges from the north is Church Street, the continuation of the road from Masham, which, running in an easterly direction, passes the entrance to the Hall, St. Michael's Hospital, the church, and the school. It then traverses Langwith Common, and, as Langwith Lane, eventually joins the road to Carthorpe. Not the least interesting feature of the village is the brook, which, spanned by many tiny bridges (mostly old grave-stones), flows from the tarn at Holly Hill, down Mill End and Church Street, to Langwith bridge, where it joins Low Park beck, a rivulet that receives the waters of the adjoining lands, and, under the names of the Goit, Lady Beck, and the Healam, conveys them to the Swale.

A Roman military road, which connected the important station of Isurium (Aldborough) with the camps of Bracchium (Bainbridge), traversed the country to the south-west of the site of the later Saxon vill of Well. This fact probably accounts for the discovery of traces of a small Roman settlement in the immediate vicinity of the village. Early in the nineteenth century a tessellated pavement was found. A portion of a second pavement, now preserved in the church, was disclosed in Mill End Garth, in 1859, when excavating for the ram which supplies water to Mowbray Hill. A more recent discovery was made in 1876, when a pipe was being laid from the spring near St. Michael's Well to the Vicarage. The trench crossed the corner of a bath, the floor of which was about two feet below the surface. The Rev. W. C. Lukis, of Wath, made a careful examination of the site, and published the following description of the remains in vol. vii (1882) of the *Yorkshire Archæological Society's Journal* :—

“ In September, 1876, when a trench was cut across Mill End Garth for conveying water to the Vicarage House, the workmen uncovered a small portion of a Roman tessellated pavement. It lay at the depth of two feet below the turf, and the part which was laid bare was three feet

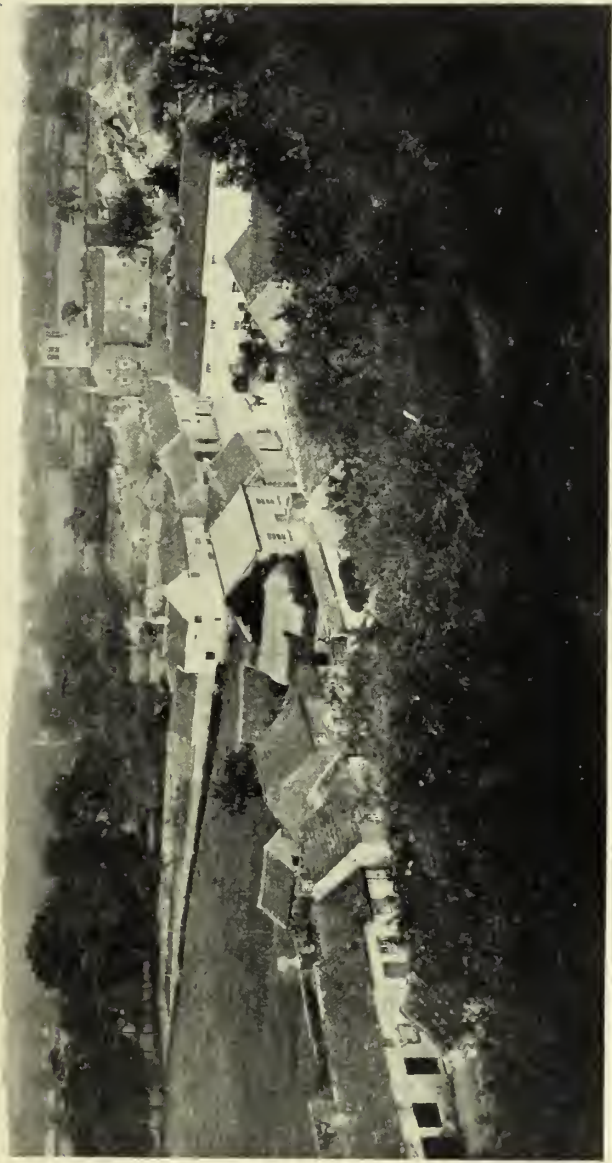


Plate 2.—WELL, FROM THE BANK.

six inches long by one foot six inches wide, and in a perfect state of preservation. The floor of the whole apartment is probably entire, as the field has always been under grass. The wall which bounds the room is one foot four inches in height, and coated with pink plaster one inch and three-quarters in thickness. The distance from wall to wall, traversed by the trench, is nine feet seven inches. All round the room, at the junction of the pavement with the wall, there is a projecting plain moulding of cement, four inches wide and two inches deep. The pavement is composed of red brick tesserae, bordered with large cubes of grey stone. The room is built east and west, and is forty-six yards east from the garth wall, and seven yards south from a small water-course, which flows at the foot of a hedge. Over the pavement I found the bones of an infant, and one vertebral bone of an adult; and among the rubbish part of a circular hypocaust pillar brick, besides many fragments of roofing slates."

Sir Frederick Milbank made some further excavations, in 1888, when a leaden pipe was found connected with the chamber described by Mr. Lukis. The plant vervain (*verbena officinalis*), a herb formerly used by our pagan forebears in their sacrificial ceremonies, flourishes in the limestone soil in the immediate neighbourhood of the garth in which the foundations were found. It is known locally as "The Roman Plant."

In addition to the township of Well, the ecclesiastical parish includes the neighbouring village of Snape, the mansion of Thorp Perrow, with its parks and appurtenances, and a number of outlying farms. Snape lies a little over a mile to the north of Well, at a short distance from the road leading to Bedale. Dr. Whitaker suggested that the village derived its name from the Saxon word "Cnaep," which signifies "the brow or projection of a hill." It seems more probable that the name had some reference to the proximity of "The Mires," a tract of marshy land, lying to the east of the village, which was drained early in the nineteenth century. The road, which connects the village with the highway from Well to Bedale, passes through a fine avenue of lime trees. The principal object of interest is the Castle, formerly the seat of the Nevilles, Lords Latimer, which stands at the western extremity of the village, and recalls several incidents of historical note. It was for a time the home of Catherine Parr, who, after the death of her husband, John Neville, third Lord Latimer of Snape, in 1543, became the sixth, and, happily, the surviving Queen of Henry VIII.

The village extends in an easterly direction, and consists of two roads separated by a narrow strip of green, on the southern margin of which the tiny Roskell beck runs eastward

to the Mires. At the western end of the village stands the cross, erected by the tenants to the memory of Lady Augusta Milbank, who died in 1874. The Institute, erected in 1885 by Miss Edith Milbank, in memory of her father and grandfather, the late M. W. Vane and Mark Milbank, Esquires, of Thorp Perrow, stands at the eastern end of the green. It originally consisted of a reading room and lecture hall, but was enlarged by W. C. Gray, Esq., the present owner of the estate, in 1905, who then added a billiard room.

The two main roads converge near the middle of the village, but divide again after a very short union, one branch going directly eastward to the Mires, the other, turning to the south, passes Salmon House and Low Park Farm, where it, too, turns to the east, and, passing the farm of Low Ground, goes on to Carthorpe. The inhabitants of both villages are, for the most part, employed in agriculture and its allied handicrafts. Tanning, weaving, woolcombing, and worsted spinning were profitable industries, and engaged the attention of a large proportion of the villagers during the eighteenth and the early decades of the nineteenth century. The manufacturers of worsted of the West Riding were largely supplied with wool combed in this district. In Snape alone eighty journeymen combers are said to have been employed in 1840. The introduction of machinery, and improved methods of communication and transit, ruined these industries, so far as rural districts were concerned, and brought about their concentration in the greater centres of skilled labour. Villages of the type of Well and Snape never recovered from the alienation of these forms of remunerative employment, and the effect is clearly to be seen in the census returns :—

Population.

	1801.			1901.
Well	368	..	..	265
Snape . . .	679	..	..	448
1911.				
Well, 273.	Acreage, 2,065.		Ratable value,	£3,313.
Snape, 475.	„ 4,480.		„ „	£4,355.

Having thus briefly described the position and the more interesting features of the manor, its general history will be most readily traced by following its descent to the different families with whose fortunes its own have been associated.

The district, in which the villages are situated, formed part of the territory which William the Conqueror granted to his kinsman, Alan Rufus, in acknowledgment of his services in the conquest of England. When William landed at Pevensey in 1066, prepared to assert his claim to the English crown by force of arms, a Breton contingent, contributed by Eudo, Count of Penthievre, formed a large proportion of his army. Alan Rufus, the second son of Eudo, rendered valuable assistance to William not only in the early stages of the conflict, but also at the siege of York (1070), and in the subjugation of the north. The King recognised these services by creating an earldom, which he conferred upon Alan, whom he also rewarded with large grants of lands in Yorkshire and in other counties. Apart from this princely award, the Bretons did not share largely in William's newly-acquired possessions. The Yorkshire territory, thus granted to Earl Alan, had formerly belonged to Edwin, Earl of Mercia. It corresponded with the district now known as Richmondshire, the chief town of which subsequently supplied the designation of the Norman earldom. Count Eudo had other sons who profited by the honours bestowed upon their brother, viz.:—Alan Niger, Stephen, and Ribald. The two former succeeded in turn to the earldom, but Alan Rufus granted certain lands to Ribald, who, at the time of the Conqueror's great survey, 1085-6, was already in possession of ten manors in Yorkshire, to which Well and Snape were added at a subsequent period. The manor of Well is described in Domesday Book, but there is no authenticated reference to Snape in the record of the survey.

“ Land of Earl Alan.

In Welle, for geld, eight carucates, and six ploughs may be (there). Torchil had a manor there; now, Bernulf has two ploughs there, and six villanes and six bordars, with three ploughs. A church is there, and a priest. The whole, one leuga in length and one in breadth. To this manor belong (these) berewicks:—Burtone (High Burton), four carucates; Optone (—), four carucates; Achebi (Akebar?), four carucates. Together, for geld, twelve carucates, and eight ploughs may be (there). Twenty-six villanes and four bordars are now there, with fourteen ploughs. Four acres of meadow-underwood.

The whole, half a leuga in length and half (a leuga) in breadth. The whole manor, T.R.E., was worth forty shillings; now sixty shillings.”

Torchil, whose name implies Scandinavian origin, was the pre-Domesday lord of Well. He made his peace with Earl Alan, who allowed him to retain his manor of Agglethorp,

but Well, with its three berewicks, which had been his chief estate, was taken from him and bestowed upon Bernulf, a Saxon thane, who was tenant in 1085-6. Bernulf had held an important position before the Conquest. He was lord of eleven manors in Yorkshire, and had a mansion in York, but he was not allowed to retain any of these under the new regime, although certain other manors, including Well, were granted to him. Earl Alan had granted Middleham, with other lands, to his brother Ribald, who was also in possession of Spennithorne, Castle Bolton, Redmire, Scafton, East Hauxwell, Thornton Watlass, Watlass, Swainby, and Allertorpe, in 1086. At a later, but unknown, date he obtained possession of the manor of Well and Snape. Nothing appears to be known of Bernulf's later history nor of the circumstances which attended the transference of his manor of Well to his Breton successor. The earliest evidence that Well had passed into the possession of Ribald is afforded by a grant, made by him early in the twelfth century, by which he gave two sheaves of the tithes of his demesnes in Snape, Well, and other places, to the newly-founded cell of St. Martin at Richmond (*Monasticon Anglicanum*, iii, 603).

This grant also contains the earliest-known reference to Snape. Having become part of the fee of Middleham, both villages remained in the possession of the feudal lords of that place until 1270, when Well passed by marriage into the family of Tateshall, but reverted to the Nevilles of Middleham and Raby early in the fourteenth century, with whom they remained until the death of Ralph Neville, 1st Earl of Westmorland, in 1425. The Earl had conveyed them to certain feoffees to be held in trust for his fifth son, George, to whom they were duly confirmed, by charter, after his death.

Five of the manors, of which Ribald was tenant, under Earl Alan, in 1086, had been held, in the time of King Edward, by Ghilpatrick, a noble Dane. Middleham, the ancient centre of the lordship, had been his dwelling-place. Ribald also elected to live there, and it is probable that he occupied the fort of his predecessor, the earthworks of which, situated to the south-west of the Castle, are still known by the name of William's Hill. Ribald married Beatrice, daughter of Ivo Taillesbois, lord of Bolingbroke, in Lincolnshire, and of his wife, "the Countess Lucy of Lincoln." Three sons—Ralph, Henry, and Hervey, and a daughter, who married Gilbert, son of Ketell,

were the issue of this marriage. After the death of his wife, and before 1112, Ribald gave four carucates of land in Burneston to St. Mary's Abbey, at York, for prayers for the souls of Earl Alan, of Beatrice, his own wife, of all his ancestors, and for his own well-being. As age advanced, he sought the seclusion of the cloister, and "was shorn a monk" in the same abbey. He was living in 1131, for "he quitclaimed by charter to Abbot Gosfrid (1131-2) one of those carucates which he was holding under the monks" (*Old Monasticon*, i, 394).

Ralph, surnamed Taillesbois, succeeded his father in the lordship of Middleham, and received confirmation, by charter, from his uncle, Earl Stephen, of all the lands which Ribald had held before his retirement. A charter, printed in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, contains matter relating to Well and Snape, and is especially interesting from the fact that it bears the names of the grantor's brothers and sons as witnesses:—

Abbey of St. Mary, of Fountains.

No. lxxiv.

Be it known to all the sons of Holy Mother Church, present and to come, that I, Ralph son of Ribald, with consent of my son Robert, have given to the monks of the church of St. Mary of Fountains, in Frankalmoin, that land concerning which there was once a dispute between us, between Aldeburgh and Welle, for my soul, and the souls of my father and mother, and of my wife, and of all my forefathers. Moreover, I grant them further the common pasture (?) of Welle and Snape, and of the vills which belong to Welle, for ten years from the feast of St. Martin, which shall come first after the death of William, Archbishop of York.

Witnesses :—

ROBERT my son.

ALAN son of RICHARD.

RIBALD my son.

ABRAHAM DE CRUCEHALE.

HENRY son of RIBALD.

OSBERT son of COPSUS DE

JOHN, priest of WELLE.

RIDEMERA.

RALPH DE TORNETON.

RICHARD son of ABRAHAM.

RALPH my son.

Date :—*circa* 1154.

(*Mon. Ang.*, v, 310.)

Ralph married Agatha, daughter of Robert Brus, of Skelton, by whom he had issue :—Robert, Ribald, and Ralph.

Robert FitzRalph succeeded to the lordship of Middleham on the death of his father. He gave "all the tithes, as well of movables as of corn, arising from his lands of Welle, Snape, Crakehale, Spennithorne, and of Karletoun" to St. Martin's Priory, at Richmond" (*Mon. Ang.*, iii, 603). He married Helewise, the youngest of the three daughters and coheireses

of Ralph de. Glanville, Baron and Chief Justice of England, by whom he had three sons:—Walran, Ranulph, and Ralph. The keep of Middleham Castle was probably built by Robert FitzRalph about the year 1190.

Little is recorded of Walran, the next feudal lord of Middleham, save that, with his consent, his mother founded a monastery of Præmonstratensian Canons at Swainby, near Pickhill. He died during his mother's lifetime, and was succeeded by his brother Ranulph. Helewise died 11 March, 1195, and was buried at Swainby.

Ranulph translated the monks of Swainby to Coverham, and founded a monastery there about the year 1213, adding the church of Coverham, with other lands and tenements, to the original endowment. He also removed his mother's remains, and caused them to be buried in the chapter house of the new abbey. One of the principal duties exacted by the Earls of Richmond from their chief feudatories was that of keeping "Castle Guard," a service which necessitated the supply and maintenance of a portion of the garrison of their castle at Richmond, during appointed periods. Eight knights had stations allotted to them in different parts of the castle, where their banners were displayed, when they were engaged upon this duty. The station of the lords of Middleham was in the eastern tower, now known as Robin Hood's, over the chapel of St. Nicholas. Ranulph married Mary, daughter of Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, by whom he had a son, named Ralph. He died in 1251, and was buried at Coverham.

Ralph FitzRanulph "paid his homage to the King at Winchester," 25 Dec., 1252. He married Anastasia, daughter of William, Lord Percy, by whom he had three daughters:—Mary, Joan, and Anastasia. In 1254, Simon, son of Geoffrey de Welle, granted to Sir Ralph, son of Ranulph, all his lands in Well, Bumsted, and Burton-on-Yore, in exchange for all Sir Ralph's land in Brompton and Little Crakehall, except a portion in Sir Ralph's hand at that time (*Cal. A.D.*). Ralph died 31 March, 1270. His body was buried at Coverham, but his heart "lies at Richmond, in the church of the Friars," of which house he was the founder in 1258. His two elder daughters were already married; Mary was the wife of Robert, son and heir-apparent of Robert Neville, lord of Raby and Sheriff Hutton. Joan had married Robert de Tateshall, of West Witton, in Wensleydale, and Tateshall, in Lincolnshire.

Anastasia, the youngest daughter, was under age, and became a "King's ward."

A writ, issued from Westminster, 12 May, 1270, was directed to the Escheator requiring him to make an extent of the lands and tenements of Ralph FitzRanulph. Anastasia, the widow, "having declared on oath that she would not remarry without the King's licence, an extent was declared, and lands in Thoraldby, Middleham, Well, and Snape were assigned to her in dower. The partition of the estates, so far as the manors of Middleham, Well, and Snape were affected, resulted as follows:—

The part of Robert de Neville.—The manor of Middleham, with the appurtenances, excepting dower. The fees pertaining to the manor included land held in Snape by William de Preston.

The part of Robert de Tateshall.—The manor of Well, with the appurtenances, and a moiety of the whole wood of Well and of Snape (save dower), valued at £48 os. 7*d*.

The part in the King's custody.—The manor of Snape, with the appurtenances, and a moiety of the whole wood of Well and of Snape (save dower), valued at £54 8s. 3*d*.

The remainder of the estate was divided between the sisters in fair proportion. Anastasia, the youngest heiress, died without issue in 1275, when her share was divided between Mary and Joan, Snape passing into the possession of the former.

The following copy of a deed, in which Ralph FitzRanulph was one of the persons most concerned, refers to several little-known, or forgotten, local names connected with the manor of Well:—

v. 1257, May 11.

(Latin.)

Arbitration between Ralph son of Ranulph, and Avice Marmyun, about common of pasture in Welle, Tanefeld, Nosterfeld, Karethorp, and Fagherwall, the arbitrators being Sir Nicholas de Bolteby, Henry son of Ranulph, Adam de Hilton, William de Middleton, Thomas son of Brian, Roger de Ingoldeby, John de Romundeby, Adam de Alverton, Richard de Multon, bailiff of Richmond, Hugh de Watlass, and Alan de Eskelby. Avice is to have her woods and lands in Tanfield free of common; and Ralph is to have his woods belonging to the manor of Well also free of common. All the pasture within the bounds of a carucate belonging to Ralph in the common fields of West Tanfield shall remain free of common of pasture. The road leading from Binzhov, on the south side of the hedge of the spinney, to Irefordgate, should be used for carts and ploughs as of old. The men of Nosterfield, both those of Ralph and Avice, should have their lands and pastures as formerly, and should

have common in the moors and meadows of Nosterfield. But they should not have common of pasture in the woods, meadows, and pastures of Well, on the north side of Hilum, nor even of Tanfield. The men of Nosterfield to have their estovers from their peat-ground on the south side of Hilum up to Lysiardewath, free of charge. The peat-ground on the north side of Hilum to remain to Ralph. No one is to have common of herbage after the hay has been carried in the meadows of Well, between Nosterfield and Well, except Ralph. Avice is to have a road for driving carts and ploughs between her manors of Tanfield and Carthorpe, through the middle of the swamp on the south side of the head of the wood of Langwith, along the road of Holgate. All the wood called Langwith to remain in severalty to the said Ralph, so that he can enclose it if he likes. A parcel of land in the common field of Fagherwell once occupied by John de Fagherwell to remain to Ralph without paying any rent. Certain other parcels of land on the other side of the moor to remain to Avice to do what she likes with. Cattle of either party trespassing to be driven back; but if they will not go back, then to be impounded for a reasonable charge.

[The deed is signed by all the arbitrators on the slips to which their seals were attached—almost an unique instance of a deed so executed at that date.]

(*Penes*, Thos. Arton, Esq.)

(*Notes on the Church of St. Nicholas, West Tanfield*, H. B. McCall, F.S.A.)

The arms of the early lords of Middleham were:—Or, a chief indented, azure.

CHAPTER II.

THE NEVILLES.

THE marriage of Robert Neville with Mary FitzRanulph ultimately led to the union of the fee of Middleham, and its appurtenances, with the still greater possessions of the Nevilles, Raby, and Brancepeth, in the bishopric of Durham, and Sheriff Hutton, in Yorkshire. The associations of this notable family, which reached the zenith of its fame whilst still holding the lordship of Middleham, have illumined the grim old Wensleydale fortress with an abiding halo of chivalry and romance. The name "Neville," originally "de Neuville," or "de Nova Villa," was derived from the fief of Neuville-sur-Toque, in Normandy. It was first borne by Richard, the fourth son of Baldric Teutonicus, lord of Bacqueville en Caux, cousin of William the Conqueror, on his mother's side.

The eldest line of Richard de Neuville's descendants settled in Lincolnshire, in which county Gilbert Neville, the great-grandson of Richard, founded the monastery of Topholme, c. 1168. The name of his wife is not known, but they had three sons, of whom Geoffrey, the eldest, married Emma, daughter and heiress of Bertram de Bulmer, lord of Brancepeth and Sheriff Hutton, by whom he had:—Henry, Avice, and Isabella. Henry and Avice died without issue, leaving Isabella, then the wife of Robert FitzMaldred, sole heiress of the Bulmer estates. FitzMaldred, the Saxon lord of Raby, "was descended from Maldred, son-in-law of Ethelred II, and fourth son of Gospatrick, Earl of Northumberland." The son of this union was Geoffrey FitzRobert, who assumed his mother's maiden name, Neville—on his succession to her estates, but retained his paternal arms—"the famous silver saltire on a field gules, that was destined to bear the proudest quarterings in England." Geoffrey de Neville had a son, Robert, who succeeded to the estates of Raby, Brancepeth, and Sheriff Hutton, on the death of his father in 1249.

Robert Neville married Ida, the widow of Roger de Bertram, Baron of Mitford, by whom he had a son, also named Robert, who married Mary, the eldest daughter of Ralph FitzRanulph, the heiress of Middleham. Robert Neville's tenure of the lord-

ship of Middleham was of brief duration. Succeeding his father-in-law in 1270, his own life came to an abrupt end in the following year. Having formed a dishonourable alliance with a lady in Craven, his intrigue was detected by her relatives, by whom he was so grievously mutilated that he "died shortly after with extremity of paine." His death took place 6 June, 1271, his father being then alive. He was buried in the Chapter-house of Coverham, near to the tomb of Helewise de Glanville. Two effigies, preserved at Coverham, which originally occupied positions in the church or chapter house, but are now built perpendicularly into a wall adjoining the principal dwelling-house, were probably intended to represent Ralph FitzRanulph and his son-in-law, Robert Neville. The more rigid of the figures is of conventional form, and, probably, portrays the elder lord. In the smaller effigy, in the production of which the sculptor deviated from the style of the period, "the body is considerably inclined to the left, on which side are seen three dogs, one playfully biting the scabbard of his master's sword, while the two others are keenly pursuing a stag into the recesses of a thick wood" (Whitaker, vol. ii.). Dame Mary Neville held the estate of Middleham, which included Snape (and Well at a later period), during her widowhood, which extended over a space of nearly fifty years. The Survey, or Inquest, made in 1287, by John Kirkby, Treasurer to Edward I, gives the following information relating to these places:—

Welle, Nosterfeld, and Fagerwalde.

There are here six carucates of land which make half a knight's fee, of which Robert de Tatersall holds five carucates of land in demesne from the Earl of Richmond, and the Earl from the King; and Mary de Neville holds Fagerwalde for one carucate of land from the same Earl, and the Earl from the King.

Snape.

There are here five carucates of land, where twelve make a knight's fee; of which one carucate is held from Mary de Neville; and the same Mary holds the remainder from John, Earl of Richmond, and the same Earl from the King.

Robert de Tateshall, who married Joan FitzRanulph, thereby acquiring possession of Well, died in 1297. The Inquisition, taken after his death, supplies much interesting information relating to the village.

Inquisition made before John de Lythegreyns, Escheator, at Welle, on Friday next after the feast of St. Michael, 26th year (3 October, 1298), of the lands of Robert de Tateshale in the manors of Welle and Crakehale, by Wimer de Crakehale, Peter de Tyndale, Roger Oysel,

Knights; Richard son of Geoffrey of Synigethwayt, Nigel son of Conan of the same, Thomas de Witton, clerk, and Thomas son of Hugelina of the same; and afterwards at Thoraldeby, on Sunday next following, about the lands and tenements of the said Robert, deceased, in the manors of Welle, Witton, and Thoraldeby, by the same jurors.

As to the manors of Welle, Crakehale, and Thoraldeby, Robert held nothing in them except by reason of Joan, daughter of Ralph son of Ranulph, his wife, who held them as her property of the inheritance, which descended to her by hereditary right after Ralph's death, and were assigned to her as one of the daughters and heirs of the same Ralph. Robert and Joan, his wife, who is still surviving, held the manors in the aforesaid form of John of Britany as of the honour of his castle of Richmond, by service of 45s. a year, and by doing suit at the same John's court of Richemond every three weeks, and by paying to the scutage when it happens, 7*li.*, when the fee (*scutum*) is 40s.; and when more, more, and when less, less, for all services.

Capital messuage in the manor of Welle extended at nothing, as there is in the said messuage no orchard, dovecote, herbage, or any certain profit, which may be taken yearly, except only the easements of the houses.

There are about 200 acres of arable land by the greater hundred (*per majus centum*) of the demesnes, at 2s. an acre; about 200 acres of wood in severalty, called Chauncewith, the herbage of which, with the sheepfold (*bercaria*) in the same wood, 60s.

Sum of the demesne lands, meadows, and woods, 12*li.* 6s.

In the same manor 31 acres of land, held in bondage (*in bondagio*), worth by the year, with the customs of the bonders (*bondorum*), who now hold them, 9s. a bovate.

Sum of the bondage land (*bondagii*) 13 *li.* 19s.

Twenty-five cottages, for which the cottars (*cottarii*), who hold them, yield for the same cottages and other small holdings, 50s.

Sum 50s.

Two water mills, 7*li.*, out of which they yield to the heirs of Gilbert de Clifton, 6*li.*

Sum of the mills clear 20s.

Pannage of the woods of Welle, 20s. one year, and another a marc, and another less, and another nothing, as in the present year, when all the pannage has failed.

Advowson of the Church, of which John de Metingham is now the parson, 50 marcs.

In Nosterfelde, which is member of the manor of Welle, are two carucates of land, worth 40s.

Fines and perquisites of the court of Welle, 20s.

Sum of the sums of the manor of Welle with Nosterfelde 33*li.* 15s.

The manors of Toraldeby, Welle, and Crakehale are the right and inheritance of the said Joan, as is aforesaid.

(Y.A.S., Rec. S., iii, 66.)

In 1298, Robert de Tateshall, son of Robert and Joan, was certified to be the nearest heir, and of the age of 34 years and

upwards. He died 4 Aug., 1303, leaving a son, also named Robert, aged 13 years, who died in 1305. Joan, his grandmother, was still living, and was summoned to attend the Inquisition held after his death, 30 January, 1305-6. The date of Joan's death is uncertain, but it must have occurred before 1316, in which year Mary de Neville is shown by the *Nomina Villarum* to have been in possession of Well, viz.:—

Thorp Pirrom (et) Snapp.

Maria de Middelham et Adam
de Swillington.

Well et Nosterfield.

Maria de Neville.

The *Calendar of Ancient Deeds* contains several references to documents relating to the manor of Snape and Well about this time, viz.:—

An indenture terminating a suit between the Abbot and Convent of St. Mary, York, and Dame Maria de Neville, of Middleham, relative to the Marshes of Briniston (Burneston) and Snape.

(*Cal. A.D.*, 1b, 681.)

This indenture relates to the tract of low-lying land, situated between the townships of Snape and Burneston, which still bears the name of Snape Mires (Mere). This land was drained by means of ditches, locally known as "stells," early in the nineteenth century, and is now under cultivation. It was, doubtless, to a great extent, under water at the time to which the indenture relates. Reference is made to it in some old records as "Snape Water," and, in a marginal addition to Leland's description of Snape, it is stated: "In the Parkes of Snape be pooles."

In 1313, Dame Neville granted, to her maid Preciosa, a messuage and tenement in Nosterfield, with liberty to take "housebote and heybote" in the wood of Well (*Cal. A. D.*, 3b, 2450). In the same year she granted to Gilbert, son of Roger de Helton, two messuages, three tofts, and two tenements in Snape, with housebote and heybote in Snape Wood for his life (*Cal. A.D.*, 4b, 3364).

An indenture, entitled: "A resignation or release from a tenant in Fee, of her estate in Land, saving the reversion to her heirs, made to the Lady of whom the Land was holden," printed in Madox's *Formulare Anglicanum*, seems to be of sufficient interest to merit insertion here:—

[*Translation.*]

To all the faithful of Christ who shall see or hear the present writing, Eleanor, daughter of Henry Kygelpeni, greeting in the Saviour of all.

Know ye that, in my lawful widowhood, I have resigned, and voluntarily for all my life quitclaimed for myself to the Lady Mary de Neville and her heirs, all the land which formerly I held of her in the territory of Snape, provided, nevertheless, that the aforesaid land after my death shall revert freely and without restriction to my heirs, without contradiction or impediment from anyone, for the service due, to wit, for seven shillings sterling and one pound of cumin yearly; saving to myself, so long as I live, the toft and croft in the afore-named vill of Snape to the same land belonging, rendering therefor yearly, for all my life, to the Lady Mary aforesaid, and her heirs, one pound of cumin at Whitsuntide; and doing one work in autumn, for one day with one man or with one woman, for all services and demands.

In witness whereof, to this present writing I have affixed my seal. These being witnesses :—

GEOFFREY LE BARBER.

WILLIAM YKEMUND.

THOMAS son of ROBERT DE
COVERHAM.

RICHARD son of

ROBERT DE CRAKAL.

ALAN son of AMY,

and others.

A small oval seal of yellow wax, and, in rude letters :—

S'ALIONORE.

(Formula, dcxciii, 382.)

The Parliament, held at Lincoln in the spring 1300–1, granted a subsidy of a fifteenth of all personality to Edward I. The names of the taxpayers form an interesting addition to the records of Well and Snape, the following inhabitants of which paid the tax in the amounts set opposite to their names :—

WELL.	£	s.	d.	Snape.	£	s.	d.
De Johanna de Tatersale	25	3		De Mar' de Nevile	19	10	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ Willelmo del Banck'	3	9		„ Johann le Barker	4	5	
„ Symone del Banck' ..	2	8	$\frac{1}{2}$	„ Rogero le Mercer	1	11	$\frac{1}{4}$
„ Rogero Preest ..	4	1		„ Thoma Fabro	3	8	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ Johanne de Stayneley	2	10		„ Johanne de Stynmor	4	0	$\frac{3}{4}$
„ Willelmo Carpentario	1	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	„ Ricardo de Neuton'	2	9	
„ Willelmo Forestario ..	5	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	„ Roberto Glasse	1	3	$\frac{3}{4}$
„ Simone de Planteseley	3	3		„ Hugone Forester	4	2	$\frac{3}{4}$
„ Ada Playz	0	7	$\frac{1}{2}$	„ Henrico filio Till'	4	5	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ Alexandro Gloume ..	0	9	$\frac{3}{4}$	„ Hugone filio Elewise	4	6	
„ Ricardo Attegarth' ..	1	2	$\frac{1}{2}$	„ Alano Carectario ..	3	8	$\frac{3}{4}$
„ Thoma Sayme	0	10		„ Johanne filio Simonis	1	6	$\frac{1}{4}$
„ Thoma Webbestor ..	0	5	$\frac{3}{4}$	„ Willelmo filio Agnetis	4	8	$\frac{1}{4}$
„ Eudone Plowryth' ..	0	5		„ Johanne filio Gilberti	4	0	$\frac{3}{4}$
„ Decima Ricardi filii				„ Andrea filio Roaldi ..	2	4	
„ Alexandri	1	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	„ Henrico Artays ..	1	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
„ Gilberto Carectario ..	2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$				
„ Johanne Smalbayne	2	5	$\frac{1}{2}$				
„ Johanne del Banck'	2	5	$\frac{1}{2}$				
Sum of the Fifteenth ..	£3	0	6				

£3 7 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

(Y.A.S., Rec. S., xxi, 90, 101.)

Ralph Neville, the eldest son of Mary of Middleham, was a minor when his grandfather, Robert Neville, of Raby, died in 1282, but in January of the following year he had seisin of estates which Robert had held of the King in chief, as the King had accepted his homage (*Cal. C.R.*, 1283, 11 Jan., York). Ralph was summoned to Parliament, as a baron, 8 June, 1294, being the first of his name to receive that honour. He was one of the barons who, at the Parliament held at Lincoln in 1301, signed the celebrated letter to the Pope, Boniface VIII, upon the attempt of his Holiness to interpose in the affairs of the kingdom, intimating "that their King was not to answer in judgment, for any rights of the Crown of England, before any tribunal under heaven, etc., and that, by the help of God, they would resolutely, and with all their force, maintain against all men" (Burke's *Dormant and Extinct Peerages*, 1866, p. 423). The letter is dated 12 Feb., 1301, and the seals of seven earls and ninety-seven barons are still appended to the document. They are illustrated and described in *The Ancestor*. The seal of Lord Neville exhibits a shield charged with a saltire, with the legend: "S'RADULFI. DE. NEVILLE."

Lord Neville was married twice, his first wife being Euphemia, daughter of Sir John de Clavering, of Clavering and Warkworth by whom he had issue:—

Robert, "the Peacock of the North," who died without issue in 1318.

Ralph, who succeeded his father as 2nd Baron.

Margaret, who married William, Lord Ros of Helmsley.

Anastasia, who married Walter de Fauconbridge.

His second wife was Margery, daughter of John, son of Marmaduke de Thweng, of Kilton Castle, who died without issue. Dr. Whitaker regarded it as probable that the second Lady Neville was buried at Well, and drew attention to an inscription on a grave-cover then situated on the south side of the churchyard. Ralph, Lord Neville, is said to have been an indolent man, who preferred the company of the monks of Coverham and Marton to the management of his secular affairs. It appears, from contemporary evidence, that Dame Neville gave preference to her grandson, Robert, in the administration of her manor of Well. He presented Richard de Mauleverer to the Rectory, *c.* 1318. He was a man of vain and turbulent character, whose love of display gained for him the soubriquet, "The Peacock of the North." He murdered his kinsman,



Plate 3.—NEVILLE ARMS ON DANBY BRIDGE.

Richard FitzMarmaduke, seneschal to Lewis, Bishop of Durham, on Framwellgate Bridge, in 1316. Two years later he was killed at Berwick by James, Earl of Douglas, whilst making a raid upon the Scottish border. His brother Ralph was taken prisoner by Patrick, Earl of Dunbar, on the same occasion, but was afterwards ransomed. Robert Neville's tomb, in Brancepeth Church, is said to be "the best preserved Neville monument in existence." It is situated on the north side of the chancel, east of the stalls, and was formerly in the north transept. The effigy is a "gigantic cross-legged figure in chain-armour, with surcoat reaching to the knees, and bearing a shield with the cross saltire of the Nevilles, with a label of cadency. The head rests on two cushions supported by six lions, with two small kneeling figures between them reading from books placed on the edge of the cushions. The feet rest on a great lion, and from under its side grows an oak branch, while under one leg is a dragon biting the point of the sword, and by the other is a small dog muzzled. The space between them is filled with boldly-carved foliage. The length of the figure is about seven feet nine inches" (J.B.A.A., 30 Sept., 1866, p. 276).

A sculptured stone, now preserved in the castle at Middleham, was supposed to bear a peacock, as the cognizance of Robert Neville. It is not probable that he would adopt, as his crest or badge, a subject that caused him to be held up to derision, and, although a cursory glance might give the impression that the carving represents a bird, a little care reveals the fact that the composition is a well-known crest adopted by the Nevilles in honour of their alliance with the Bulmers of Brancepeth. A bull's head, borne on a chapeau, surmounts a mantled helmet, the saltire being clearly shown on the mantling. A similar device, but without the saltire, supports the head of the effigy of Ralph Neville, 1st Earl of Westmorland, in Staindrop Church.

Mary Neville died in 1319, the forty-ninth year of her widowhood, and was buried in the choir of Coverham Abbey. An Inquisition was taken after her death, from which it appears that she died seised, among others, of the manors of Well and Snape, with their members, Fagherwald and Nosterfield. In 1321, Ranulph de Neville, her son, was declared to be her heir. After undergoing sentence of excommunication at the hands of Bishop Kellawe, for a gross domestic crime, Lord Neville died 18 April, 1331, and was buried at Coverham, on the south side of the altar.

Gale supplies some items of information concerning Snape during the period covered by the lives of Mary of Middleham, and of her son, Lord Neville :—

Page 70. The heirs of Sir William de Preston held one carucate and two bovates of land.

Page 71. The heir of Michael de Snape held two bovates of land.

Page 73. William Synythwaite and Lettice his wife paid 10s. 5*d.* for relief for one carucate and two bovates of land; and Michael de Snape paid 2s. 1*d.* relief for two bovates of land.

Page 75. Wards and fines due to the lord of Middleham and Crakehall, from Theakston and Snape, amounted to 3s. 3½*d.* at the Feast of Purification and St. Helen; 3s. 9½*d.* at the Feast of St. Michael; the heirs of Michael de Snape, 2*d.* *ad gulam Augusti*, and 1½*d.* at the Feast of St. Michael.

FAGHERWALD.—The vill or hamlet of Fagherwell, or Fagherwald, has been mentioned several times in the course of these Notes. The name occurs, for the first time, in the articles of arbitration between Ralph son of Ranulph and Lady Avice Marmion, dated 1257. Mary Neville held Fagherwalde, for one carucate of land, from the Earl of Richmond in 1287. Helewise de Pyrhou, widow, released all her right in all the lands, etc., that belonged to John de Fagherwald, or any other of her ancestors, in Fagherwald by Well, to Mary Neville, for 100 marks (*Cal. A.D., b*, 3700). In the time of Mary of Middleham, and of her son Ralph, Lord Neville, the names of two persons occur in the records of the hamlet, Thomas Freman and Stephen Wace, who were probably free tenants under the lordship. Fagherwald is included in the possessions of Mary Neville; Ralph, 1st Baron; Ralph, 2nd Baron; and of John, 3rd Baron, as shown in the Inquisitions taken after each of their deaths. John, Lord Neville, owned two bovates of land in Farwald, near Well, but the vill is not mentioned in the Inq. p. m. of the 4th Baron, Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmorland. In 1396, Robert de Coverham released to Thomas de Claxton and Gilbert de Elvet all his right in messuages and lands in Snape and Well part lying in closes called "Depeeng de Farwald," "le Flattsyde," "Farwaldfeld," "Appylgarth," "le Oxynpastur," and "Brathwayt," and part in Farwaldeng (*Cal. A.D., d*, 631). Dr. Neville's certificate of the possessions of St. Michael's Hospital, in 1548, includes "a parcell of medowe conteynyng iii acres in Farwath Felde." Gale states that the hamlet formerly lay between Well and Carthorpe; but had disappeared before his day, although the

name was retained in certain fields, which were known as Fairwood Fields. Later inquiries have failed to elicit any information. Not only is the hamlet forgotten, but even its site cannot be more definitely located than in the vague description of Gale: it lay "between Well and Carthorpe." The field-name has also been lost.

The succession of Ralph Neville, second Baron, to the vast estates of his inheritance, which now included Raby, Brancepeth, Middleham, and Sheriff Hutton, marked a period in which the Nevilles came more directly into touch with contemporary historical events. They now occupied a position among the great families of the north second only to the Percies, with whom their history is closely linked. Ralph Neville was summoned to Parliament 20 Nov., 1331, and, in the same year, licence of free warren was granted to him in his manors of Middleham, Carleton, Crakehall, Snape, Well, Sheriff Hutton, and Sutton-in-Galtres. The position held by the lord of Middleham among neighbouring barons is indicated by an order, issued from Woodstock, 24 July, 1332, commanding the Sheriff of York to cause archers to be chosen to help the King in his approaching expedition to Ireland in the ensuing Michaelmas, to the numbers underwritten:—

Ralph de Nevill... 100.	William le Latimer ... 40.
John Marmyon.... 20.	Geoffrey le Scrope 30.

Lord Neville was associated with Henry, Lord Percy, and William, Lord Ros, in the memorable victory gained over the Scots at the battle of Red Hills, or Neville's Cross, near Durham, 17 October, 1346, when the power of the Scots was broken, and David, their King, was taken prisoner. This victory freed the northern counties from the incessant and disastrous raids to which the inhabitants had been exposed since the battle of Bannockburn.

The memory of Lord Neville still lives in his works of piety and charity. It is extremely probable that the greater portion of the present church of Well was built by him, and the hospital of St. Michael is the modern survival of an institution which he founded and liberally endowed in 1342. In the same year he gave the hospital "to three chaplains for the entertainment of certain poor and infirm 'hospitallers,' and other works of charity in the village of Welle." In 1363, he increased his original benefaction to the hospital by founding and endow-

ing a chantry in connection with it, "for the daily celebration of divine service for himself and his successors for ever."

Lord Neville married Alice, daughter of Sir Hugh Audley, and widow of Ralph, Lord Greystock, by whom he had ten children :—

John, who succeeded as 3rd Baron.

Robert, "Sir Robert of Eldon," who fought at Crecy.

Alexander, who became Archbishop of York.

William, "Sir William of Fencotes."

Ralph, "Sir Ralph of Cundall," the ancestor of the Nevilles of Thornton Bridge.

Thomas.

Margaret, who married, first, in 1342, William, who next year became Lord Ros of Helmsley; and, secondly, Henry Percy, 1st Earl of Northumberland, by whom she became the mother of "Hotspur."

Catherine, who married Lord Dacre of Gillesland.

Eleanor, who married Geoffrey le Scrope, and afterwards became a nun in The Minories, London.

Euphemia, who married, firstly, Reginald de Lacy; secondly, Robert Clifford, lord of Westmorland; and, thirdly, Sir Walter Heselarton.

Lord Neville died 5 Aug., 1367, and was buried in the nave of Durham Cathedral, being the first layman admitted to burial within the church. His widow died in 1374, and was buried by his side.

John Neville, 3rd Baron, was summoned to Parliament 24 Feb., 1368. He was present, with his father, at the battle of Neville's Cross, and became a very distinguished soldier. He was knighted in France, by Edward III, April, 1360; appointed Warden of the East Marches, 1368; installed K.G. in the following year; appointed Admiral of the Fleet, 1370; and was, at different periods, Governor of Bamburgh Castle, Lieutenant of Aquitaine, and Seneschal of Bordeaux. He was specially retained by John of Gaunt "to serve him in war and in peace." He was "Seneschal of the Household in the last years of Edward III, when scandal abounded, and did not escape the storm of national indignation which broke over the Court in the spring of 1376" (*D.N.B.*, xl, 264). Lord Neville was twice married, his first wife being Maud, or Matilda, daughter of Henry, 2nd Lord Percy of Alnwick, by whom he had issue :—

Ralph, who succeeded as 4th Baron.

Thomas, who married Joan, daughter of the last Baron Furnivall, and was summoned to Parliament, in right of his wife, as Lord Furnivall.

Alice, who married William, Lord Deincourt.

Maude, or Matilda, who married William, Lord Scrope.

Eleanor, who married Ralph, Lord Lumley.

Elizabeth, who became a nun.

Lord Neville was specially associated with Snape. In 1334, probably on the occasion of his marriage, his father conceded to him, his wife Matilda, and their heirs, the manors of Snape, in Richmondshire, and Elwyk, in the bishopric of Durham, on condition that they rendered to him the sum of seventeen pounds, sixteen shillings, at the Feast of St. Martin, and at Pentecost (S.S., cxvii, 193-4).

His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of William le Latimer, the last Lord Latimer of that line, of Danby in Cleveland, by whom he had:—

John, who was summoned to Parliament, as Lord Latimer of Danby, 25 Aug., 1404.

Elizabeth, who married Sir Thomas Willoughby, third son of Robert, 4th Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, by whom she had a son, John, to whom the Barony of Latimer should have descended after the death of his uncle, John Neville, the last Lord of the first creation, without surviving issue, but the title was renewed in the person of his kinsman, George Neville, the fifth son of Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmorland, in 1342.

Lord Neville received livery of his second wife's inheritance in 1381. A reference to Snape, among other places, in 1381, probably refers to the disturbed state of the peasantry at that period:—

“Complaint of John de Nevill, Knight, Lord of Raby, that Ranulph Pygot, Nicholas Giliot, John de Haukeswyk, John Goldsmyth, Henry Mees, and others, broke into his close and house at Aserlawe, co. York, entered and hunted in his free chace at Kirkeby Malsard, and Nidderdale, and his free warren there and at Snape, fished in his several fishery at Holme-upon-Swale, and carried away fish and other goods from thence, and deer from the chace, also hares, rabbits, pheasants, and partridges from the warren, depastured his growing corn and grass at Aserlawe, Snape, Kirkeby, and Nidderdale, and assaulted his tenants and servants there.”

(*Cal. C.R.*)

Lord Neville died at Newcastle, 17 October, 1388, the anniversary of the battle of Neville's Cross, and was buried, with his first wife, in the Neville Chapel in Durham Cathedral. The second Lady Neville survived her husband, and married Robert, 4th Baron Willoughby D'Eresby, as his third wife. She died 5 November, 1395. The Inq. p. m. of John, Lord Neville, so far as it pertains to Well and Snape, is, unfortunately, only partially legible, but the portion relating to Danby is complete. It is curious that allusion should be made in it to the "ruined and waste peel," meaning thereby the old castle of the Bruces at Castleton, although it contains no reference to the castle of the Latimers at Danby.

Inquisition taken at Ripon on the morrow of All Saints,
12 Richard II (A.D. 1388).

The jurors say upon their oath that John de Neville de Raby, chivaler, died seised

[Apparently the return as to Well is represented by illegible lines.]

They say also that the same John died seised in his demesne as of tail (. Maud, formerly his wife, by feoffment formerly made to the aforesaid John and Maud and the heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten) of the manor of Snape, with appurtenances, and with the wood of Caunce Wyk to the same manor belonging; and they say that the with two carucates of land there, are worth by the year beyond reprises, 40s. There are there in demesne three closes called Litelfen F ge worth by the year ; and there are there twenty messuages, thirty oxgangs of land meadow, in the hands of divers tenants at will (worth) by the year £10 (? £40) (payable) at the same terms. And there are there in the hands of the tenants at will (and render) by the year 43s. (? 5d.) twenty-eight works at the will of the lord besides food, Id 6d. The perquisites of the Court there are worth by the year 5s. (?). And they say that the aforesaid wood is worth by the year 60s. And they say that the aforesaid manor is held of the lord of the castle of Richmond, but by what service they are ignorant

(Chancery Inq. p. m., 12 Richard II, No. 40).

Lord Neville's will, printed in Madox's *Formulare Anglicanum*, and published in S.S. ii, will xxxiii, 38, contains a reference to the hospital at Well, which is quoted in the account of that institution.

The Neville tombs in Durham Cathedral.—The bodies of Ralph, Lord Neville, and of the Lady Alice, his wife, were originally buried in the nave of the cathedral, but were removed

in 1416, and were reinterred in the Neville Chapel, which occupied a portion of the south aisle and the adjoining two bays of the nave arcade. In this chapel was an altar—*altare magnæ crucis*—where mass was daily said for the souls of members of that great house. John, Lord Neville, and Matilda Percy, his first wife, were also buried in the chapel. The tombs of these nobles now stand under two of the arches between the aisle and the nave. The effigies are much mutilated, a condition that is said to have been attributable to the action of the Scottish prisoners captured at the battle of Dunbar in 1650, who were confined in the cathedral. The male figures have suffered most in both instances. The tomb of Ralph Neville, and of Alice his wife, occupies the seventh bay from the west, and their effigies have sustained the greatest injury. The altar tomb and effigies of John, Lord Neville, and his wife, occupy the sixth bay, and the former, though much damaged, still retains evidence of the beauty of its original state. Below the table, on which the effigies rest, there are eighteen niches, occupied by figures, six on each side, and three at each end. The latter may possibly portray the children of Lord Neville's first marriage, or the whole number may be intended to represent weepers. All the figures look outward except the one on the left of the head of the tomb, which presents its back to the spectator, a position that was probably intended to be emblematical of death, or of retirement from the world. The spaces between the niches are occupied by the shields of Neville and Percy alternately superimposed. John, Lord Neville, gave six hundred marks towards the cost of the altar screen of Dorsetshire stone in 1372, the remaining two hundred marks being contributed by the Prior and Convent. Two doorways in the screen, leading to the shrine of St. Cuthbert, exhibit the arms of Neville carved in the spandrels. The stone, which once covered the tomb of Robert Neville, Bishop of Durham, who died in 1457, is now placed on the south side of his grandfather, John, Lord Neville. The matrices and the nails of the brasses with which it was originally adorned are still visible.

Ralph Neville, 4th Baron, was summoned to Parliament 6 Dec., 1389, having paid homage in the previous year, and having then obtained possession of his father's lands, tenements, fees, and advowsons. Lord Neville held many important offices under the administration of Richard II. He was appointed Governor of Carlisle and Warden of the Marches in 1385;

Constable of the Tower of London ; lord of the honor of Penrith for life ; and was created Earl of Westmorland 29 Sept., 1397. When Henry, Duke of Lancaster, landed in England in 1399, Westmorland, who was his brother-in-law, with other northern lords, accompanied him to London. The Earl was a witness to Richard's abdication, but took no further action in the proceedings against the King. He bore the small sceptre, called the "virge," at the coronation of Henry IV, 13 Oct., 1399. In the same year he was appointed Earl of Richmond for life, and Earl Marshal of England, and received from the King confirmation of his right to his father's estates. He was Governor of Roxburgh Castle in 1401, and was installed K.G. in the following year. He defeated the Percies at the battle of Shrewsbury, 1403, where his cousin "Hotspur" was killed, and, two years later, he put down the northern rebellion, headed by Archbishop Scrope and Lord Mowbray, on Shipton Moor, but the stratagem, to which he then resorted, has left a stain upon his character and impeached his honour.

The Earl was twice married, his first wife being Lady Margaret Stafford, daughter of Hugh, 2nd Earl of Stafford, whom he married before 1370, and by whom he had nine children. Lady Neville died after 1386, and was buried in Brancepeth Church. The subsequent history of the Earl's first family has no further connection with the subject of these Notes. The earldom of Westmorland, which was vested in it as the senior branch, descended eventually to Charles Neville, the 6th Earl, who, as one of the leaders of "The Rising in the North," 1569, was attainted, and forfeited his honours and estates.

The Earl's second wife was Joan Beaufort, daughter of John of Gaunt and Catherine Swynford, and widow of Lord Ferrers of Wemme, by whom he had fourteen children :—

Richard, who married Alice, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Montacute, Earl of Salisbury, and was summoned to Parliament, in right of his wife, by that title.

William, who married Joan de Fauconberg, and was summoned to Parliament as Lord Fauconberg.

George, who was created Lord Latimer, by a new title, 25 Feb., 1542, and founded the line of Lords Latimer of Snape.

Edward, who married Elizabeth Beauchamp, only

daughter and heiress of Richard Beauchamp, Lord Bergavenny.

Thomas, who married Alice, daughter of . . . Seymour.

Robert, who became Bishop of Salisbury, and, later, of Durham.

Cuthbert, }
Henry, } who died young.
John, }

Catherine, who married, firstly, John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk; secondly, Sir Thomas Strangways; thirdly, John, Viscount Beaumont; fourthly, Sir John Widville, Knt.

Eleanor, who married, firstly, Richard, Lord le Despenser; secondly, Henry Percy, 2nd Earl of Northumberland.

Anne, who married, firstly, Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham; secondly, Walter Blount, Lord Mountjoy.

Jane, or Joan, who became a nun.

Cicely, who married Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, and became the mother of Edward IV, George, Duke of Clarence, and Richard III.

Richard Neville, the Earl's eldest son by his second marriage, was the father of the trio of famous brothers:—

Richard Neville, "The King Maker."

John Neville, Earl of Northumberland.

George Neville, Archbishop of York.

The Earl of Westmorland died 21 October, 1425, and was buried in Staindrop Church, where a table monument bears the effigies of his wives and himself. The Countess Joan died 13 Nov., 1440, and was buried on the south side of the choir of Lincoln Cathedral. The Inquisition taken after the Earl's death is No. 37, 4 Henry VI. His will is printed in S.S. ii.

The enormous estates, inherited and acquired by the Earl, were divided after his death. "Brancepeth, the stronghold of the Nevilles in war, and Raby, their festive hall in peace," passed, with the earldom, to the senior branch of his family. Middleham and Sheriff Hutton became the property of Richard, Earl of Salisbury, and Snape, with Well and Danby, fell to the share of George Neville, the third son of the Countess Joan.

CHAPTER III.

THE NEVILLES, FIRST AND SECOND LORDS LATIMER.

WILLIAM LE LATIMER, Lord Latimer of Danby, by will dated 10 July, 1380, directed his executors to convey all his manors, with the exception of Wodeton, in Surrey, and the advowson of, to his son-in-law, John, Lord Neville of Raby, and his heirs male or female, upon condition that they bore his, Lord Latimer's, arms, and paid the sum of three thousand marks. Danby in Cleveland, the principal manor of the Latimers, gave the title to the barony, and was the site of their castle. John, Lord Neville of Raby, held Danby until his death, when his widow, Elizabeth, the Latimer heiress, who afterwards married Lord Willoughby D'Eresby, held the property of her heritage for the term of her life, as proved by the Inquisition taken after her death, 31 Dec., 1395, in which it is stated that John Neville, her son, was her next heir, and that the manor of Danby, with its appurtenances, was held of the King in chief, by knight's service, and was worth by the year, beyond reprises, 40 marks.

John Neville, son of John, Lord of Raby, and of Elizabeth Latimer, his second wife, was fourteen years of age in 1396. He was present at the coronation of Henry IV, on which occasion he carried the great sceptre. His age was proved in 1404, and he was summoned to Parliament, as Baron Latimer of Danby, under the original creation of 1299, having had granted to him, during his minority, "the custody of the manors of Skampston and Teryngton." He married Maud, daughter of Thomas, Lord Clifford, and widow of Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cambridge, by whom he had a son, John, who died during the lifetime of his parents. Lord Latimer died in 1430, and was buried in the choir of the church of St. Mary's Abbey, at York. The Inquisition, taken after his death, 10 Jan., 1430-1, states that John de Willoughby, clerk, is his kinsman and next heir, that is to say the son of Elizabeth, the sister of John, Lord Latimer, and is of the age of thirty years and more.

In pursuance of the terms of William le Latimer's will, the lands belonging to the barony of Danby were so settled, that after the death of John Neville, Lord Latimer, and of

his widow, Maud, Countess of Cambridge, without surviving issue, they should pass to the family of Lord Latimer's half-brother, the Earl of Westmorland. The details of this disposition appear to have been arranged during the Earl's lifetime, and he is said to have settled the property by enfeoffment on George Neville, his fifth son, or third by his second marriage. But the difficulty concerning the disposition of the estates did not end here, and, in order that they might be able to resist any claim made by the descendants of Lord Latimer's sister, who married Sir Thomas Willoughby, George Neville, in 1435, agreed with Maud, widow of John, Lord Latimer, "that, if they should, by advice of their counsel, grant unto Sir John Willoughby, Knt. (for the purpose of avoiding litigation), any of those lands which formerly belonged to the said John, Lord Latimer, that she should give of the said grants two parts, and he, George, one. And in case of any suit commenced by Sir John Willoughby against them (by reason of his being the next heir of blood of the said John, Lord Latimer), for any of those lands, she to pay two-thirds parts, and he the other part, of the costs incurred thereby" (Burke, 398). No claim appears to have been made until the time of Richard Neville, grandson of George, under whose name it will be found.

George Neville, the fifth son of Ralph, 1st Earl of Westmorland, and the third by the Earl's marriage with Joan Beaufort, was the founder of a new line, the Lords Latimer of Snape and Danby. He is mentioned in his father's will: "Item, do et lego Georgio de Nevill filio meo vi discos argenti, unum ciphum deauratum, et i ollam poteller argenti" (S.S., ii, 71).

The manner in which the villages of Snape and Well passed into the possession of George Neville is clearly stated in the Inquisition taken after the death of his mother, Joan, Countess of Westmorland, the Thursday before Christmas, 1441.

[*Abstract.*]

JOAN, LATE COUNTESS OF WESTMORLAND.

Mem. 13. Inquisition taken at York, in the county of York, on Thursday next before Christmas, 19 Henry VI [A.D. 1441].

The jurors say upon their oath that Joan, late [Countess of Westmorland], was seised in her demesne as of fee of

[*Here follow list of possessions.*]

The jurors say that before his death, by a writing sealed with his seal, given at Snape, 15 May, 2 Henry VI [A.D. 1424], Ralph, Earl of Westmorland, Lord Neville of Raby and Midelham, gave, granted, and confirmed to William T[unstall], William Horne, clerks, now deceased,

Gilbert Wallton. [John Morton], and John Quixley, their heirs and assigns, his manors of Snape, Welle, and Crakehall (etc.), with all their appurtenances, and all other lands, tenements, rents, services, fees, advowsons of churches (etc.), and all other possessions whatsoever, which the same late Earl held in the vills of Snape, Well (etc.), obliging them and their heirs by the same writing to warrant the manors, lands, tenements, etc., to the same William, William, Gilbert, John, and John, their heirs and assigns for ever; by virtue of which same grant the same William Tunstall, William Horne, Gilbert Wallton, John Morton, and John Quixley were seised thereof in their demesne as of fee and remained seised thereof during the life of the aforesaid Earl, and at the time of his death and long after so continued seised. And they say that the same William Horne, clerk, and William Tunstall, clerk, Gilbert and John Quixley, after the death of John Morton, and also after the death of the said late Earl, by a certain charter confirmed to George Neville, knight, Lord Latimer, son of Ralph, late Earl of Westmorland, the aforesaid manors of Snape and Welle, with appurtenances, and all other lands, tenements, rents, services, commodities, and profits, with all the appurtenances which they had in the aforesaid vills of Snape and Welle, in the county of York, excepting only half the wood of Snape called le Westwood, with appurtenances, with free marchete, etc., and except the advowson and right of patronage of the hospital of St. Michael, of Welle, with appurtenances; to have and to hold the same manors, with their appurtenances, except before excepted, to the aforesaid George and the heirs of his body issuing; the remainder thereof, in default of heirs, to certain persons and certain heirs named in the same charter; by virtue of which grant the same George was seised thereof in his demesne as of fee tail, except before excepted, during his life and at the time of his death. and the aforesaid Joan did not die seised of any parcel thereof.

They say also that the aforesaid Joan died 13 November last past [A.D. 1441], and that Richard, Earl of Salisbury, is her son and next heir, and likewise the son and heir male of Ralph, the late Earl, and Joan, of their bodies lawfully begotten, and is of the age of forty years and more.

(Chancery Inq. p. m. 19 Henry VI, No. 42.)

Sir George Neville was summoned to Parliament as Baron Latimer, "by a new title," 25 Feb., 1432. Three years later he held a command in the forces raised in the north for the defence of those parts against the Scots. He was appointed chief chamberlain to his brother, Robert Neville, on the translation of the latter from the bishopric of Salisbury to the see of Durham in 1438. The division of the Earl of Westmorland's lands between the families of his first and second wives was resented by the elder branch. Before the death of the Dowager Countess, the Earl's grandson "had for some years been vainly endeavouring to prevent the diversion of these lands to the younger branch. The two families had made open war upon

each other in the north, Westmorland being supported by his brother, Sir John, afterwards Lord Neville, and Sir Thomas Neville, and the Dowager Countess by Salisbury and his younger brother, George, Lord Latimer. Bloodshed had ensued, and the Government had had to interfere" (*Excerpta Historica*, pp. 1-3). Lord Latimer married Elizabeth, third daughter of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, by his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of Thomas, Lord Berkley, Viscount Lisle. Lady Latimer, who was the half-sister of Anne Beauchamp, who married Lord Latimer's nephew, Richard Neville, "the King Maker," had two children:—

Henry, who was killed at the battle of Edgecote, in 1469, during his father's lifetime.

Katherine, who married Oliver, son of Sir John, Lord Dudley, who also lost his life at Edgecote.

Lord Latimer became insane in his later years, and, in 1450, his brother Richard, Earl of Salisbury, was appointed to the custody of his estates. Although he is said to have shared in the honours which were showered upon the Nevilles by their kinsman, Edward IV, when he ascended the throne, Lord Latimer would not be in a position to take any part in the civil war which preceded that event. The Nevilles were Lancastrians by birth, but the brothers of Cicely Neville espoused the cause of her husband, Richard, Duke of York, and, after his death, were mainly instrumental in placing his son upon the throne. The Earl of Salisbury was taken prisoner at the battle of Wakefield, 30 Dec., 1460, and was beheaded by the populace at Pontefract. Salisbury's son, Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick, "the King Maker," was then appointed custodian of Lord Latimer's estates, by letters patent, issued from Middleham, 7 May, 1461, "during the idiotcy of the latter, even though no inquisition has been taken." A further note, regarding Lord Latimer's mental condition, occurs in the Calendar of Patent Rolls, in 1461:—"Georgius Neville, miles, Dominus Latymer, avunculus Regis, ideota."

He was not present at the memorable banquet given by his nephew, George Neville, at Cawood, 17 Jan., 1466, on the occasion of the elevation of the latter to the Archiepiscopal throne of York, a fact which the foregoing announcements amply serve to explain. Sir Henry Neville represented his father at the funeral of his uncle, Richard, Earl of Salisbury, at Bushame, 15 Jan., 1461, "Lord Lattymer's sone withe

many Knyghts and noble squyers on fete." In 1468, a grant was made to the King's kinsman, Henry Neville, Knight, of the manor of Ileshamstede Latymer, co. Bucks., "which divers Lords Latymer have long held, to hold with advowsons, knights' fees, courts leet, and other commodities by the accustomed services" (*Cal. P.R.*, 5 July, 1468).

Sir Henry Neville married Joan, daughter of John Bouchier, Earl Berners, and had issue:—

Richard, who succeeded his grandfather as the 2nd Lord Latimer of Snape.

Thomas, of Mathon, co. Worcester, and Shenstone, co. Stafford.

Sir Henry Neville's name will be familiar to all who have read Lord Lytton's novel, "*The Last of the Barons*," as "the young Lord Latimer" who espoused the cause of his cousin Richard, Earl of Warwick, in his quarrel with Edward IV. The Yorkshire peasantry were incited to revolt, in 1469, by the adherents of the Earl. The cause of the rising, in the first instance, was an assumed grievance in connection with the payment of a tax, of ancient origin, to the hospital of St. Leonard, at York. The instigators of the rebellion pointed out that the continuance of the tax was unnecessary for the charitable purposes for which it had been originally levied, and that it only served to swell the coffers of the hospital officials. This excuse was readily acted upon by the agricultural population, who rose to protest against the assumed injustice. The insurgents marched on York, but they were met and defeated by John Neville, Earl of Northumberland, the Earl of Warwick's brother, and their leader, Robert Holdern, was hanged. But the spirit of insurrection was abroad, and the movement had only received a temporary check. New leaders were chosen in the persons of Lord FitzHugh, Sir Henry Neville, Sir John Conyers, of Hornby, and "*Robin of Redesdale*," who is now believed to have been either Sir John Conyers himself or his brother, Sir William Conyers, of Marske.

The overthrow of the Woodvilles now became the object of the rebel forces, which met and defeated the Welsh levies under Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, at Edgecote, near Banbury, 26 July, 1469, when Sir Henry Neville and his brother-in-law, Oliver Dudley, were both slain. Grafton gives a graphic account of Sir Henry Neville's death, which he describes as having taken place on the eve preceding the battle. "Sir Henry

Nevell, sonne to the Lorde Latimer, tooke with him certaine light horsemen, and skirmished with the Welshmen in the evening, even before their campe, where he did divers valyaunt feates of armes, but a little to hardy, he went so farre forward that he was taken and yeelded, and yet cruell slayne, which unmerciful act, the Welshmen sore rued the next day or night. For the northren men being inflamed and not a little discontented with the death of thys noble man, in the morning valyauntly set on the Welshmen, and by the force of archers caused them quickly to descend the hill into the valley, where both the hosts fought." Finally, this historian relates how the northern men pursued the Welsh and "slue without mercy, for the crueltie that they had shewed to the Lorde Latimer's sonne. So that of the Welshmen there were slaine above five thousand, besyde them that were fled and taken." Sir Henry Neville and Oliver Dudley were both buried in the Beauchamp Chapel in the Collegiate Church of St. Mary, at Warwick. Lord Latimer died, intestate, 30 Dec., 1496, and was buried in Well Church: "In qua ecclesia Georgius dominus de Latimer sepelitur" (*Collectanea*, iv, 128). The Inquisition, taken after his death, is dated 29 Jan., 1470.

29 January, 9 Edward IV. [A.D. 1469-70].

Inquisition taken at the castle of York, 29 January, 9 Edward IV [A.D. 1469-70], etc. The jury say upon their oath that Sir George Nevill, knight, late Lord de Latymer, was lately seised in his demesne as of fee of the manor of Snape, with its members and appurtenances, of the manor and lordship of Danby, with its members, appurtenances, and of ¹ and enfeofed therewith Sir James Strangways, Sir John Conyers, and Sir Robert Danby, chief justice of the common pleas, and Thomas Witham, and others; to have and to hold all the said manors and lordships to them and their assigns to the use of the same George and his heirs, by coven and collusion to defraud and deceive the said lord the King of the custody of the body of the heir of the said George and of the manors and lordships aforesaid; by virtue of which feoffment the same feoffees were seised in their demesne as of fee; and afterwards the said George into the same manors and lordships entered and took and perceived the profits of the same, and so continued to do until the day on which he died.

The jurors say that the said manor of Snape, with the appurtenances, is held of the King in chief by the fourth part of the service of one knight's fee, and that it is worth by the year clear twenty pounds and not above; and they say that the manor of Danby, with its members and appurtenances, is held of the said King in chief by the service of the fifth part of one knight's fee, and is worth by the year forty marks and not above.

¹ Various manors named.

The jury go on to set out the way in which the other property is held, and its value.

The jury say that the said George, Lord Latimer, died on the 30th day of December last past, and that Richard Nevill, son and heir of Sir Henry Nevill, knight, [and Joan his wife], is kinsman and next heir of the foresaid George, that is to say, son of the said Henry, who was son of the said George, and on the 1st of January was of the age of two years and not above.

(*Inq. p. m.* 9-10 Edward IV, No. 28 m. 5; and from another Inquisition.)

Sir Henry Neville's widow died in October, 1470; her will, dated 2 Oct., contains arrangements for her burial in the Beauchamp Chapel, at Warwick, and bequests to her sons: to Richard her wedding ring, and to Thomas her "great Primmer." Lady Latimer died in 1480. Her will, dated 28 Sept., contains directions for her burial, with references to her husband, son, daughter, and son-in-law. "My body to be interred in the Chapel of Our Lady in the Collegiate Church at Warwick, which the right famous, renowned honourable, and Christian Prince of noble memory, my Lord my father, Sir Richard Beauchamp, late Earl of Warwick, caused and ordained to be made, and that my said body be laid over both the head of my said Lord and father, between my natural born son, Harrie Latimer, and Oliver Dudley, late my son-in-law: and I will that there be four several stones of fair marble, with images upon them of copper and gilted convenable and convenient for mine estate and their degrees, with the epitaphs of our births and deceases, and other meetly things to such purpose written upon the said stones, be purveyed and laid upon us, and the like stone upon my Lord my husband. Furthermore, I will that there be bought a pair of goodly vestments of white damask, powdered with bears and ragged staves of gold, and in the orfraie my scutcheon to be well and richly embroidered, given and delivered to the said Chapel in Warwick; a vestment of black stuff with a like scutcheon in the orfraie, to be used in the church for my lord my husband's soul" (*Excerpta Historica*; and *Test. Verast.*, ii, 357). The will is also printed in Dugdale's *Antiquities of Warwick* 360, in which version the church, to which the last reference is made, is named "Wells," obviously intended for Welle. Lady Latimer also made provision for her daughter, Katherine, widow of Oliver Dudley. The will concludes with the appointment of "The high and mighty Prince Richard, Duke of Gloucester; John Morton, Bishop of

¹ Supplied from another Inquisition.

Ely; William Hastings, Knight; Lord Hastings to be surveyors of this my last will" (*Test. Vetust.*, ii, 357).

At the east end of the monument of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, George, Lord Latimer, is represented holding a rosary, and Elizabeth, his wife, holding a chaplet of beads. Below the figure of Lord Latimer is an escutcheon charged with: Gules, a cross flory, or, quartering gules, a saltire, or [*sic*] on the saltire two links of a chain, sable. The shield below Lady Latimer is charged with the above quarterings impaling Beauchamp and Newburgh quarterly, viz.:—

- 1 and 4, gules, a fess, or, between six cross crosslets, or.
- 2 and 3, chequer, or and azure, a chevron ermine.

The Inquisition, taken after Lady Latimer's death, shows that she held the manors of Well and Snape for the term of her life.

6 July, 21 Edward IV [A.D. 1481].

Inquisition taken at Thirsk, 6 July, 21 Edward IV [A.D. 1481]. The jurors say that Elizabeth, who was the wife of George, late Lord Latimer, was seised for term of her life, on the day she died, of the manors of Well and Snape, by the gift and grant of John Monketon and two others by fine duly levied, dated on the octave of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary, 22 Henry VI [A.D. 1443-4]. The jury say that the manor of Well is worth by the year clear £8, and the manor of Snape is worth by the year £12, and that the manors of Well and Snape are both held of the Duke of Gloucester as of his manor of Crackhall, but by what services they are ignorant. The said Elizabeth died on the 25th October, 20 Edward IV [A.D. 1480], and Richard Nevill, son and heir of Sir Henry Nevill, is the heir of the said Elizabeth, and of the age of twelve years or more.

(Inq. p. m. 20 Edward IV, No. 73, m. 6.)

Richard Neville, 2nd Baron Latimer of Snape, was two years old when his grandfather died in 1469. His mother died in October in the following year, and her will, which was made on the second day of that month, was proved on the 16th. She bequeathed to her "sonne, Lord Latymer, her wedding-rynge," and to Thomas Neville, her younger son, her "grete primer"; "her crisome cloth of fyne threde to the church of the hospitall of Welle for a corporas," that "two corporas caces be made for the said corporas," and directed that her body should be buried in the Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick (S.S., cxvi, 55-6).

The *Calendar of Patent Rolls* contains references to a number of appointments of various persons to positions of trust, in

connection with the Latimer estates, during the minority of the heir. Snape and Well are not mentioned, they had been settled on the Dowager Lady Latimer for the term of her life. Nicholas Leventhorpe, one of the yeomen of the King's chamber, was appointed receiver of all rents and dues from the unsettled estates in April, 1470. In the following month the young baron was placed under the care of his great-uncle, Thomas Bourchier, Cardinal-Archbishop of Canterbury, who received £100 yearly for his ward's sustenance from the Latimer estates. In December, 1471, the Archbishop had paid to the King the sum of one thousand marks for the custody of his ward and his estates, on condition that he "tended a reasonable sustenance for the heir."

The following are some of the appointments to offices in connection with the estates in Yorkshire, made in 1470:—

Richard Cracestre, to the bowberership of the forest of Danby.

William Cracestre, to the bailliship of the town of Synnyngton.

Edmund Hastynges, Knight, master forester of the forest of Danby.

William Blesdale, to the Bailiwick of Thornton in Pickerynglithe.

The Earl of Warwick's connection with his uncle's estates probably ceased on the death of the latter. After the Earl's own death, on the field of Barnet, 14 April, 1471, "the manors of Middelham and Shyrefhoton, together with all the other manors and heritages which had been specially entailed upon Richard, Earl of Warwick, or any of his ancestors, were granted by the King to his brother Richard, Duke of Gloucester (P.R., 1471). This grant was confirmed, in 1475, by a second, issued from Westminster, which included "a moiety of the soil and wood of Snape called le Westwode."

The woods of Well and Snape have been mentioned on several occasions in the course of these Notes. They appear to have been of some importance, for advantage was taken of the material to be obtained from them in building operations which were being undertaken in connection with Ripon Minster, earlier in the fifteenth century:—

1424-5. Purchase of Timber.

Also for timber bought of Thomas Palayser at Snape . . .	23s. 4d.
Also for the carriage of three cartloads of the same timber . . .	3s. 6d.
And for the carriage of the remainder, by agreement . . .	20s. 0d.
Also to Thomas Coteler (working) in the wood of Snape before the Feast of the St. Mary Magdalene, for ten days . . .	5s. 0d.
Also to his servant for the same time, taking five pence by the day . . .	4s. 2d.

(S.S., lxxxi, 151.)

Further grants were made, by letters patent, after the death of the Dowager Lady Latimer in 1480, to several persons to hold certain manors, which had belonged to her in the counties of Westmorland, Gloucester, and Worcester, in trust for her grandson during his minority.

Lord Latimer was present at the battle of Stoke, 10 June, 1487, holding a command in the Royal forces. In 1491, he obtained livery of all the lands of which his grandfather had died seised, and on 12 August in the following year he was summoned to Parliament. Katherine, widow of Oliver Dudley, died in 1493, and by will, dated 1 March, 1492, provided for her burial in the parish church of Stowe, and bequeathed her "goods to the disposition of her nephew, Richard, Lord Latimer, whom she constituted her heir" (*Test. Vetust.*, ii, 419). The following extract, taken from an indenture dated 9 May, 1492, gives the proportion of different troops to be provided by Lord Latimer and Lord Scrope of Bolton, in the army of Henry VII:—

Men of armes.	Lord Latimer, 3.	Lord Scrope, 3.
Di Launc.	„ 10.	„ 11.
Archers :—		
Horse ..	„ 2.	„ 10.
Foot ..	„ 6.	„ 10.

Lord Latimer was a leader in the army, raised in the north by the Earl of Surrey, to repel the invasion of the Scots under James IV, in 1497, in support of Perkin Warbeck. The Scots had besieged Norham Castle, but they retreated before the English, who pushed over the border and burnt and destroyed many castles and strongholds. In 1503, the Princess Margaret passed through Yorkshire on her journey to Scotland to become the Queen of James IV. During her progress through the county she was escorted by the principal nobles and gentry. "In the short distance between Tadcaster and York the procession received several additions to its magnitude and splendour. Lord Latimer and his lady, at the head of fifty mounted

retainers of the Nevilles, had ridden all the way from their castle of Snape, in Richmondshire, to pay their respects to the young Queen" (*Y.A.J.*, iii, 311).

The most memorable incident in the life of Lord Latimer is probably supplied by his connection with the battle of Flodden, in 1513. James IV, King of Scotland, taking advantage of the absence of Henry VIII, who was then engaged in war with France, and alleging various reasons for this breach of peace, decided to invade England. With that purpose in view, he marched into Northumberland at the head of a powerful army. The Earl of Surrey, to whom Henry, distrusting his brother-in-law, had confided the protection of the country, hurriedly raised forces to repel the invaders. Heber's poem describes the mustering of the English nobles and their followers, in which—

"Lord Lumley next, and Latimer,
Were equal matched with all their power.
With whom was next their neighbour near,
Lord Conyers, stout and stiff in stour.
With many a gentleman and squire,
From Rippon, Ripley, and Rydale,
With them marched forth all Mashamshire,
With Nosterfield and Netherdale."

The challenge, "written in the field in Wollerhaughe, 7 Sept., 5 o'clock in the afternoon," signed and sent by the Earl of Surrey to the Scottish King, also bore the signatures of Lord Latimer and seventeen other English leaders. The battle was fought on Friday, 9 Sept., and, in spite of the reckless bravery displayed by the King, surrounded by the flower of his nobility, ended in the complete overthrow of the Scottish forces and the death of their royal leader. Lord Latimer fought in the vanguard, commanded by Lord Howard, Admiral of England, and was one of those selected "to keepe the place where the field was," during the night following the struggle, "for saving of the English ordinance and the ordinance that was taken from the Scottes." Lord Latimer was present when Wolsey received his Cardinal's hat, 15 Nov., 1515, and was a guest at the banquet which followed that ceremony, when: "My Lord Cardinal's place (by Charing Cross) being well sorted in every behalf, and used with goodly order, the hall and chambers garnished very sumptuously with rich arras, a great feast was kept as to such a high and honourable creation belongeth"



Plate 4.—NEVILLE ARMS, SNAPE CASTLE.

(St. P., Henry VIII). Lord Latimer was High Steward of the Liberty of Ripon under Wolsey, Cardinal-Archbishop of York, and whilst acting in this capacity, in 1517, the Archbishop and his steward were approached by the Wakeman and his brethren for the purpose of obtaining consent to certain alterations in the bye-laws for the better government of the city. In 1522, the Scots, under John, Duke of Albany, threatened to invade the Western Marches. The duty of opposing the Scottish advance was entrusted to the Earl of Shrewsbury, who called the northern nobles to his assistance. The Earl of Northumberland, Lords Dacre, D'Arcy, Latimer, Percy, Conyers, and Sir William Bulmer were appointed "to be of the secret council with him." In the same year Lord Latimer contributed £100, as his share of "an annual grant to be made by the spirituality for the King's personal expenses in France for the recovery of the crown of the same."

The following abstract of a letter indicates the feeling of the people, aroused by the demands made upon them by Wolsey, on the King's behalf, for the prosecution of the almost incessant wars in which the country was involved.

28 April, 1524. Lords Latimer and Conyers to Henry VIII.

Received on the 27th April the King's letter to them and other commissioners of the North and West Ridings: caused them to be proclaimed at Ripon on the 28th. Would that the people were content to hear them without murmur. Will see that they are proclaimed everywhere. Whenever the commissioners meet, the people assemble against them, and will not listen to reason. When the spiritual officers appointed a meeting at Bedall, in Richmondshire, on the 27th, the commons, supposing that the commissioners would meet there for the subsidy, assembled for their destruction, and would not disperse till they knew that the commissioners were not coming.

(Written at) Snape, 28 April.

Signed, Richard Latymer. William Conyers.

Lord Latimer's name occurs frequently in records of contemporary events as a Commissioner of the Peace, for the North, East, and West Ridings, and, occasionally, for the county of York. "In 1522, he was made Lieutenant-General," and in 1525 he "was one of the commissioners for the north."

He married Anne, daughter of Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Grafton, by whom he had issue:—

John, born 1493, who succeeded as 3rd Baron.

William, of Wyke, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Giles Greville,

Thomas, of Pigott's Hardley, co. Essex, who married Mary, elder daughter of Sir Thomas Teye.

Marmaduke, of Marks Teye, who married Elizabeth, younger daughter of Sir Thomas Teye.

Christopher, of Gray's Inn, who died without issue. Humphrey.

George, thirteenth child, born 29 July, 1509, who became the Master of the Hospital at Well

Margaret, who married, firstly, Edward, son of Lord Willoughby de Broke; and, secondly, Sir William Gascoigne, of Gawthorpe.

Dorothy, who married Sir John Dawnay, of Sessay.

Elizabeth, who married Sir Christopher Danby, of Thorp Perrow.

Catherine.

Susannah, born 28 April, 1501; married Richard Norton, of Norton Conyers

Joan.

The marriages of Lord Latimer's daughters are all interesting from their connection with local matters and subsequent political events. Margaret Neville's marriage with Edward Willoughby cemented the dispute which arose during her father's time, concerning the barony of Latimer, to which reference will presently be made. A dispensation was issued by Louis, Cardinal of St. Marcellus, 2 Nov., 1505, to enable Edward Willoughby and Margaret Latimer to marry, they being related in the third degree (S.S., xlv, 364).

Licence was given to the curate of Well, 9 May, 1514, to marry John Dawney, of the parish of Snaith, and Dorothy Neville, of the parish of Well, in the chapel of Snape (Castle) (S.S., xlv, 368). Elizabeth Neville married Christopher Danby, of Thorp Perrow, in 1514, when the bridegroom was only twelve years old. "The marriage contract for this young pair is still in existence, and is dated 6 Henry VIII, A.D. 1514, from which it appears that the lady's fortune was 600 marks, or £400 of our money" (Fisher, 92). By this marriage Elizabeth became the mother of Dorothy Danby, who married Sir John Neville, of Liversedge, and of Christopher Danby, of Beeston, both of whom were deeply implicated in "The Rising in the North," 1569. Susanna Neville married Richard Norton, of Norton Conyers and Rylstone Manor, "the Patriarch of Rebellion," who was "out" in the Pilgrimage of Grace, and

was probably more actively responsible for the northern rebellion of 1569 than either of the ostensible leaders, the Earls of Northumberland and Westmorland. Lady Latimer died in, or before, 1522, for in July of that year licence was granted to Richard Neville, Lord Latimer, to marry Margaret, widow of Sir James Strangwayes, daughter of Sir James Danby, of Farnley. This contemplated marriage does not appear to have been effected.

The difficulty touching the barony of Latimer, foreseen and provided for by Sir George Neville, and the widow of his uncle, Maud, Countess of Cambridge, was raised in the time of Richard, Lord Latimer, by Robert, 2nd Baron Willoughby de Broke. "As next heir in blood to John, Lord Latimer of Danby, who died without issue, 9 Henry VI, he (Lord Broke) claimed a right to the barony. But to end the contention, the Lord Broke was informed by an herald that Sir George Neville, grandfather to Richard, was created Lord Latimer by a new title, which, therefore, lineally descended to Richard by Henry, son and heir of the said George." Richard, Lord Latimer, "disputed the claim so successfully that Lord Broke resigned his demand, and the matter was amicably settled by a marriage between the two houses." "Lord Latimer, at the same time, suffering a recovery on certain manors and lordships demanded by Lord Broke." Lord Latimer, and his son, Sir John Neville, were appointed Keepers of the Warrens within certain manors belonging to the abbey of Fountains, 28 Aug., 1527, when the following agreement was drawn up with Abbot Thirsk:—

[*Translation.*]

A.D. 1527.

To all the faithful in Christ to whom the present writing indented shall come, William, Abbot of the monastery of the Blessed Mary of Fountains, and the convent of that place, greeting.

Know ye that we, the aforesaid abbot and convent, have made, ordained, and by the presents constituted, Richard Nevell, Lord de Latymer, and Sir John Nevell, his son, keepers of all our warrens within our manors of Aldeburgh next Masham, Sutton next Ripon and Sleningford, Baldersby and Rainton, with their appurtenances, in the county of York. And, moreover, know ye that we have given, and by the presents granted to the same Richard Nevell, Lord de Latymer, and Sir John Nevell, his son, special license to hunt and hawk in all the aforesaid manors, with their appurtenances; to have, enjoy, and exercise the aforesaid special license at the pleasure of the same Richard and John, his son, during their lives, whensoever they shall please. Provided, nevertheless, that the aforesaid Richard and John shall keep our warrens aforesaid

in safeguard to us and our successors, and shall keep them unharmed, as much as in them is, from all other foreign and outside hunters and hawkers. Provided always that the same Richard and John shall take care to send or have sent a reasonable part of all deer and birds taken within the same manors, whensoever they shall happen to be taken, to us, the aforesaid abbot and convent, and our successors, to our monastery of Fountains aforesaid. Provided always that it shall be lawful as well to William, the present abbot, as to his successors, and also to his officers, as well monks as laymen, for the time being, with the lord abbot's permission, to hunt and enter into the aforesaid warrens, and each of them, to hawk and take the pleasure of hawking, and preserve their jurisdiction, whensoever and as often as they will and please, as well for the purpose of recreation as for preserving their jurisdiction, and the keeping of the warrens aforesaid, as often as they please, this our grant notwithstanding.

In witness whereof to the one part of this writing indented, remaining in the hands of the aforesaid Richard, Lord de Latymer, and John, his son, the aforesaid abbot has affixed his seal of office; and to the other part of the same writing indented, remaining in the hands of the aforesaid abbot and convent, and their successors, the aforesaid Richard, Lord de Latymer, and John his son, have affixed their seals.

Given on the 28th day of August, in the 19th year of the reign of King Henry VIII (A.D. 1527).

(S.S., xlii, 250.)

From the original in the possession of Earl de Grey and Ripon.

[NOTE.—(Page 251). The text of the indenture is taken from that part which remained with Lord Latimer and his son. It appears, from the upper half of the lozenge-shaped shield of Lord Latimer, which alone remains, that it has borne the representation of a lion, passant, guardant, ducally crowned. Sir John Neville's seal bears a human head, apparently an antique, and perhaps one which had been picked up in or about the village of Well, adjacent to Snape.]

Lord Latimer signed the celebrated letter, addressed by "the Spiritual and Temporal Lords of England to Pope Clement VII, praying him to consent to the King's desires, and pointing out the evils which arose from delaying the divorce of Queen Catherine." The letter was dated 13th July, 1530, and "Richard Latymer" was the thirteenth signature on the list of the barons. Lord Latimer died in 1530, and was buried, with his wife, in Well Church, where a tablet, bearing an epitaph to his memory, formerly occupied a place. Roger Dodsworth, who visited the church 17 Oct., 1622, copied the inscription, which is now preserved in manuscript in the College of Arms:—

Circa ferream clausuram—

*Hic jacet Ricardus Nevil, miles, dominus de
Latimer, et Anna, uxor ejus, filia Humfridi Stafford, domina
de Latymer, filii Henrici Nevil, militis, filii Georgii*

Nevil, domini de Latymer tercii, et Elizabethæ uxoris
predicti Georgii (tertii filii Radulphi de Nevil, Comitis
Westmerlandie, et Johanne, uxoris ejus), filie et una
heredum Ricardi de Beauchampe, Comitis Warwici, et Elizabethæ,
uxoris ejus, filie et heredis Thome, domini de Barkley,
et Margarete, uxoris ejus, filie et heredis Warini Lisle.

Orate pro hiis et omnibus fidelibus.

[NOTE.—George Neville, 3rd Lord Latimer. George Neville was the 1st Lord Latimer of Snape, but he was the third of the name to bear the title of Latimer. John, Lord Neville of Raby, bore it in right of his wife, the Latimer heiress, and John, his son, bore it by summons to Parliament, under the original creation.]

CHAPTER IV.

THE NEVILLES. THIRD AND FOURTH LORDS LATIMER. KATHERINE PARR.

SIR JOHN NEVILLE (1493-1542), 3rd Baron Latimer of Snape, had livery of his father's estates 17 March, 1531, and was summoned to Parliament 5 Jan., 1534. He was married three times, two of his marriages taking place during his father's lifetime. His first wife was Dorothy, daughter of Sir George de Vere, and sister of John, 14th Earl of Oxford, who bore the soubriquet, "little John of Campe," from his diminutive stature and favourite residence. Two children were the issue of this marriage:—

John, who succeeded his father as 4th, and last, Lord Latimer of Snape.

Margaret, who died unmarried.

Lady Neville died 7 Feb., 1526, and was buried in Well Church. Sir John Neville married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Musgrave, of Hartley Castle, in Westmorland, and of his wife, Joan, second daughter of Sir Christopher Ward, of Givendale. This marriage was celebrated in the chapel of Snape Castle in 1528. Licence was granted to the curate of Well, 20 June, 1528, to marry Sir John Neville, of Snape, Knt., and Elizabeth Musgrave, of the parish of Well, in the chapel within the manor of Snape (S.S., liii, 374). The second Lady Neville had no family, and the date of her death, and the place of her interment, are alike unknown.

Perhaps the most interesting circumstance connected with the history of Snape Castle is that supplied by the marriage of Lord Latimer with his kinswoman, Katherine Parr. She was the daughter of Sir Thomas Parr, of Kendal, and of Maud, his wife, daughter and coheiress of Sir Thomas Green, of Green's Norton, Northants. Sir Thomas Parr, though a commoner, represented a family of ancient lineage and high descent, and he was Master of the Wards, and Comptroller of the Household of Henry VIII. He died in 1517, leaving his widow with three children—William, Katherine, and Anne. William was created Baron Parr of Kendal in 1538, Earl of Essex 23 Dec., 1543, installed K.G., and advanced to the dignity of Marquis of

Northampton 16 Feb., 1546. He forfeited his honours and estates by espousing the cause of Lady Jane Grey, but was reinstated by Elizabeth, 13 Jan., 1559, when some of his estates were restored to him; but the manor of Tanfield, which he had inherited from his father, to whom it had descended on the death of his cousin, George, 7th Baron FitzHugh, had been given to Sir William Cecil, by whom it was retained. Ann Parr married William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke. Katherine was born at Kendal Castle in 1512. An interesting correspondence, quoted by Whitaker, passed between Dame Parr and her kinsman, Lord Dacre, in 1523, relating to a contemplated marriage between Katherine, who was then stated to be under twelve years of age, and the grandson of the latter, the son and heir of Lord Scrope of Bolton. Nothing came of this intended alliance, as neither party would consent to the terms required by the other. Shortly after the failure of this matrimonial scheme, Katherine married Edward, Lord Burgh of Catterick and Gainsborough, "a mature widower, with children who had arrived at man's estate."

Lord Burgh died in 1529, leaving Katherine a childless widow of seventeen. Lady Parr died in 1530. Her will, dated 20 May, 1529, mentions "Katherine Borowe, my daughter"; for whose marriage she expresses her obligation to Sir Thomas Borow, Knt. (S.S., cxvi, 91-4). During her widowhood, Katherine resided chiefly with her kinswoman, Lady Strickland, at Sizergh Castle, in Westmorland. Lady Strickland was a Neville of Thornton Briggs, and Tanfield Hall and estate were then the property of Sir William Parr, Katherine's brother. These circumstances, added to the fact that she was distantly related to Lord Latimer, may have aided in bringing about her second marriage. The date of the marriage is not known, but it probably took place in 1532. It has been assumed that the ceremony was celebrated in the chapel of Snape Castle, but it is not improbable that the circumstances attending Lord Latimer's second marriage may have given rise to this belief.

"Fortunate, indeed, must Lord Latimer have felt himself in being able to obtain so charming a companion for his latter days, and, at the same time, one so well qualified to direct the studies and form the minds of his children. The amiable temper and sound sense of Katherine taught her to perform the difficult duties that devolved upon her, in the character of stepmother, with such conscientious and endearing gentleness, that she insured the love and esteem of all the families with whom she was thus connected. During the first years of her marriage with Lord

Latimer, she pursued the noiseless tenor of her way in the peaceful routine and privacy of domestic life, to which those talents and acquirements, which afterwards rendered her the admiration of the most learned men in Europe, and the intellectual model of the ladies of England, were calculated to lend a charm."

(*Lives of the Queens of England*, Miss Strickland.)

Katherine is said to have resided chiefly at Snape, but Lord Latimer's Parliamentary duties required his presence in London, where he rented a mansion in the Charterhouse, and it is probable that Lady Latimer frequently accompanied him, for she was well known at Court. Lord Latimer sat through the sessions of the Parliament of 1529-36, first as a Member for York, in association with Sir Marmaduke Constable, and, later, as a Peer of the realm. Finding the duties irksome, he wrote to Cromwell, from "Synnyngton," 5 April, 1534, to that effect:—

"As I have been at every prorogation of Parliament nearly these four years, which has been painful and chargeable to me, as I have not yet paid the King all that is due for the livery of my lands, nor all the sums I am bound to pay by the wills of my father and my mother-in-law, I beg you will get me leave to tarry at home and be absent from the next prorogation, I shall be in better readiness to do the King service against the Scots when we in these parts are called upon. I send you a gelding by this bearer, the likeliest I could get."

(*Cal. S.P.*, Henry VIII.)

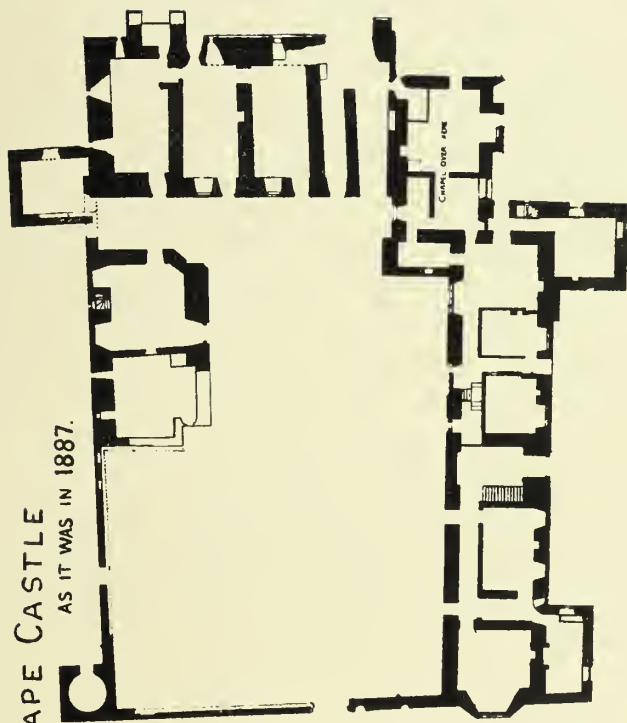
Parliament dissolved 4 April, 1536, having covered a period of history fraught with changes of signal importance to the future of England, and after giving power to the King to dissolve the smaller monasteries. Learning that Parliament was again about to be summoned, Lord Latimer addressed a second letter to Cromwell, 12 May, 1536, the terms of which suggest that neither his previous communication nor the gift, mentioned in its concluding sentence, had obtained for him the relief that he solicited.

"It is reported here that Lords shall be sent for to come up shortly. I beg you will have me excused by reason of business in Worcestershire. I have been at every prorogation and session of the last Parliament since it began, which has been very painful and chargeable to me."

Dated at "Snape, in the north parts of Yorkshire."

The duty imposed upon Lord Latimer and others by the following order was a curious prelude to the events which were so soon to follow in which he and so many of the northern nobles and gentry were to rise in revolt against the King and his ministers.

SNAPE CASTLE AS IT WAS IN 1887.



MEASURED & DRAWN BY
 J. P. PRITCHETT DARLINGTON
 APRIL 1887



2nd Aug., 1536.

(Sir John Spelman) and Chr. Jenney to Lord D'Arcy.

The King has directed his commission to your Lordship, Lord Latimer, Lord Talbot, and to us the justices of assize in these parts, and others, to enquire into all misdeeds in the city of York, town of Kingston-upon-Hull and Newcastle and County of York.

Lord Latimer was a zealous Roman Catholic, and was early involved in the rebellion of 1536, "the Pilgrimage of Grace." It is beside the purpose of these Notes to enter into the causes which led up to this movement, and the following sketch does not attempt to do more than draw attention to the principal events of the rising in which Lord Latimer was personally concerned. The rebellion began on the 1st of October, at Louth, in Lincolnshire. Although it spread rapidly during the first few days of the month, it was practically at an end in that county by the 13th. But, in the meantime, 9th October, "the commons were up in Yorkshire," where the revolt quickly assumed more serious proportions under the guidance of Robert Aske, a barrister from London, and a younger son of Robert Aske, of Aughton. He had been "constrained" to join the insurgents in Lincolnshire, where he witnessed the failure of the rising. He hastened back into Yorkshire to take part in the struggle there. In some of the State papers of the period he is styled "Grand Captain of the Commons in Yorkshire."

Lord Latimer did not immediately join the rebels. The evidence of John Daykin, rector of Kirkby Ravensworth, explains the position in which he was placed:—

"I went to Richmond, (where) I found my Lord Latymer and Sir Christopher Danby, Knights, with a great multitude of Massham-Shire, and there tarried all that day with them, but I durst say nothing that should sound contrary th'insurgents, neither so durst my Lord Latymer nor Mr. Danby, as I perceived."

(Domestic Papers, Henry VIII.)

Adam Sedbar, Abbot of Jervaulx, was taken by the rebels early in October. Having taken the oath, pledging him to assist their cause, he was compelled to accompany his captors. "On their journey they met the Lord Latimer and Mr. Bowes," and travelled with them as far as Spennymoor, "where they divided company." The earliest official notice of Lord Latimer's association with the rebels is given in the postscript of a letter sent by "the Lords in Pomfret Castle to Shrewsbury, Rutland, and Huntingdon," dated 15 Oct., 1536:—

"P.S.—News has just come that Lord Latimer and Sir Christopher Danbie be taken with the commons and be with them, but we have sent to have sure knowledge. Think, if so, they were sore constrained. Signed :—E. Ebor, T. D'Arcy, T. Magnus, G. Darcie, Arthur Darcie, R. Constable, W. Babthorpe."

Lord Latimer had, apparently, reached the rebel camp on Weighton Common on the 17th October. A letter bearing that date, sent by Sir Brian Hastings to the Earl of Shrewsbury, states that :—

"The rebels in the north are above 40,000. The Captains are the worship of the whole shires, from Doncaster to Newcastle, except the Earls of Cumberland and Westmorland. It is thought Lord Darcy will give over the Castle of Pomfret; the rebels have taken the abbey; Lords Latimer and Scrope are sworn to the rebels, with the worshipful of their retinue."

The insurgents marched on Pontefract, which they reached on the 19th, and demanded the surrender of the castle. Lord D'Arcy capitulated on the following day, when he and all who were with him subscribed the common oath. Lord Latimer was present in the castle hall, 21st Oct., when the Lancaster Herald, sent by the Earl of Shrewsbury from Worksop, was taken before Aske, who refused to grant him permission to issue the King's proclamation. Lord Shrewsbury reached Doncaster on the 24th, and was joined by the Duke of Norfolk on the following day. A conference was arranged to take place between representatives of the Royal forces and a corresponding number of the leaders of the rebels. The delegates met on the 27th on Doncaster Bridge, when "on the side of the north were Lords Latimer, Lumley, and D'Arcy, Sir Robert Constable, Sir Thomas Hilton, Sir Ralph Ellerker, Sir John Bulmer, Robert Bowes, Robert Chaloner, and others." Twenty-four articles were presented for the King's consideration, and it was agreed that Sir Robert Bowes and Sir Ralph Ellerker should carry a copy of them to London, and that, in the meantime, there should be an armistice. They were graciously received by the King, but were detained for a fortnight, owing to circumstances which are explained in the following letter, written to Lord D'Arcy from Windsor, 7th November :—

"But since the order taken between my Lord of Norfolk, my Lord Steward, Lord Latimer, and you, Robert Aske has sent letters into Cumberland, Westmorland, and Lancashire, to Sir Marmaduke Constable, the elder, and others, moving to a new insurrection, and has caused unlawful attempts on Leonard Beckwythe and others, which has given

new offence to the King and staid our suits. Norfolk also thinks him ill-used by the breach of his order, which ought to be redressed. Hope still to have a favourable answer in four or five days."

During the delay to which this letter refers, Henry addressed private letters to the rebel leaders. "To Lord Latimer and the other nobles he represented the dishonour which they had brought upon themselves by serving under Aske; he implored them, and the many other honourable men who had been led away, to return to their allegiance, 'so as we may not,' he said, 'but with honour, and without further inconvenience, may perform that clemency on which we have determined'" (*Rolls House MSS.*). A conference of the rebel leaders was called at York, at which the town and district of Bedale was represented by Lord Latimer and Sir Christopher Danby. The State papers contain a reference to an order made at this Council:—"22nd Nov. Copy of an order, by the Captains and Barons of the Commons in the north, that Robert, Prior of Guysburn, may enjoy his priorality, and that Sir John Bulmer, the steward, shall see this accomplished."

The order was signed by Aske, who was styled "the Captain," Lord Latimer, Sir James Strangways, and Sir Robert Constable. Henry again approached the leaders through the Duke of Norfolk, 27th Nov., when he wrote: "We desire you to use all good means with Lord Latymer, and others, to induce them to condemn that villain Aske, and submit themselves to our clemency."

Finally, Lord Latimer was one of the thirty-four leaders who sat in the castle hall at Pontefract, 27th Nov., to discuss the conditions under which the struggle could be terminated. As a result, apparently, of the presentation of the conditions on which they then determined, a commission was issued, from Westminster, 30th Nov., "in consequence of certain insurrections in the north, not yet put down," to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, George, Earl of Shrewsbury, Thomas, Earl of Rutland, Sir William Fitzwilliam, High Admiral of England and Treasurer of the Household, Lord William Howard, Francis, Lord Talbot, Sir John Russell, Sir Francis Brian, and Sir Anthony Brown, to make answer in the King's name to certain articles lately presented by his subjects in the north, and to treat and conclude with John, Lord Scrope, John, Lord Latymer, John, Lord Lumley, and Thomas, Lord D'Arcy, upon any other articles, petitions, etc., to be presented by them."

An order of safe conduct was issued on the same date for the above-mentioned lords, "with 300 others, to come to Doncaster; there to treat with Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, etc. etc., upon certain articles lately presented to the King by his subjects in the north parts, for 16 days after the delivery of these letters" (Westminster, 30 Nov.). The conference took place; Norfolk promised a free pardon to all, and that a Parliament should be held at York. The Duke's assurances satisfied the rebel leaders; the free pardon took effect on 9th December; the insurgent forces were disbanded, and by the end of the month many of the leaders had been to London to make their peace with the King. Lord Latimer's association with the movement ceased from this time. The following letters testify that he was heartily relieved to throw aside his connection with the rebellion:—

18th Jany., 1537.

John, Lord Latymer, to his brother-in-law, Sir William Musgrave.

Recommend me to my lord Privy Seal, shewing him I was sorry the people spake otherwise than became them of him. For though he be in the favour of the King, it letteth not his Grace to grant what he pleases to the people, and I think his lordship would not be a hinderer of such of their desires as be reasonable. Though I durst not much contrary them, I did my best to reduce them to conformity to the King's pleasure. My being among them was a very painful and dangerous time to me. I pray God I may never see such again.

Roiston, returning homeward, by the King's command.

Signed: Your loving brother-in-law,

John Latymer.

20th Jany., 1537.

John, Lord Latimer, to the Lord Admiral (Sir William Fitzwilliam).

Thank you for your good report of me in my being among the commons against my will. At Buntingford, on my way towards London, there met me a letter from my lord Chancellor, my lord Privy Seal, and other of the King's Council, signifying that I should tarry in the north, notwithstanding the King's letters to me to come up, because my Lord of Norfolk was despatched. Forthwith I returned homewards, and now, at Stamford, I learn that the commons of Richmondshire, grieved at my coming up, have entered my house at Snape, and will destroy it if I come not home shortly. If I do not please them I know not what they will do with my body and goods, wife and children.

Stamford, 20 Jan.

I have but small power, having no rule of men under the King, and no house that is strong.

Signed: John Latymer.

This letter refers to the renewal of the disturbances in Yorkshire by bodies of the rebels upon learning of the King's concessions.

Confirmation of the visit of the insurgents to Snape is contained in a letter from the Earl of Shrewsbury to the King:—

20th Jany., 1537.

This night, at 8 o'clock, a servant of Lord Darcy's brought me a letter from him and divers copies of letters to him and others, with answers to the same; all which, together with my answer to Lord Darcy, I send your Grace. Lord D'Arcy has learnt that the Commons in coming forward have been at the house of my Lord of Westmorland, the Lord Latymere, and other gentlemen who have been with your highness in London, and taken inventories of all their goods. Thinks the King should write a letter of thanks to Lord Darcy.

Wynfield, 20 Jan., 12 p.m.

The following note is taken from the examination of John Hallom, the chief accomplice of Sir Francis Bigod, of Mulgrave, who instigated the abortive rising in the East Riding in January, 1537. Examination of John Hallom, of Calkehill, yeoman, 24 January, in the Common Hall in Kingston-on-Hull:—"He heard from one of my Lord Latymer's servants, who was even then with him, that they were up again in the West Country and in the Bishopric too, and that Lord Latymer had fled from the commons."

The following abstract of a letter affords further proof of the relief which Lord Latimer experienced when he had thrown off the trammels of rebellion:—

Pomfret, 4 Feb., 1537.

Norfolk to the Earl of Sussex.

"Sussex will know the news he has written to the King. Thinks never man was more welcome to the gentlemen of this county than himself. Lord Latimer came to meet him at Doncaster, though not bound to do so till he came to York."

There is an interesting note in the State Papers, dated 12th April, 1537:—

John, Lord Latimer, to Cromwell.

"You were pleased to accept of me last year a small fee of 20 nobles payable yearly. I send you by my servant this bearer, your said fee due at the feast of Annunciation last.

Snape, 12 April."

In July, the Lords Scrope and Latimer accompanied the judges at the assizes, "and full diligently behaved themselves for the advancement of justice." Shortly after the events connected with the Pilgrimage of Grace, Cromwell made a most inconvenient request of Lord Latimer, by asking for the use of the latter's mansion in the precincts of the Charterhouse,

for one of his friends. The Baron was in a delicate position. Not only had he been in arms against the King, but several of the Nevilles had been implicated in treasonable practices. His reply to Cromwell suggests a disinclination to accede to the demand, for such it was, underlying the fear of giving offence by a refusal.

30th Sept., 1537.

When your lordship desires (for) one of your friends my house within Chartusyes Church Yard beside London, I assure you the getting of a lease of it cost me 100 marks, besides other pleasures that I did to the house. I wanted it because it stands in good air out of the press of the city, and I have no other place to lie at when I come to London. Also I have granted it to farm to Mr. Nudygate, son and heir to Sergeant Nudygate, to lie in in my absence. Nevertheless, to do Cromwell a pleasure will surrender it, though he seek a lodging at Michaelmas term himself. The lease is not here, but he will bring it up at the term.

Wyke, in Worcestersh'.

In 1538, Lord Latimer sold the manor of Wingrave, co. Bucks., to Cromwell for £280.

A certificate, dated 12 March, 1539, furnished by Lord John Latimer and Sir Christopher Danby, gives a list "of all the King's subjects in the various townships who are required to be ready in armour when called upon. Snape and Well together furnish 74 men, which was, of course, owing to the household of Lord Latimer and Marmaduke Neville; and Thorp-Pirrowe has the large number of 25, being nearly all household servants of Sir Christopher Danby. The names are arranged as archers with horse and harness, and billmen without harness" (McCall, *History of the Wandesfords*, 113).

Early in 1542, Lord Latimer was engaged in military operations, under the Earl of Rutland, on the Scottish border, "with 1,000 men out of Yorkshire." Lord Rutland wrote:—"Lord Latimer is arrived at the borders with 200 men, and that the 1,000 men levied by the president in Yorkshire are also come." In the same year, 5th June, Lord Latimer was appointed "Steward of the forest of Galtres and the lawn within the forest and master of the hunt of deer there, with the herbage, pannage, windfallen trees, and browsings and all accustomed profits." A few months later he died in London, and "was buried in St. Thomas' Chappel near the north door of St. Paul's Cathedral." His will, dated 12th September, 1542, provided for his burial "in the south side of Well Church, wher myne awnsetors



Plate 6.—DEVICES ON SNAPE CASTLE WALLS.

liethe, if I die within Yorke is shire." Weever states that in old St. Paul's Cathedral, "here in a monument, broken all apieces, lieth entombed the body of John Nevill, Lord Latimer, whose widow, Katherine Parre, daughter of Sir Thomas Parre, of Kendall, and sister to William, Lord Parre, Marquesse of Northampton, was the sixth and last wife to King Henry the Eighth. He died in the yeare 1542" (*Ancient Funeral Monuments*, Edition 1631, p. 371).

THE WILL OF JOHN NEVILE, LORD LATIMER OF SNAPE.

In the name of God, Amen. The xij day of Septembre, 1542, I, John Nevell, knyght, Lord Latemer, beinge in goode helthe of bodie and perfitt memorie, thankes be to God, do make and declare my last will and testament of my goodes, in manner and forme followinge. First I bequeathe my soull to Almightye God, to our blessed ladie the virgyne, and my bodie to be buried in the south side of Well Church, wher myne awnsetors liethe, if I die within Yorke is shire; and I do make myne executors to performe this my last will, my doughter Margaret Nevell, my brother Christofer Nevell, my cosyne John Constable, esquier, and John Laton, and Robt. Layton, my servauntes. And I give to Ladie Katherine my wif the thirde parte of all my goodes and cattalles, whether of right she ought to have or not, and I give her also over and besides the saide thirde parte of all such goodes of myne as is nowe within her henge chambre, and also towe of my best gylte standinge cuppes with covers, towe gylte goblettes with one cover, my best basinge and ewer of silver, and my towe silver flaggons; and I give unto my sone John Nevell all the utensilles nowe beinge at Snape, and all hanginges of myne ther, with all manner bedstokes, formes, stoles, and other vesselles ther for tennynge, brewing, and baking. Also I give unto my doughter Margaret Nevell fyve hundreth markes for her preferment of mariadge, over fyve hundreth markes that I have also gyven her to be hade of my mannours, landes, and tenementes at Nonmonkton and Hammerton, and I give my saide doughter Margaret my lease of the parsonadge of Kirkdall Church duringe the yere that I have in the same to by her pynnes withall. Also I give to my brother Thomas and Marmaduke Nevell, to either of them, fyve markes of suche money as they owe me. Also I give to my brother Richarde Norton my best horse, and to my suster, his wife, my best gowne, and to my suster Danbie my best broche, and to my nephewe John Gascoign my best horse save one. Item I give to my cosyne William Constable, sone to my sone John Constable, my litle gray trottinge nagge, and to my saide cosyne doughter, my goddoughter, my seconde broche. Also I gove towardes buyldinge of the Chapell of Glasedaile fyve markes. Also I will that myne executors pay to everie of my servauntes, suche of theme as have any annuytes, ther quarter wadges, and such of theme as have none annuyte, ther holl yeres wages, and to pay also to every my saide servauntes ther holl yeres lyveraye, or sufficien recompence for the same. Also I will that my executors distribute emonges power people, and in suche townes wheras by ther

discrecions shall be thought most nedefull, fortie poundes of money within one moneth next after my decesse. Also I give my cosyne, Sir Marmaduke Constable, thelder, knyght, the yonger amblinge gelding which latelie I bought of Peter Franklyne at Danbie, and unto my cosyne Robert Constable, his sonne, my best mayre. In witnes whereof to this my present will of my goodes, I have subscribed my name and sette my seall, whiche I use as my signet the day and yere above written.

To all faithfull and Christiane people, which shall se, here, or rede this present writinge, I, John Nevell, knyght, Lorde Latemer, sende greatinge in our Lorde God ever-lastinge. Knowe youre universite, that I, the saide Lorde Latemer, callinge to remembrance the moche uncertayne contynuaunce of this frele and transitorie lif of man her upon erth, do make my last will of certayne my landes, thereby devyse and dispose the same accordinge to the libertie graunted by the Kinges most excellent maiestie. And whereas I have maide a lece to Margaret Nevell my doughter, my brother Christofer Nevell, my cosyne John Constable, and to John Laton and Robert Layton, my servauntes of my mannours of Nonmonkton, Hamerton, and other for terme of fourtie yeres, over and besides suche other my landes as is appertenyng to my wif, and besides the thirde of my holl landes whiche I have left to myne here, I will that Ladie Katheryne my wif shall have for terme of her lif the manuore of Stowe, with Nyne Church and litle Stowe in the countie of Northampton, and also the yerlie rente of thre score poundes at Beole, in the countie of Worcester, in full satisfaction of her holl dowre over and besides her joynter. Also I will that Margaret Nevell my doughter have fyve hundrethe markes towards the advancement of her mariadge, to be levied of my manours at Nonmonkton and Hamerton, over and besides fyve hundrethe markes whiche I have gyven her to her mariadge by my will of goodes. Also I will that all the residue of the saide landes over the fyve hundrethe markes a yere to be taken by the saide Lady Katheryne yerlie, duringe fyve yeres, for the bringinge upe of my doughter. Also I will that after the saide some of v hundrethe markes be taken to thuse of my doughter, that then my brother Richarde Norton and myne executors shall take the some of one hundrethe markes towards the preferment of mariadge of one or moo of my neces, his doughters, as shalbe thought most meitt by my said brother Norton. Also I give to my nephewe John Gascoigne the office of the stewardshipe of all my manors at Nonmonkton and Hamerton, to have after my decesse duringe his lif, with the fee of fyve markes yerlie. Also I give to my cosyne John Constable, esquier, tenne markes yerlie upon my mannor in Scampston, Rillington, Benungton, and Flixton, duringe his lif; also to every yonger sone of my brother Richarde Norton, excepte suche of theme as shall fortune to be a prest, one annuyte of fortie shillinges yerlie. To my servauntes, Robert Layton foure markes yerlie; and to John Layton, Nicholas Pudsay, Edward Danbie, William Jakson, and William Barber, to every of theme fourtie shillinges yerlie; and to John Lofthouse, William Parkynson, Edward Flemynge, Robert Burdon, and Jane Sympton, to every of theme xxvjs. viij*d*. yerlie; and to Richarde Ardington, Thomas Gower, Guye Cooke, and Florence Walker, xxs. duringe ther

lyves. To Georgie Scott, Robert Wederhelte, Myles Burton, John Percy-vall, Edmonde Dobbinge, and Andro Lee, xiijs. iiijd. yerlie. Also I will that Sir John Brotton, prest, have xls. yerlie. To every of my householde servauntes not havinge grauntes as ther yerlie wages whiche they take of me nowe comithe unto. Also I will that my servaunte Anthony Hunter have the office of baliewike of Thornton, with the fee of xxvjs. viijd. yerlie. Also I give to my brother Christofer Nevell all my landes in Thirske, to have to hyme and his heires for ever, condicionally, that he do take upon hyme the execution of my will. And wher as my lorde and father did give foure markes yerlie to Richarde Nevell, sone to myn uncle, Thomas Nevell, and graunted also foure nobles yerlie to every other of my said uncles childer oute of the manners in Childes Wickwam, in the countie of Gloucester, I will that my uncle's children shall receive suche like annuytes oute of my manner in South Corney, in the said countie, and in my landes in Pyndyvyn, in the countie of Worcestre, untill suche tyme as they may receive ther saide annuytes oute of Childes Wickwan. And will also that my neces, my brother William Nevells doughters shall yerlie have xxvjs. viijd., to every of theme, oute of my landes in South Corney and Pyndevyne.

Also I will that the maister of the Ospitall of Well and the vicare ther shall have, after my decese, all the rentes of the parsonedge of Askham Richarde duringe the spacie of fourtie yeres, and with the saide rentes to fynde a prest yerlie to singe for my soull at Well Church duringe the saide fortie yeres, which servicie I will that Sir Richarde Hardinge, late of Gisburgh, have duringe his lif. Also I will that after my decese the Master and vicare shall take all the rentes of the parsonedge of Sancte Georgie Church, in Yorke, for the terme of fortie yeres, and ther with to fynde a scole maister at Well for kepinge of a scole and techinge of gramer ther, and to pray for me and them that I am most bounden to pray for. Also I will that my executors shall receyve yerlie twentie poundes, for the spacie of twentie yeres, of the residue of saide manners to be bestowed of suche personnes as I ought, either of reason or conscience, to recompence, or to have pitie upon, and the residue of the saide twentie poundes to be distributed yerlie in almes to power folks. Also I will that my mannours of Walton, Marton in Burgheshier, Newton upon Ouse, Nonmonkton, with all the parsonadges of Sancte Georgie Church in Yorke, and Askham Richard, and also the mannours of Scampston, Benyngton, Flixton, Nonwikthorne, Firbie, and Thirske, and all my landes in Walton, Marton in Burgheshier, and also the said landes, Wodbarowe, Stulton, and Pyndevyne, in the countie of Worcestre-toure, and also the manor of South Corney, in the countie of Glocetor, after my will performed, shall revert and come unto John Nevell my sone and here for terme of his lif, and after to the heres of his bodie, and for defalte of suche ishue, to the heres of the bodie of me, the saide Lord Latemer.

Memorandum that the original testament of the said Lord Latemer was subscribed upon the bakes of the saide will by certayne witnes, whose names hereafter folowe, viz., John Constable, William Harper, chaplayne, Roger Bedwell, William Gladley, James Sympson, Richarde Ranaldson.

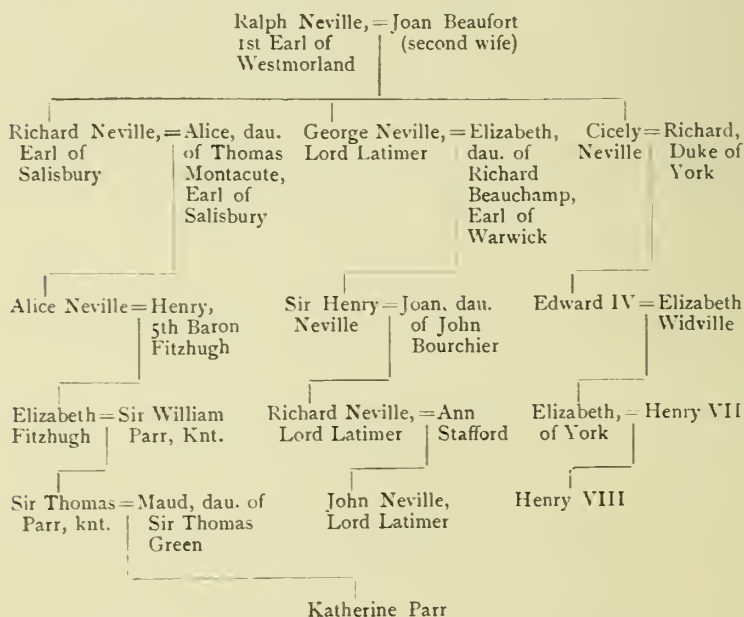
Lady Latimer was at Court soon after her husband's death, and there she received the attentions of Sir Thomas Seymour and of the King. Early in 1543, the following tailor's bill for dress was paid out of the Exchequer by Henry's order.

(Paper roll of three leaves. Endd: Skutt, the tailor's book.)

A tailor's bill for numerous items of cotton, linen, buckram, etc.; and the making of Italian gowns, "plyttes and slevys," "a slope hood and typette," kirtles, French, Dutch, and Venetian gowns, Venetian sleeves, French hoods, etc., of various materials. Total, £8 9s. 5d.

Headed: "My Lady Latymer." Marginal notes (at the beginning): "the xvi day of February, anno XXXIII. H. VIIIth"; and (about half-way down): "for your daughter." Signed at the foot: "Thomas Arundell, Cancell"

Katherine bore the same degree of blood relationship to Henry as to Lord Latimer, as the following pedigree shows:—



Henry seems to have lost little time in deciding that Lady Latimer was worthy of conquest. Lisle, in a letter addressed to Lord Parr, dated 20th June, 1543, wrote:—"Other news is none, but that my Lady Latymer, your sister, and Mrs. Herbert be both here in the Court with my Lady Mary's Grace and my Lady Elizabeth"

Sir Thomas Seymour had been sent out of the way on foreign service to enable the King to prosecute his suit. This he did to such good purpose that a licence for his marriage was granted 10 July:—

Licence of Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, primate of England, authorised thereto by Parliament, to Henry VIII (who has deigned to marry the Lady Katherine, late wife of Lord Latymer, dec.), to have the marriage solemnised in any church, chapel, or oratory without the issue of banns.

Lambethe, 10th July, 1543.

a. rr. 35 Henry VIII, Consec. II.

Signed, Mich'us Woottonius, *Commiss :*

Richardus Lyell, *clericus ad facultates dicti*

Reverendissimi.

The marriage was solemnised 12th July, in the upper oratory, "called the Quynes Preyvey Closet," at Hampton Court, by Gardiner, Bishop of Winchester, who also gave the bride away. Sir Thomas Wriothesley, in a letter to the Duke of Suffolk, dated 16th July, wrote:—"The Kinges matez was mareid onne Thursdaye last to my Ladye Latimor, a woman in my judgement, for vertewe, wisdomme, and gentillesse, most meite for his Highness; and sure I am his Mate had never a wif more agreeable to his harte then she is. Or Lord send them longe lif and moche joye together."

Chapuys, the ambassador, in a letter to Charles V, wrote concerning the despised Anne of Cleves, that she had "especially taken great grief and despair at the King's espousal of this last wife, who is not really so beautiful as she, besides that there is no hope of issue, seeing that she had none with her two former husbands."

The following letter forms a curious and gruesome commentary on the manner in which Henry is presumed therein to have celebrated his matrimonial ventures.

Richard Hiller to Henry Bullinger.

No news, but that our King has within these 2 months (as I wrote to John Burcher) burnt 3 godly men in one day. For in July he married the widow of a nobleman named Latimer; and he is always wont to celebrate his nuptials by some wickedness of this kind.

Strasburgh, 26 Sept., 1543.

The above letter refers to an attack made by Gardiner upon "a humble society of reformers at Windsor, probably with a view to involve the Queen." Anthony Persons, a priest, John Marbeck, a chorister, Robert Testwood, and Henry Filmer were

the leading spirits of this community. Marbeck was reprieved, but the remaining three were sent to the stake, 26th July. One of Katherine's first acts, after her marriage, had been to make her stepdaughter, Margaret Neville, one of her maids of honour. Margaret Neville's name occurs in the domestic papers of 1534 and 1537, in connection with a contemplated marriage with Ralph, son of Sir Francis Bigod, the ill-fated leader of the abortive rising which took place in the East Riding in 1537. She is said to have died unmarried.

For the third time, and under circumstances of exceptional difficulty, Katherine undertook the duties of a step-mother, a part for which she was eminently qualified, and in which she earned the affection and respect of the prince and princesses. Her ready tact and resourcefulness served her in good stead, and enabled her to accomplish the task which lay before her. She succeeded so well that she not only retained the confidence of her capricious spouse, but was able to foil the malicious designs of her enemies. Henry died 28th January, 1547. His will, dated at "Westminster, the 30th day of December, 1546," contains the following reference to the Queen:—

"Our entirely beloved wife, Queen Katheryne, that now is, or any other our lawful wife that we shall hereafter marry." "And for the great love, obedience, chasteness of life, and wisdom, being in our fore-named wife and Queen, we bequeath unto her £3,000 in plate, jewells, and stuff of household, besides such apparel as it shall please her to take of such as she hath already; and, further, we give unto her £1,000 in money, with the enjoyment of her dowry and jointure."

(*Test. Vetust.*, i, 39-43.)

Katherine, who was now thirty-four years of age, had not long entered upon her third widowhood, when Sir Thomas (now Lord) Seymour, Lord High Admiral, renewed his attentions to her. Their marriage took place towards the end of May, four months after the death of Henry. Katherine incurred the jealousy and hatred of her brother-in-law, Somerset, the Protector, by this marriage, a circumstance which encouraged the resentment and ill-will of others, and served to embitter her brief union with the only one of her four husbands whose age corresponded with her own. Her home life was disturbed by Lord Seymour's levity and freedom of conduct with the Princess Elizabeth, who resided with the Queen for some time after her marriage, which gave rise to painful scenes on more than one occasion. Lord and Lady Seymour resided partly at Hanworth.

and partly at Chelsea, but in June, 1548, they moved to Sudeley Castle. Katherine was then expecting to become a mother, and her time at Sudeley was occupied in making elaborate preparations for the event, which she so eagerly anticipated. Her child, a daughter, was born 30th August, and at first all went well, but symptoms of puerperal fever manifested themselves, and she fell a victim to that dreaded malady, 5th Sept., 1548, in her thirty-sixth year. Her body was embalmed, and was buried in the chapel of Sudeley Castle, "where it was subjected to disinterment on several occasions, until it was finally placed in the Chandos vault in 1817, to preserve it from further outrage."

A portrait of Katherine Parr, taken from a painting in the collection of the Earl of Ashburnham, forms one of the illustrations of "*The Wives of Henry VIII.*" by Martin Hume. A miniature, preserved at Sudeley, on which her age is stated to be 32, represents her "with very small and delicately-marked features, hazel eyes, and golden hair, folded in simple Madonna bands. Her forehead is lofty and serene, indicative of talent and sprightly wit" (Miss Strickland). Her will, dated 5th Sept., 1548, states that "the saide moste noble Quene, by permission, consent, and assent aforesaid, dyd not only with all her harte and desire franckely and frely geve, will, and bequeithe to the said lorde Semour, lorde highe Admyrall of Englande, her married espose and husbande, all the goodes, cattalles, and debtes that she then hadd or of right ought to have in all the worlde, wishinge them to be a thousande tymes more in value than they weir or been, but also moste lyberally gave hym full power, auctoritie, and order to dispoase and execute the same goodes, cattalles, and debtes at his owne free will and pleasure to his moste comoditie" (S.S., cxvi, 200). Of Katherine's little daughter, the child of such happy anticipations, there is not space to tell. A lonely joyless child, she lived in an atmosphere of jealousy.

Sir John Neville, Knt., 4th and last Baron Latimer of Snape, had livery of his father's estate 6th June, 1543, and was summoned to Parliament eight days later. In 1544 he accompanied Henry VIII in his final expedition against France, towards which he contributed 100 footmen. He served in the operations against the Scots in the following year, and was knighted 22nd September. An unfortunate quarrel with his cousin and neighbour, Sir Thomas Danby, Knt., of Thorp

Perrow, led to much bitterness between their respective families. A letter written at Snape by Lord Latimer, dated "last November, 1546," and addressed to Lord Shrewsbury, President of the Northern Council, refers to "a certen matter in traverse betwixt me and my servants, and Sir Thomas Danby, Knight, and his servants, now depending in the lawe byfore your lordship and the Counsaill, for one assault and fraie late made by the seid Sir Thomas Danby, and his servants, upon me and my servants, in myne owne grounde at Snape" (Whitaker, ii).

The ill-feeling between the families had increased to such a degree that, in 1563, the Archbishop of York was about to complain to the Queen of Lord Latimer's "evell and mis-orderede life," and of his not being a "man of government," owing to his having seriously wounded one of Sir Thomas Danby's men with a rapier (Fisher, note, 255). In 1547, Lord Latimer and Lord Bray were present at the coronation of Edward VI, "in the rounge of the Kinge's almonyers," and George Barons, Alderman of London, had warrant to deliver to them "oone tonne of Gaskoyne wyne in recompensacion of their fees of th'aulmonership the daye of the Kinges Majestes coronacion" (.). Lord Latimer is said to have lived chiefly in London. He certainly was an inmate of the Fleet prison on at least two occasions, from which it may be inferred that his residence in town was not entirely a matter of his own personal convenience or choice. In 1553-4 he was committed to the Fleet "for his misdemeamour towards one Dorothe Wiseman, his servaunt," and, about the same time, he acknowledged that he owed the King the sum of "two thousand poundes of good and lawfull money of England, to be levied on his goodes and cattelles." During the period 1556-8, he was commanded by the Lords of the Privy Council "to make continual attendance upon them, and not to depart before further order be taken with him, and also to pay into the Exchequer the sum which he owed for his subsidy." In February, 1558, he was again a prisoner in the Fleet, and in July "he entered into recognisance of 10,000 marks to make continual attendance upon the Lordes of the Counsell and not to depart before licence given to him by the Lord Chancellor, or the rest of the Counsell, to make no parte or porcion of his land away nor bestowe any of his daughters in marriage without the Queen's special licence." Lord Latimer had married Lucy, daughter of Henry Somerset, 2nd Earl of Worcester, by whom he had four daughters:—

Katherine, who married Sir Henry Percy, Knt., 8th Earl of Northumberland.

Dorothy, who married Sir Thomas Cecil, Knt., 2nd Baron Burghley, and 1st Earl of Exeter.

Lucy, who married Sir William Cornwallis, Knt.

Elizabeth, who married Sir John Danvers, Knt.

Sir Henry Percy, having previously cultivated the friendship of Lord Latimer, married Katherine Neville, his eldest daughter, in 1561. At that time Lord Latimer was living in London, and is said to have been spending his life in riot and debauchery among disreputable companions. Almost immediately after his marriage, Percy endeavoured to usurp the control of his father-in-law's affairs, pleading that his property was in danger of being squandered amongst his associates, and that he was mentally unfit to have the care of his estates. The Council having decided that Lord Latimer was competent to look after his own interests, Percy dropped proceedings for a time. Foiled in his attempt to obtain control of the Latimer estates, he still aspired to be considered the responsible head of the house, and endeavoured to ingratiate himself with Sir William Cecil, by recommending his sister-in-law, Dorothy Neville, as an eligible party for Cecil's elder son. The letter, in which the suggestion was made, was written at Tynemouth Castle, 25th Jan., 1561, and may be regarded as a formal offer of the lady's hand without her own or her parents' consent.

After my humble and hartie comendacions whereas I have ever bene bound by yor goodnes toward me to devise by whate meanes or service I mighte requite the same, and havinge no cause sufficiently worthie, For that I have receyved at yor handes, yett have I thought good to advertise youe of this whiche I have had in my mynde sence my mariage and before. And altho the mater shall not seme greatlye commodious towards youe But that youe may advance youre house unto muche greater levinge, yet will I humbly requier youe to receyve it as proceedinge frome a faithfull Frende. Youe shall understande that my L. Lattymore havinge foure daughters whereof as yone knowe I married one, and the secounde beinge of xv yeres and as I suppose not muche unmete for mariage, I have sence the tyme of my mariage kepte with me this gentilwoman my Suster, onchie to understond hir dispossicion. And altho I thoughte to have had some conferance withe youe in this matere at my laste beinge at the coorte yett was I lettede for that I wold have some tryall of the conversacion of the yonge woman, whiche I assure youe is so good and vertuous as hard it is to finde suche a sparke of youthe in this Realme agayne. For bothe is she very wise, sober of behavoure, womanly, and in hir doings so temperate as if she Bare the age double hir yeres, of stature like to be goodlie, and of

Beutie verry well, hir heare Browne yet hir complexion very faire and cleare, the Favour of hir Face every Bodie may judge it to have bothe grace and wysdome. Sr altho it be a dangerous matter thus mich to write of a yonge woman, yet do I assure youe I have said nothinge more then she deservethe. Sr for that my cosen youre sone is unmarried, and that God hathe indeuede youe with suche gifts as is like to leave him greate possessions, yet do I thinke it not amise if that he were planted in some stocke of honour. And if this should so fortune as my harte desiers bothe should he be matched in a greate house, as also the likelyhoode of possessions to come thereby. And consideringe the evill govermente of my L. as also the good meanes you have to establishe and devise a saftie of that house, we who alredie be matched with that stocke should have juste occasion to thinke our selves bound to youe as also rejoyce to matche with such one who mighte staye that whiche withoute helpe were in greate daunger. Perchance this shall seme unto youe that I write for my owen cause. I proteste Before God I do not. Mary I muste confesse glad I wold be that the follye of my Lord should not hasard that whiche mighte come to his childeren. But the cheif cause by my Faith is for that I had rather to be lynked with you then withe any man in this Realme. And So I hartely desier youe to excepte it. Sr when youe have perused this and pawded of the same, I pray youe lett me be advisised. But in any case lett it not be known unto any, for that there is nobilitie whiche earnestly goethe about to conquer this. Howbeit my Credit is so good withe my lady my mother-in-lawe as also withe the younge gentlewoman as be my advise they will be much goverenede. And there fore if they should understand that I had practised in this without there consents, it should be an occasion to make my Credit the worse withe them. I do perceyve my L. is nowe at London, where he is Better to be talked withall then in the countrye. But if youe be amynded to speke in the matter in no wayes talke with my lord in it before I Breake it to my ladie and the gentlewoman, for women be wilful if they be not first Soughte unto: Sr if youe advise of this mater as mete it is yet I pray youe to advertise me whether you wold have it stayed or not any tyme, For that there is that goethe ernistly aboute to obteyne the thinge. Thus leavinge to trouble youe any further, trustinge in shorte tyme to have advertisement frome youe I wyshe the encrease of your honor. From the quenes majesties castell of tynemouthe this xxv of January, 1561.

Your most Faithfull and assured cousen to comaund,

H: PERCYE.

[*Endorsed*] To the righte honorable Sr Willm Cecill, Knight, Secratorye to the quenes majestie, and mr of the wards and levereys.

(*State Papers, Domestic, Eliz., xxi, 26.*)

Percy's scheme was completely successful. Sir William Cecil fell in with his views, and the marriage of his elder son with Dorothy Neville followed in due course.

A letter from William, Lord Eure, to Sir William Cecil, dated 9th Nov., 1561, pays a compliment to the physical devel-



Plate 7.—TOMB OF LAST LORD LATIMER, AND WINDOW, WELL CHURCH.

opment of the men of Danby:—"Lord Latimer, in Danby, has a great sort of able men." Whether actuated by prudence, fear, or the fact that he had renounced the faith of his fore-elders, Lord Latimer took no part in the rebellion of 1569, "the Rising in the North." His conduct is the more remarkable when it is remembered that not only were the leaders of the rising nearly connected with his family, but that many others of his kinsfolk took arms in the movement. The Earl of Westmorland was the head of the Nevilles, and Northumberland had married Lady Anne Somerset, Lady Latimer's sister. Richard Norton, "the Patriarch of Rebellion," was his uncle; and his cousins, Norton's sons, and some members of the Danby family, were deeply implicated in the insurrection. His abstention incurred the resentment of the rebels, for, when they turned southward to Ripon, "the first spoile of goods they committed was of the Lord Latymer, whose house of Snape they entered by force, and tooke from thence many articles of great valewe, as yt ys supposed; yet dyd not deal with any hangings or beds, but took all his horses and cattle, goinge only upon his parkes and grounds at Snape aforesayd."

"They toke Lord Latimer, and much money from him—spoyled his housse—toke hys cattell and horsys—and, besyds, usyd him verye evyll; for they carried him about on horseback, wythout boots or garments, except hose and doublet."

Possibly Lord Latimer's remembrance of his father's participation in the Pilgrimage of Grace deterred him from risking his head and lands in an encounter with the reigning power. The failure of the rising was followed by the punishment of those who had been concerned in it. Of the rebels who went forth from Well ten were known, and two of these were appointed to be executed. Snape is not named in the list of places represented in the rebellion. Possibly the number returned under Well included all who resided in the parish. The two rebels, who had the misfortune to be selected for execution, apparently escaped punishment. No names from Well or Snape are returned in the list of those who suffered death. Were the men of Well wise in their generation, and was their "town" one of the "sundry other places," of which Sir George Bowes quaintly wrote, "none of the men could be gotten, for that they wholly fled and kept secret to my commission ended"?

Lord Latimer died 22nd April, the vigil of St. George, and was buried in the family vault in Well Church, 10th June, 1577. His death and burial are recorded in the old register:—

sepeliebatur

1577. John Nevell, Knight, Lorde Latymer June 10,
 moriebatur in vigilia Sti Georgii Aprill 22.

Lord Latimer's monument is described in the notes relating to the church. Lady Latimer died at Hackney, 23rd Feb., 1582, and was buried in the old parish church of St. Augustine, where a tomb, befitting her rank and estate, was erected to her memory. She appears to have resided at Cheshunt House,¹ but the place of her burial suggests that she died at a house in Hackney, which belonged to her son-in-law, the Earl of Northumberland. When the old church was taken down, Lady Latimer's tomb was removed to the tool house under the old tower, where it lay neglected and forgotten until the accidental discovery of a shield of arms, Cecil impaling Latimer, led to a careful search. The component parts were collected, and the monument was restored by the late Baroness Burdett Coutts, a descendant of the last Lord Latimer, at the cost of £600. The tomb is now in the vestibule of the new church of St. John. "The effigy of this lady was exquisitely sculptured in stone, and was fixed on the top of the marble monument. She appeared to be dressed in a scarlet robe, with a coronet on her head, and the other part of her dress was richly gilt. This effigy was probably intended as a portrait of her" (Robinson, *History of Hackney*). The monument is a compound structure of imposing appearance. The effigy rests upon a slab supported by a table with moulded edges, on a sarcophagus, each side of which is divided into two equal compartments by pilasters. The head of the effigy rests upon a cushion, the hands are folded and raised in prayer, and the feet rest against a lion couchant. Immediately below the cornice of the table there is a narrow course of alabaster, at both ends, and in each of the compartments which form the sides, each part of which bears an inscription except at the foot of the monument. The upper part of the tomb rests upon a massive sub-structure, the table of which projects at the sides and ends, thus forming a wide ledge. Below the ledge there is a depressed panel at each end, and two similar panels on each side. At the head of the tomb is the inscription:—

My Sowle in Heaven my bodye here tyll daye of dreadfull dom
 They joyn I hope and joye agayne for ever tyme to come.

¹ Cheshunt House, in the parish of Cheshunt, Herts., was granted by Henry VIII to Wolsey. After his disgrace and fall it was granted to Lady Latimer's father, Henry, 2nd Earl of Worcester.



Plate 8.—LATIMER AND CECIL ARMS, HOSPITAL AND CHURCH.

In the space below is a lozenge-shaped shield exhibiting Lady Latimer's family arms, viz.:—

Quarterly : 1 and 4. Or, a fess, charged with a bordure componee argent and azure, quartering, azure and gules ; 1 and 4, 3 fleurs-de-lys, or ; 2 and 3, 3 lions, passant, guardant, or.

2. Per pale, azure and gules, 3 lions, rampant, argent.

3. A canton, gules.

Supporters : Dexter—a panther, argent, flames issuant from the mouth and ears, ppr., gorged with a plain collar, and chained, or, and semee of torteaux, hurts, and pomies, alternately ;

Sinister—a wyvern, wings endorsed, vert, holding in the mouth a sinister hand, coupé at the wrist, gules.

The panel below the lower table bears this inscription :—

Here lyethe ye Right Honorable Ladye Lucye daughter of ye
Right Noble Henrye Earle of Worcestre wyfe to ye late
Right Honorable John Nevill Knyght Lord Latimer by whome
she had issue 4 daughtres and departed this lyfe ye 23
Februari 1582 in ye yeare of her age 59.

The arms of Lord Latimer, a shield, quarterly of eighteen, with supporters, occupy the upper space at the foot of the tomb.

The panel below bears this inscription :—

The Right Honorable Barron John Neville, Knyght,
Lorde Latimer, departed this lyfe at his manner of
Snape in the Countye of Yorke ye 22 of Apryll 1577
in ye yeare of his age 61 and lyethe buried with his
ancistoures at his Churche in his towne of Well.

The names of the daughters of Lord and Lady Latimer, together with particulars of their respective marriages, are inscribed on the band immediately below the table on which the effigy rests. The portion of each upper panel, on the sides of the tomb, nearer to the head of the effigy, is occupied by the fully-emblazoned shield representing the marriage alliance of each daughter. The remaining space was left for the kneeling figure of the daughter whose arms were portrayed. The figures, of which only one remains, headless and mutilated, rested

upon the ledge of the lower table. Inscriptions, recording the names of the children of each marriage, occupy the corresponding lower panels. Beginning at the right side, near the head of the tomb, the inscriptions are as follow:—

Lucye hyr thyrde daughter maryed with William Cornwaleys, Squyer, and had issue as hereunder appeareth.

[Shield of arms: Cornwallis, quarterly of six, impaling Latimer.]

Thomas and John.

Jane, Francis, Elizabethe, and Katherine Cornwaleys.

Katherine hyr eldest daughter maryed wyth ye Right Noble Henry, Earle of Northumberland, and had issue as hereunder appeareth.

[Shield of arms: Percy, quarterly of twelve, impaling Latimer.]

Henrye Lorde Percy, Thomas, William, Charles, Richard, Allen, Josalyne, and George.

Ladye Anne Percy, Lucye, and Eleanor.

Dorothy hyr seconde daughter maryed with Thomas Cecyll, Knyght, and had issue as hereunder appeareth.

[Shield of arms: Cecil, quarterly of six, impaling Latimer.]

William Cecyll, Richarde, Edward, Christopher, and Thomas.

Katherine Cecyll, Lucye, Mildred, Marye, Susan, Elizabethe, Dorothe, and Francis.

Elizabethe hyr youngest daughter maryed with Sir John Danvers, Knyght, and had issue as hereunder appeareth.

[Shield of arms: Danvers, impaling Latimer.]

Charles and Henry Danvers.

Anne, Lucye, Elinor, and Marye.

NOTE.—Quarterly of eighteen in every instance, and identical with the shield in Well Church.

A loose tablet, resting against the left side of the monument, is inscribed:—

The tablets with the shield formed part of Lady Latimer's tomb in the old church.

Of her daughters—

Earl of Northumberland tooke the first to wife:

The next the heire of Baron Burleigh chose:

Cornwallis happ the third for terme of life:

And Sir John Danvers pluckt the youngest rose.

The previous lines form part of the rhyming epitaph, written in memory of Lady Latimer, by Sir William Cornwallis, her son-in-law :—

“Such as shee is, such surely shall ye be,
Such as she was, such if ye be, be glad ;
Faire in her youth, tho' fat in age she grew,
Virtuous in both, whose glose did never fade ;
Though long alone she lead a widow's life,
Yet never lady liv'd a truer wife.
From Wales she sprang, a branch of Worster's race,
¹Graft in a stock, of Brownes, her mother's side,
In Court she held a maid of Honour's place,
Whilst youth in her and she in Court did bide,
To John, Lord Latimer, then became she wife ;
Four daughters had they breathing yet in life.
Earle of Northumberland, took the first to wife,
The next the Heire of Baron Burleigh chose,
Cornwallis had the third for terme of life,
And Sir John Danvers pluck'd the youngest rose ;
Their father's heires, them mothers all she saw,
Pray for, or praise her, make your list the law.”

Lady Latimer's will, dated 15th Nov., 1582, contains directions for her burial in Hackney Church, the provision of her tomb, and interesting bequests to the members of her family.

And as touching my earthlye bodye the creature of God without opening or cutting therof I will to be buried in the Earthe in devoute order ymmEDIATELY after my decease within the parishe Church of Hackney, in the Countie of Midlesex, yett I will that the funerall for the buriall of my saide bodye after the buriall therof shall be hadd, made, and donne in suche manner as by myne executors shalbe thoughte moste meete and necessarie. And I will also after my decease and buriall of my bodye that the executors of this my will shall provide a tombe of alabaster to be sett uppon and over the place of my saide buriall withe the pictures of myselfe and of my fower Daughters withe the Armes of the late Lorde Lattymer theire father, and of the severall husbandes of my saide Daughters to be sett, cutte, and graven uppon and aboute the same tombe in suche manner and order as by the executors of this my laste will shalbe thoughte meete and convenient.

The sum of 500 marks was to be expended in the “buriall, funerall and tombe.” The clause, in which she refers to her second daughter, contains an allusion to Snape, viz.—

I gyve to my Daughter, the Ladye Cicill, my Jewell named Cupid, my chafingdishe of sylver, and spyce boxe of sylver, and also my hanginges of tapestrie that weare at Snape, together wythe my feilde bedde

¹ Lady Latimer's mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Browne, standard-bearer to Henry VIII.

of peache coloure cloth, my tissue chaire withe the quisschen and stoole to yt, And also twoo of my newe carpettes in and for a remembrance of mee after my deceasse. Also I will unto William Cicill, sonne to Sir Thomas Cicill, a cheyne of goulde of the valowe of twentie poundes. Also I gyve unto Lucye Cicill, Daughter unto Sir Thomas Cicill, two hundreth poundes in money to be bestowed by thexecutoures in cheynes or other Jewelles to her use, Allwayes provided that my Daughter Cicill, her mother, be made privie to the bestowinge of the same. Also I gyve to the saide Lucye Cicill my bason and ewer, cawdale cupp, porrage dishe, and candle sticke of silver beloninge or commonlye used or occupied in my chamber.

Similar bequests were made to her other daughters and grandchildren.

SUCCESSFUL CLAIM TO THE BARONY OF LATYMER.

At the House of Lords, on Monday, July 15th, 1912, the claim of Mr. Francis Burdett Thomas Money Coutts, of Stoodleigh, Tiverton, Devon, to be a co-heir to the Barony of Latymer, now in abeyance, was further considered by the Committee for Privileges. The petitioner claimed descent from the 4th Earl of Latymer, who was summoned to Parliament and sat. His Lordship, who died in 1577, had no sons, but there were four daughters left as co-heirs. The third daughter, Lucy, married Sir William Cornwallis, and it was through direct descent in that branch that petitioner based his claim. The petitioner's mother was Clara Maria Coutts (an elder sister of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts), and petitioner is one of the co-heirs of the late Baroness.

At the close of the proofs, Mr. Raymond Asquith said that the Attorney-General would have no points to which their Lordships' attention should be directed.

Lord Halsbury then moved that the claim be admitted, and this being agreed to, their Lordships will now report in this sense to the House.



Plate 9.—TOMB OF LADY LUCY LATIMER, HACKNEY.

CHAPTER V.

THE CECILS, EARLS OF EXETER.

THOMAS CECIL was the elder son of WILLIAM CECIL, 1st Lord Burghley, Lord High Treasurer of England, the adviser and friend of Queen Elizabeth, and was the only child of his first marriage. His mother was Mary, "daughter of Peter Cheke, one of the Esquire Bedels of the University of Cambridge, and sister to Sir John Cheke," who had been one of the tutors of Edward VI. Born at Cambridge, 5th May, 1542, Thomas Cecil was, in due course, admitted to St. John's College. He left the University at the age of eighteen to travel on the continent with his tutor for the space of two or three years.

In 1563 he entered Parliament, as member for Stamford, being then only twenty-one. He married Dorothy Neville, the second daughter of Lord Latimer, 27th Nov., 1564, under circumstances which have already been related. He served as a volunteer, under the Earl of Sussex, in the army raised to quell the Catholic rebellion of 1569, "the Rising in the North." Addressing his father, from York, 2nd Dec., he wrote:—"My armour has arrived, with one case of pistols, which were very ill chosen by those you committed the buying of them to, being neither of good bullet nor long enough, and there is only one instead of two cases, as promised." Again, 21st Dec., he wrote, from Hexham, that he had been "commanded to remove, with certain light horsemen, to Brancepeth, to protect Lady Westmorland from the spoiling of our own horsemen, that did nothing but spoil and rob in all places they came to" (*State Papers, Domestic*, Eliz., xv, 70 and 114).

The Earl of Sussex highly commended him to Elizabeth for his conduct during the operations in the north. He was admitted M.A. of Cambridge 30th Aug., 1571. Three years later he was present at the siege of Edinburgh Castle, and in 1575 was knighted by the Queen at Kenilworth. Sir Thomas Cecil succeeded to his wife's inheritance, which included the manor of Snape and Well, on the death of Lord Latimer in 1577. He served in the wars in the Low Countries in 1585, and was also a volunteer on board the English fleet when the Spanish Armada was defeated three years later. In 1587 he restored

Snape Castle, "transforming it into a commodious and well-lighted quadrangular house suited to the taste of that period" (Whitaker, ii). The castle was used as an occasional residence by himself and the members of his family until the death of his father, in 1598, when he became Lord Burghley, and inherited the stately mansion of that name near Stamford. He was chief mourner at his father's funeral, at which ceremony, by the Queen's command, "he mourned as an Earl." He inherited the manor of Tanfield, part of the forfeited estate of Sir William Parr, which Elizabeth had granted to his father. In 1599 he was appointed Lord President of the Council of the North, and Lord Lieutenant of Yorkshire.

An abstract of a letter, concerning the duties of his office, addressed to him by the Queen on this occasion, is dated 3rd Aug., 1599, and bears the title:—

Instructions from the Queen to Lord Burghley, on his appointment to the office of Lord President of York.

Being anxious for the preservation of the northern parts, where notorious defections require extraordinary care, we have chosen you, whose father always laboured to the utmost to deserve our favour, and whose course of life has ever been ready to do us service, to govern and administer justice there; and though our former rules were deemed sufficient, yet as disobedience and abuses have crept in, we add the following:

1. You shall examine the state of the forces, and see that they are not left in the hands of persons of small ability who might be bribed to neglect, nor of those notoriously affected with Popery. You shall also, without the charge of unseasonable musters, enquire into the strength of the forces, and the state of their arms, and see that Captains and muster masters do not make unlawful gain of the country; for it grieves us more to derive aught from our people than to expend of our own for their preservation.

2. You must reform and correct that abundant falling away from religion, and stir up the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who dispense with faults, as though the laws were instituted not for punishment, but to enrich them. We cannot give particular directions, for what we have sent hitherto have been written in water. One great abuse is that the bonds daily taken are disposed to private persons, and of so many taken during many years, scarce any have been accounted for. All bishops and other officials are to take presentments of recusants, and give them to the justices, and none committed are to be discharged without consent of all or most of the Commissioners present at their commitment. Every six months, a certificate is to be returned of forfeited bonds and fines. It appears that within the last five or six years, whole parishes have grown recusant; not six households within six miles being found obedient, occasioned only by disobeying ecclesiastical proceedings. Many gentlemen about Richmond of good living are of this sort. Through toleration and negligence, wilful Papists are unpun-

ished, and authority abused. Dangerous recusants, as Fenton, Danby, Jackson, and Helstropp, being committed, have been liberated by high commission, without privity of most of the Council. Meaner persons are called by 100 a day to the high Commission, whilst the greater are not called, or compound privately, when none of the Council can tell what becomes of them.

3. The authority given to that Council to determine Causes was to ease our subjects from charge and toil of coming up to our Courts here; therefore you shall give them despatch without needless attendance, but no Causes are to be retained there which are not fit for that place.

(Cal. of State Papers, 1599.)

Shortly after entering upon the duties of his new office, Lord Burghley wrote to his half-brother, Secretary Cecil:—

"I am now examining notorious recusants, both men and women, who have long been left asleep Since my coming, I have filled a little study with copes and massbooks. I fear I shall soon return you an army of recusants."

(12th Sept.)

Again, 21st Oct., he wrote:—

"By reason of my sharp dealing, divers of the obstinatest recusants have fled into Lincolnshire, where I have no commission to deal."

And in January, 1600:—

"This Christmas I have taken in a house at Ripon, six miles of my house at Snape, two notorious seminaries; Nelson once taken before, who recanted and had his pardon; and Myddleton, very well learned and a very stout and resolute follow."

(Cal. of State Papers, 1600, 379.)

Lord Burghley was installed a Knight of the Garter at Windsor, 26th May, 1601. As President of the Northern Council, he occupied the Manor House at York as his official residence, but that he occasionally visited Snape is shown by an extract from a letter to Sir Robert Cecil, his half-brother:—

Snape, 15th Sept., 1602.

My Lord of Cumberland has been here divers times, both at my house at Snape, and at York.

Upon the death of the Queen, "Burghley was among the first to acknowledge the claim of James, King of Scotland, to the English throne." In his official capacity, he caused James to be proclaimed King at York and Hull, and on April 16th, 1603, accompanied by a large body of knights and gentlemen, he rode to meet the King in his progress southward, and escorted him into the city of York. James was his guest for two days, during which time Cecil kept open house, and

displayed lavish hospitality, repeated at Burghley House, where the King was also entertained with great magnificence.

Lord Burghley's name appears on the roll of barons summoned to attend the first Parliament of King James I. He was created Earl of Exeter, 4th May, 1605, his half-brother, Sir Robert Cecil, being created Earl of Salisbury on the same day. By his marriage with Dorothy Neville, the Earl had obtained the manor of North Crawley, in Buckinghamshire, a portion of the ancient barony of Bedford, which entitled its owner to hold the office of Almoner at the coronation of a British sovereign. This being disputed, he successfully appealed, 24th July, 1613, at Westminster, on behalf of the Countess, to have his claim to the privilege admitted. The office still remains in his family, the Marquis of Exeter being "joint hereditary Grand Almoner to the King in fee." During his later life, although associated with several events of minor historical importance, he lived a comparatively retired life. In association with the Countess, he founded and endowed an institution at Well, which was called Nevill's Workhouse, for the maintenance of twelve girls, and their instruction in sewing, knitting, spinning, and religion.

The Countess Dorothy died in 1608, and was buried 21st April, in the chapel of St. John the Baptist, in Westminster Abbey, having had five sons and eight daughters, of whom only two are concerned with the subject of these Notes:—

William, who succeeded his father.

Richard, born 1570, of Wakerley, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Anthony Cope, by whom he had a son, David, who became 3rd Earl of Exeter.

The Earl married, secondly, Frances, daughter of William Bridges, 4th Lord Chandos, and widow of Sir Thomas Smith, "Master of Requests" to James I, and Clerk of the Council, by whom he had issue:—

Georgi-Anna, born 1616; died 1621.

The Earl died 7th Feb., 1623, in his eighty-first year, and was buried with his first wife in Westminster Abbey. A large table monument of black and white marble, in the chapel of St. John the Baptist, supports the effigies of the Earl, in his robes, and wearing the insignia of the Order of the Garter, and on his right side of the Countess Dorothy, in her robes of estate. A space, intended for the effigy of his second wife,

on the left side of the Earl, is vacant. She survived her husband more than forty years, and was buried in Winchester Cathedral. A legend was current amongst the vergers at Westminster "until quite recent times, which accounted for the absence of the second wife's effigy, by the supposition that her pride would not allow her to be represented on the left side of her lord" (Bradley, *The Roll Call of Westminster Abbey*, 116). The Countess Dorothy's feet rest against a griffin, statant, on a wreath, the Latimer crest, whilst at the feet of her husband two lions support a garb, on a wreath, the crest of his family. Inscribed on the edge of the table, in black letter, is the legend:—

THOMAS CECILL, COMES EXETER, BARO DE BURLEIGH,
ORDINIS GARTERII EQUES, REGI JACOBO A SANCTORIBUS
CONSILIIS, CUM CHARISSIMIS DUABUS UXORIBUS EJUS,
DOROTHEA NEVILL, EX NOBILI DOMINI LATAMERI
FAMILIA, ET UNA EX COHAERIBUS, PRIMA UXORE :
ET FRANCISCA BRIDGES, EX NOBILI FAMILIA CHANDOIS,
SECUNDA UXORE : CUM FIRMA SPE RESURRECTIONIS,
HOC IN MONUMENTO COMPOSITI, OBDORMIUNT.

At the head of the tomb, below the table, there are three shields of arms, from right to left:—

Cecil, quarterly of six, impaling Latimer, quarterly of four.

Cecil, quarterly of six, surrounded by the Garter.

Cecil, quarterly of six, impaling Chandos.

Four shields of arms at the foot of the tomb, and three on each side, refer to the marriages of ten of the Earl's children, four sons and six daughters. Three died unmarried. A blue marble slab in the floor of the chapel records the deaths of:—

Thomas Cecil, Earl of Exeter, 2nd Lord Burleigh, 1623.

Dorothy Neville, his first wife, 1608.

Georgi-Anna, his daughter by his second wife, 1621.

Lucy, his daughter by his first wife, wife of the 1st Marquis of Winchester, 1614.

WILLIAM CECIL, 2nd Earl of Exeter, born 1566, married, firstly, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of Edward Manners, 3rd Earl of Rutland, who became, in right of her father, Baroness Roos. She died 11 May, 1591, leaving an only son, William, Lord Roos, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir

Thomas Lake, Knt., of Cannons, in Middlesex, principal Secretary of State to James I, but died without issue 27th June, 1618. The Earl married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Drury, of Halstede, Suffolk, by whom he had three daughters. Diana, the second daughter, married Henry Vere, 8th Earl of Oxford; and, after his death, Thomas, Lord Bruce, Earl of Elgin. Ann, the third daughter, married Henry, Lord Grey of Groby, afterwards Earl of Stamford.

The second Earl of Exeter died in 1640, without male issue, when the title devolved upon David Cecil, his nephew, son of his brother, Sir Richard Cecil, of Wakerley.

A carved oak bedstead, which was sold when Snape Castle was dismantled, is now a valued possession of a country house in the neighbourhood. Carved on panels at the head are the initials "W.C. : I.C.," and the date 1587. The year is the same as that in which Sir Thomas Cecil restored the Castle, and the initials appear to be those of two of his sons.

DAVID CECIL, 3rd Earl of Exeter, only enjoyed the title for three years. He married Elizabeth, daughter of John Eger-ton, Earl of Bridgewater, by whom he had six sons and three daughters, of whom John, his eldest son, succeeded him. By the second marriage of his cousin, Diana, the manor of Snape and Well was, for a time, alienated from the Cecil family. At her death this manor devolved upon John, 4th Earl of Exeter, but Tanfield, which had also been a part of her fortune, remained in her husband's family.

JOHN CECIL, 4th Earl of Exeter, born 1628, succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1643. He married, firstly, Frances, the eldest daughter of John Manners, 8th Earl of Rutland, by whom he had issue :—

John, who succeeded him.

David, who died young.

Frances, who married John, Viscount Scudamore.

JOHN CECIL, 5th Earl of Exeter, married Anne, only daughter of William Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire, by whom he had issue :—

John, his successor.

William, of Snape.

Charles, also of Snape.

Edward, who died in 1706; and four daughters.

The Earl died 29th August, 1700.

After the death of Thomas, 1st Earl of Exeter, Snape was only occasionally occupied by members of the family. The business of the estate was conducted by agents, who resided at the castle, until the time of the Hon. William Cecil, to whom the estate was left by his father, the 5th Earl, with remainder to his brother Charles. The Hon. William Cecil is stated, in the parish book of 1729, to have come into possession of the manor "about the year 1702." He represented the borough of Stamford in several Parliaments, and, when not otherwise employed, he made Snape his home. He repaired the chancel of Well Church, "built the wall (called Canswick Park) in 1703, and about ten years afterwards planted the churchyard with trees." He died unmarried at Snape, 6th May, 1715, and was buried in the south chapel in Well Church:—

Burial:—1715. Honorabilis Gulielmus Cecil, Armiger. May 9.

The Hon. Charles Cecil succeeded to the estate on the death of his brother. He also sat in Parliament as member for Stamford. He resided at Snape, and took great interest in local affairs, effecting many improvements. Amongst other things he beautified the chapel in Snape Castle, and made it useful; he erected a new seat for the family in Well Church; made the palisades, and hung the iron gates in the west court of the castle; planted a "grand avenue" from the said gate to the high road with double rows of ash trees, and another avenue, from the said road, leading up into the deer park, with Dutch elms. He built Roskill well house and the new lodge in the park, and made the fish-ponds. He also gave silver badges, on which the arms of his family were engraved, to the eight girls at Neville's Hospital. He died 14th March, 1725, and was buried near his brother in the chancel of Well Church, where two recumbent stones bear their epitaphs:—

Burial:—1725. The Honourable Charles Cecil, of Snape,
buried March 18, aged —.

The Cecil spring at Roskell was opened out some years ago, when it was decided to supply Thorp Perrow with water from this source. The well house, built by the Hon. Charles Cecil, was then brought to light. It is situated about twenty yards from the spring, and is substantially built of stone. It has a dressed stone window of ornamental design, and stone steps down to the level of the floor. Unfortunately, no means were taken to preserve a description or picture of the structure

before it was again concealed from view. The fish-ponds, situated in the field which lies to the west of the castle, and adjoining the high road, can still be traced, but they are innocent alike of fish and of the element that is necessary for the existence of the finny tribe. A bath is said to have been situated in the same field, nearer to the castle, that was filled up with debris from the latter many years ago.

JOHN CECIL, 6th Earl of Exeter, married, first, Annabella, daughter of John Bennett, Lord Ossulston, by whom he had no issue; secondly, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Brownlow, Bart., of Belton, Lincolnshire, and had issue five sons and one daughter, of whom—

John, succeeded him.

Brownlow, became the 8th Earl.

Elizabeth, married William Aislaby, Esq., of Studley, near Ripon, by whom she had several children.

The Earl died 24th Dec., 1721, and was buried at Stamford.

JOHN CECIL, 7th Earl, born 1700, died 9th April, 1722, unmarried.

BROWNLOW CECIL, 8th Earl, born 1701, married Hannah Sophia, daughter and heiress of Thomas Chambers, Esq., of Derby, by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters, of whom—

Brownlow, succeeded him.

Thomas Chambers, M.P. for Rutland 1761; married Charlotte Garnier, by whom he had a son Henry, who eventually succeeded to the Earldom, and was advanced to the dignity of Marquis of Exeter, 4th Feb., 1801.

Elizabeth, married, 19th May, 1757, John Chaplin, Esq., of Blankney, Lincolnshire, and had a son Charles, who died without issue in 1859.

The 8th Earl was associated with the Hon. Charles Cecil in altering the condition of Neville's Workhouse at Well, 1721-2, when the institution was rebuilt and new ordinances were adopted.

BROWNLOW CECIL, 9th Earl of Exeter, born 21st Sept., 1725, succeeded his father on the death of the latter, 3rd Nov., 1754. He married Letitia, only daughter and heiress of Horatio Townshend, Esq., but had no issue. The Earl re-endowed St. Michael's Hospital at Well, and erected the present building in 1758. He died 26th Dec., 1793. By his will, dated 20th Sept.,

1791, the Earl devised the manor of Snape and Well, with other property in Yorkshire, to his nephew, Charles Chaplin, Esq., of Blankney, Lincolnshire.

The arms of the Cecils, Earls of Exeter—barry of ten, argent and azure, over all six escutcheons, three, two, and one, sable, each charged with a lion, rampant, of the first—occur at Snape and Well in the following situations:—

In the dexter spandril of the south doorway of Snape Castle.

As a part of a moulded ceiling in an apartment within the castle, impaling Neville (Latimer).

On the tomb of Lord Latimer in Well Church.

Their shield of alliance, quarterly of six, is represented:—

Above the south doorway of Snape Castle.

Built into the modern western wall.

Built into the south wall of the Hospital at Well.

In each of the last three instances the complete achievement is carved in stone, and is composed of the shield, supported by two lions, ermine, is surmounted by a mantled helmet with the crest, a garb, or, supported by lions, dexter argent, sinister azure. This crest is unique in English heraldry, being the only instance in which supporters are introduced.

The charges assembled upon the shield of alliance are:—

1 and 6. Cecil.

2. Wynstone, Herefordshire. Per pale, gules and azure, a lion, rampant, argent, supporting, between the paws, a tree, eradicated, vert.

3. Winston. Sable, a plate between three towers, argent.

4. Heckington. Argent, on a bend cotised, gules, three cinquefoils, pierced, or.

5. Walcot. Argent, a chevron between three chess rooks, ermine.

Charles Chaplin, Esq., of Blankney, who inherited the estate from his uncle, the 9th Earl of Exeter, was non-resident, and employed local agents to manage his affairs. Mr. Chaplin sold Snape Castle and parts of the village to William Milbank, Esq., of Thorp Perrow, in 1798. The estate had been sold in lots, and some of the tenants had bought their holdings, but these were repurchased before the deeds were completed. Mr. Chaplin died, in 1859, without issue, when the remaining property passed to his nephew, Henry Chaplin, Esq. Mark Milbank, Esq., of

Thorp Perrow, had previously bought part of the village of Well, including the Hall and Holly Hill, from the family of Strangways, to whom these portions of the estate then belonged. The remaining portion of Well, including Mowbray Hill, was bought by Frederick Acclom Milbank, Esq., from Mr. Chaplin in 1861, and has since been known as "the Well unsettled estate." In 1902, the estate of Thorp Perrow, including the township of Snape, was bought from the representatives of the late Sir F. A. Milbank, Bart., by H. C. Allfrey, Esq., of Wokefield Park, Berks., who sold it to William Cresswell Gray, Esq., of Tunstall Manor, West Hartlepool, in 1904.

The whole village of Well and a portion of Thornton Watlass, with their advowsons and manorial rights, were sold by public auction, 31st Oct., 1901. The total acreage of the property was 2,365, producing a rental of £2,157 11s. The price realised by the sale nearly reached £50,000. The farm of Mowbray Hill, to which were attached the advowson and perpetual right of presentation to the vicarage of Well, and the manor of Well, was purchased by Thomas Arton, Esq., of Micklefield, Rawdon, and Tanfield Lodge. Well Hall, and the accompanying farm, were bought by Mr. James Gothorp, tenant of Mowbray Hill; Acclom House Farm, by Mr. C. Hammond, of Tanfield; Holly Hill, by Miss Milbank, of Barningham Park (resold to Mr. T. S. Walker, 1906). The advowson and perpetual right of presentation to the rectory of Watlass, and the manor of Thornton Watlass, which had been part of the Thorp Perrow estate since the fifteenth century, were purchased by Sir Matthew B S Dodsworth, Bart., of Thornton Watlass Hall.

CHAPTER VI.

THORP PERROW.

THE SWILLINGTONS, ROUTHs, DANBYS, AND MILBANKS.

"IN Torp is soke of Welle, for geld, four carucates, and three ploughs may be [there]. It is waste."¹

Alice, the only daughter and heiress of Eudo, son of Theobald of Thorp, married Thomas, or William, lord of Pirnhow,² in Norfolk. By this marriage the estates were united, and Thorp became Thorp Perrow by the addition of a variant of the name of the Norfolk manor. The offspring of this marriage, a daughter, also named Alice, married Hugh de Swillington, and carried Thorp Perrow into that family. In 1287,³ Alice de Pirrowe held two carucates of land in Thorp Pirrowe, of which estate, and of Pirnhow, Robert de Tateshall was over-lord. In 1297,⁴ "Hugh de Swylingeton holds in Thorpe Pirrowe, freely, three carucates of land, and yields 4s. 6d., and does suit at the lord's court." He died in 1304. *The Calendar of Ancient Deeds* records a "Release by Helewis de Pyrhou, widow, to Mary de Nevyle, for 100 marks, of all her right in all the lands, etc., that belonged to John de Fagherwald, or to any of the releasor's ancestors, in Fagherwald by Welle." The date of this document would probably be between 1304 and 1307.

SIR ADAM DE SWILLINGTON, Knt., the son of Hugh and of Alice, his wife, married, first, Joan (or Margaret), and had issue: Adam, Robert, and Elizabeth. He served in the Scottish wars of Edward I and II. In 1309, he "obtained a charter for free warren, in all his demesne lands at Swillington, Thorpe Pyrow, and Thorpe o' the Hill, co. York, and was summoned to Parliament as a baron, 3rd Dec., 1326; but afterwards, siding with the Earl of Lancaster against the Spencers, he was fined 1,000 marks. On the accession of Edward III, that judgment was reversed by Parliament; the next year he had another charter for free warren in his demesne

¹ Domesday Book for Yorkshire. Translated by R. H. Skaife, 87.

² "Pirnhow has long been depopulated. The lands belonging to it now lie in Ditchingham" (*Bell's Gazetteer*

of England and Wales, iii, 336).

³ Kirkby's *Inquest*, Surtees Society, 161.

⁴ Inq. p. m. Robert de Tateshall, 26 Edward I, Record Series, xxxi, 69.

lands, and had summons to Parliament to 5 March, 1328."¹ In 1315, he was joint lord of Thorp Perrow and Snape.² About the year 1322, his first wife having died, he married Margery. She survived him, and took the vow of chastity, 2 Feb., 1328-9, being received by Archbishop Melton, at Cawood.³

ADAM SWILLINGTON, the younger, granted to his brother Robert the "manor of Thorp Pirrowe, in Rychemondshire, as it lay in Thorp Pirrowe and Snape."⁴ The subsequent disposition of the estate is difficult to follow, until Elizabeth, the daughter of Sir Adam de Swillington, Knt., who had married Sir Peter de Routh, acquired it and conveyed it to her husband. Sir Peter was Chief Forester of Wensleydale in 1345, Usher of the Queen's Chamber in 1358, and Chief Forester of Knaresborough in 1370. In 1391 he paid ward 2s. 3d., and fine 2s. 3d. to the lord of Middleham Castle.⁵ He had several sons, one of whom, Sir Thomas Routh, fought at Agincourt. Sir Thomas died in 1428, and was buried in Well Church.⁶ Whitaker⁷ states that, on the south side of the churchyard at Well, opposite the choir, there were two very ancient slabs of black marble. One of these still remains in the churchyard, immediately to the east of the cross. The inscription is only partially legible, but sufficient is left to suggest the probability that it is the memorial of Sir Thomas Routh. William Routh, son of Sir Thomas, born in 1390, married Isabella, daughter of Sir John Conyers, of Hornby, by his wife, Margaret St. Quintin. He was collector of subsidies for the county of York. He sold Thorp Perrow⁸ to his brother-in-law, Christopher Conyers, of Hornby, in 1447, the trustees of the sale being Christopher Conyers, Thomas Wytham, Thomas Kyllom,⁹ and Thomas Sygeswyk. A few years after this event the estate passed, by

¹ *Burke's Dormant and Extinct Peerages*, 1866, p. 524.

² *Nomina Villarum*, Surtees Society, xlix, 336.

³ *Test. Ebor.*, iv, 338.

⁴ *Yorkshire Deeds*, 169; Thoresby Society, *Miscellanea*, xv, 203.

⁵ *Gale*, 77.

⁶ *Nichols' Coll. Top. et Gen.*, iv, 128:—
In quā ecclesia sepelitur.

Item—Dominus Thomas Routhe,
Miles.

Item—William Routhe, Armiger.

⁷ *Richmondshire*, ii, 82.

⁸ *Feet of Fines, Yorks.*, 26 Hen. VI,
No. 52.

⁹ The presence of the name of Thomas Kyllom, in this connection, raises an interesting conjecture. Attached to the roof of the North Chapel, in Well Church, there is a shield of arms:—Three covered cups, 2 and 1, impaling a chevron, between three lions' heads, erased. In Constable's Roll, the arms of Routh—argent, a chevron, sable, between three lions' heads, erased, gules, and Kyllom, of Danby—azure, three covered cups, argent, occur in direct sequence. In the absence of blazonry, it is impossible to do more than suggest the probability that the shield at Well may indicate a marriage alliance between the two families.



Plate 10.—SNAPE CASTLE, FROM NORTH-WEST.

purchase, into the possession of a branch of the family of Danby of Yafforth.

SIR ROBERT DANBY, Knt., was the fifth son of Robert¹ Danby, lord of Danby and Yafforth. He was a distinguished lawyer, and was made a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, 28th June, 1452; and Chief Justice of that Court, 11 May, 1462.² Before the latter date he had purchased the estate of Thorp Perrow, and had also acquired the manor of Scruton by exchanging lands in Danby with his brother William, lord of Danby and Yafforth. He married, first, Katherine, daughter of Ralph FitzRandal, who, dying without issue, he married, secondly, Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of William Aislaby. In 1471, he was a knight.³ Sir Robert was killed in the park at Thorp Perrow under peculiar circumstances in 1472. He ordered his keeper to shoot any person whom he met in the park, on a certain night, who did not stand or speak when challenged. "He was himself the victim, and it was thought by some that he was so by design."⁴ He was buried with his second wife in Well Church.⁵ The manor house of Thorp Perrow possessed its own domestic chapel, in which several marriages took place by special licence at this period:—

Licence was granted for Robert, Abbat of Jervaux; Thomas Waryn, vicar of Well; John Golding, rector of Hawkswell; and Thomas Swire, chaplain, to marry Robert Lascelles, gen., and Catherine Danby, of Thorp Perrow, in the chapel within the manor house of Thorp (*Reg. Archid. Richmond*, 306, 9 Sept., 1456).⁶

In the following year licence was granted for the marriage of John Gower, of Picton, and Joan Danby;⁷ and, in 1459, for the marriage of John Salvin and Margery, daughter of Robert Danby.⁸ Sir James Danby, Knt., succeeded his father. He married Agnes, only daughter and heiress of Sir John Langton, Knt., by which union he acquired possession of the manor of Farnley, near Leeds. He died 9 Oct., 1496. His will,⁹ dated 6 March, 1496-7, and proved 28 June, 1497, contains this clause: "The master and parson of Well to have the best quyke good that I have wthin the parrishe of Well, iff I have eny good of myn owen ther the day of my decesse."

¹ In the pedigree, published in Whitaker, i, 254, Sir Robert Danby's father is Thomas Danby, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Robert Tanfield, Knt.

² S.S., xxx, 245n.

³ Fisher, 250.

⁴ S.S., liii, 122n.

⁵ Nichols' *Coll. Top. et Gen.*, iv, 128.

⁶ S.S., xlv, 334.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.*, 335.

⁹ *Ibid.*, lvi, 122.

SIR CHRISTOPHER DANBY, Knt., born 1468, succeeded his father. He married Margery,¹ second daughter of Thomas le Scrope, 5th Lord Scrope of Masham and Upsall. Ultimately, Sir Christopher became Lord of Masham, and acquired the manor and advowson of Thornton Watlass in right of his wife. He died 17 March, 1517, and was succeeded by his son.

SIR CHRISTOPHER DANBY, Knt., was a minor, aged 15, when his father died, and was in wardship to Henry VIII. He married Elizabeth, third daughter of Richard Neville, Lord Latimer of Snape, in 1514, when he was only 12 years of age. He was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1545, and died in 1571,² being succeeded by his son.

SIR THOMAS DANBY, Knt., born 1530, married Lady Mary Neville, second daughter of Ralph, 4th Earl of Westmorland. He had a serious quarrel with his cousin, John Neville, 4th Lord Latimer, of Snape Castle, which almost amounted to a feud. He was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1576. His eldest son, Thomas Danby, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouse, died 3 Jan., 1581-2, in his father's lifetime. Sir Thomas died 13 Sept., 1590, and was succeeded by his grandson, the posthumous son of the above-named Thomas Danby.

CHRISTOPHER DANBY, born 3 March, 1581, married Frances, the youngest daughter of Edward Parker, Lord Morley, and, dying intestate 18 July, 1624, was succeeded by his eldest son.

SIR THOMAS DANBY, Knt., born 1610, was ward to Sir Christopher Wandesford, Knt., of Kirklington, whose daughter, Catherine, he married when he was aged eighteen, and she but fifteen. He was colonel of a regiment in the army raised against the Scots, 1639-40. He was a zealous Royalist, and took an active part in the struggle against the Parliamentary forces. A son was born in 1643, whose baptism is recorded in the old register:—1643. Charles, sonn of Sir Thomas Danby, Knt., June the 6th.

¹ 21 Nov., 1493. Dispensation for Christopher Danby and Margery Scrope to marry. Twice related in 4th degree. Issued by Julian, the Cardinal, Nov. 27, 1 Alex. VI. Licence directed to the Vicar of Well to marry them in the chapel within the manor house of Thorp, par. Well (*Reg. Rotherham*, 259b, S.S., xlv, 358).

² The marriages of James Danby, of Scruton, 4th son of Sir Christopher

Danby, and of Joan Danby, one of his daughters, are noted in the old register at Well:—

1560. Jacobus Danbie et Isabella Mennell Aprilis 21.

1561. Rogerus Mennel et Joha' Danbie June 16.

Isabel, daughter of Richard Meynell, of Eslington, co. York.
Roger Meynell, of Halnaby.

Mrs. Alice Thornton, of East Newton, co. York, referring to her sister, Lady Danby, and the birth of her nephew, wrote in her memoirs :—¹“ Even in the midst of trouble God gave her comfort, and my brother would have him called Charles,² because of his engagement for the King’s service.” Lady Danby died at Thorp Perrow, and was buried at Masham. Sir Thomas died 5 Aug., 1660, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

THOMAS DANBY, married Margaret, daughter and coheirress of William, 6th Lord Eure, of Wilton Castle. He died intestate, 23 Nov., 1667, and was succeeded by his elder son, then a minor. Thomas Danby died, unmarried, 1671, and was succeeded by his brother, Christopher, who was killed, in 1683, by falling from his horse whilst hunting on Watlass Moor.

CHRISTOPHER DANBY, the second son of Sir Thomas Danby, by his marriage with Catherine Wandesford, succeeded to the estates on the death of his younger nephew. He married Anne, daughter of Colonel Edward Colepepper, and, dying in 1689, was succeeded by his son.

SIR ABSTRUPUS DANBY, Knt., born 27 Dec., 1655, married Judith, daughter of Abraham Moon, a merchant in London. He was knighted 30 Aug., 1691. He sold the estate of Thorp Perrow and Thornton Watlass to Sir William Blackett, for £10,300, in 1688, and, in the same year, sold the manor of Scruton to Dr. Gale, then Dean of York, for £1,040. Thorp Perrow and the properties in Thornton Watlass were again sold by Sir William Blackett’s mortgagee to Mrs. Dorothy Milbanke in 1699.

MARK MILBANKE, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Alderman, twice Mayor of the city, and High Sheriff of Northumberland, married Dorothy, daughter and coheirress of Alderman Ralph Cock, of Newcastle, and had issue :—

MARK MILBANKE, Esq., created a baronet, 7 Aug., 1661, who married, first, Elizabeth, only daughter and heiress of John Acclom, Esq., of Moorby, Yorks., by whom he had four sons :—Mark, Acclom, Ralph (who died without issue), and John.

‘Mrs. Dorothy Milbanke purchased the manors of Halnaby,

¹ S.S., xii, 39.

² Charles Danby was a lawyer, a member of Gray’s Inn, and died, unmarried, in 1672.

Barningham, and Thorp,"¹ and devised one of them to each of her surviving "nephews" (? grandsons), in the order named.

JOHN MILBANKE, Esq., of Thorp Perrow, married Mary, daughter and heiress of Timothy Robson, Esq., of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Her husband died 13 March, 1713, aged 43, and was buried² in the church, where a mural monument, in the north chapel, is inscribed to his memory. Mrs. Milbanke died in 1749, and was also buried at Well.

JOHN MILBANKE, Esq., succeeded his father. He married his cousin, Dorothy, daughter of Sir Ralph Milbanke, 4th Baronet, of Halnaby. Mrs. Milbanke died in 1741, and was buried in Well Church, where her husband, who died 10 May, was also buried 16 May, 1771, leaving issue:—

John, bap. at Well, 21 July, 1726; buried 22 Aug., 1759.

Robson, bap. 28 March, 1731.

Mark, who succeeded his father, bap. 14 March, 1734.

Judith Elizabeth, bap. 30 March, 1725; buried 15 Sept., 1781.

Jane, buried 13 May, 1792.

Mary, buried 8 Nov., 1784.

MARK MILBANKE, Esq., married Elizabeth, ..., and had no issue.

Mr. Milbanke inherited Barningham from his father's cousin, Mark Milbanke, Esq., the last of that branch, who died 26 April, 1758, who, by will dated 27 Dec., 1750, bequeathed "my lands at Ray, Blackhall, and Horn-Castle, parish of Kirk Whelpington, Northumberland, to my godson, Mark Milbanke; also my lands at Barningham and Newsham. To my godson, Robson Milbank £20."³

In July, 1775, "Mark Milbanke, Esq., of Thorp, in Yorkshire, fell from a hayrick, and died very soon after."⁴ He was buried 29 July, 1775, his wife having predeceased him. She was buried 5 Nov., 1754. "By his will, dated 23 July, 1775, Mr. Mark Milbank, of Thorp Perrow, gave his estate to his three sisters, Mary, Jane, and Elizabeth, all of whom died unmarried. Miss Jane Milbank, the last survivor of the three, by will dated 20 June, 1791, gave her real and other estate to William Melville, who was to take the name of Milbank."⁵

¹ Whitaker, i, 203. Thorp Perrow, an estate which also included property in the parish of Watlass, with the advowson of the church, and the manorial rights of that village.

² 1714. Johannes Milbanke de Thorpe, armiger, March 14. (P.R.)

³ S.S., cxviii, 204, and note.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 227.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 227, and note.

WILLIAM MILBANK, Esq., married Dorothy, daughter of John Wise, Esq., of Woolston, Devon, and had issue :—

Mark, bap. 2 May, 1795.

Jane, bap. 9 Dec., 1796 ; buried 20 Feb. 1798.

The estate of Snape was bought by Mr. Milbank, and he also built the mansion of Thorp Perrow on the site of the manor house of the Danbys, part of which was incorporated in the new structure. Until quite recently an apartment in the house was called the Danby room. New stables were also erected at this time. Mr. Milbank died 14 Feb., 1802, aged 32, and was buried at Well, 20 Feb., where his wife, who died 10 Jan., 1797, was also buried.

MARK MILBANK, Esq., married, 2 June, 1817, Lady Augusta Henrietta Vane, 2nd daughter of William Henry, 1st Duke of Cleveland, and had issue :—

Mark William Vane.

Frederick Acclom.

Henry John Newsham, J.P., and D.L., born 22 June, bap. 1 July, 1824 ; married, first, 6 Oct., 1846, Lady Margaret Henrietta Maria, sister of the Earl of Stamford, who died 7 March, 1852, aged 26, and was buried at Well, 17 March. A white marble mural monument, in the south aisle, was erected to her memory. Mr. Milbank died in 1872.

Augustus Sussex, born 2 Oct., 1827, J.P., and D.L., co. Durham ; J.P. North Riding of York ; died

Augusta Caroline, married, 4 July, 1841, Henry Coore, Esq., of Scruton Hall.

Louisa Jane, bap. 24 Oct., 1825 ; died in 1838.

Mary Emily, died 1 July, 1859.

Mr. Milbank was a J.P., and D.L., co. York ; High Sheriff in 1837, and M.P. for Camelford. He was the first Master of the Bedale Hunt,¹ and retained the post from 1832 to 1856. The kennels were situated near the present head-keeper's lodge. During the twenty-four years of his mastership, Mr. Milbank

¹ This is not the first occasion on which fox-hounds have been associated with Snape and Well. The late Mr. John Exelby, who died at Snape, 3 April, 1906, aged 93, remembered hearing that his grandfather, who, as a young man, lived at Holly Hill, then a farm-house, "a miraculous youth," was much given to hunting after his own fashion. The hounds, trencher fed, were readily attracted from neighbouring homes,

especially by making one of them howl by vigorously pulling its ears, a trick successfully employed by the young farmer, who, having collected a small pack, 'a-hunting he would go.' This conduct, naturally, greatly incensed his uncle, Mr. Richard Strangways, of Well Hall, who threatened his graceless relative with the direst penalties of the law "at York and Allerton"

only had four hunt servants. George Barwick was kennel-huntsman, and first whipper in until his death, 2 Dec., 1843, when he drowned himself in the fishpond at Thorp Perrow. In 1844-5, George Cross took Barwick's place, but leaving, in May, 1850, "Joe Mason, who had been whipper in for eighteen seasons, was put on as first whip and kennel huntsman."¹ At the same time, a man named "Tom" became second whipper in. Joe Mason died 16 Feb., 1872, aged 65. His tombstone, in Well churchyard, bears this encomium:—

"He was a faithful servant of Mark Milbank, Esq., of Thorp Perrow, as pad groom, whipper in, and huntsman during a period of thirty years, filling these various duties to the great satisfaction and esteem of the Master. This stone is erected to his memory by his friend, M. A. Vane Milbank."

An oil painting of the Bedale Hunt, the work of Anson A. Martin, was presented to Mr. Milbank at the annual hunt dinner, at the Black Swan Hotel, Bedale, 17 Dec., 1842. Lady Milbank died 13 Sept., 1874. Snape Chapel was restored to her memory in the same year, and a memorial cross, the gift of the tenants, at the western end of the village, is inscribed:—

In | loving memory of | The Lady Augusta Milbank |
who died 13th Sep^r 1874. | Erected by grateful friends.

Mr. Milbank died 21 Oct., 1881, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

MARK WILLIAM VANE MILBANK, Esq., J.P., and D.L., North Riding; born 5 April, 1819; married, 24 March, 1845, Barbarina Sophia (who died 26 Oct., 1850), daughter of Sir Thomas Farquhar, Bart., and had surviving issue:—

Sybil Augusta, married, 30 Nov., 1871, General the Hon. William Henry Herbert, youngest son of the 2nd Earl of Powis.

Edith Dorothy, who lately lived at Holly Hill, and was a churchwarden of Well Church.

Mr. Milbank died 6 Oct., 1883, and was buried at Well. A brass, attached to the eastern wall of the north chapel, bears an inscription to their memory, and their two sons, who died in infancy. The village institute at Snape was erected to the memories of Mark Milbank, Esq., and of his eldest son. The portrait of the latter is in the reading room, and pictures

¹ *The Bedale Hounds*, Capt. F. H. Reynard. 57.

of the late Sir Frederick Milbank and his younger daughter are hung in the concert room.

SIR FREDERICK ACCLOM MILBANK, Bart., of Well, co. York, and Hart, co. Durham, D.L., formerly Lieutenant 79th Highlanders; born 21 April, 1820; married, 18 Sept., 1844, Alexina Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Alexander Don, 6th Baronet, and had issue:—

William Harry Vane, born 29 Dec., 1848; formerly Lieutenant Royal Horse Guards; married, April, 1871, Alice Sidonie Vandemburgh-Baruch, and, dying 24 Oct., 1892, was buried in the churchyard at Well. A tombstone bears the inscription:—" Sacred | to the memory | of | William Harry Vane Milbank | Born 29th December, 1848 | Died 24th October, 1892. | ' Until the day dawn.' "

There is also a brass inscribed to his memory in Snape Chapel.

Powlett Charles John, born 1 May, 1852.

Alice Frederica, married, 2 Aug., 1888, David Dale, Esq., of West Lodge, Darlington, afterwards Sir David Dale, Bart. Lady Dale died 24 Nov., 1902.

Wilhelmina Louisa, died 2 March, 1903.

A memorial brass in Snape Chapel records the deaths of Lady Dale and her sister, Miss "Minnie" Milbank. Sir Frederick Milbank bought the portion of the Well property, which still remained in the possession of Mr. Chaplin in 1861. He was M.P. for North Yorkshire from 1865 to 1885, and was created a Baronet 16 May, 1882. He died 28 April, 1898, and was buried in the churchyard at Well, where a tombstone bears the inscription:—" In memory of | Frederick Acclom Milbank | Born 21st April 1820 | Died 28th April 1898. | ' God is love.' " A brass in Snape Chapel also bears an inscription to his memory.

SIR POWLETT CHARLES JOHN MILBANK, 2nd Bart., of Norton Manor, Radnorshire; Lord Lieutenant of that county since 1895; M.P. co. Radnor, 1895-1900; J.P., and D.L., co. York; married, 3 June, 1875, Edith, daughter of Sir Richard Green Price, 1st Bart., and has issue:—

Frederick Richard Powlett, born Sept., 1881.

Aline Laura.

Sybil Mary.

Gladys Mary.

Until the creation of the baronetcy, 16 May, 1882, the family at Thorp Perrow bore the arms of Milbanke of Halnaby, viz.:—Gules, a bend ermine, on a canton, or, a lion's head, erased, of the first. Crest: A lion's head, couped, gules, charged with a bend, ermine. Motto: Resolute and firm.

The arms borne by Sir Frederick Milbank, Bart., were:—Gules, a saltire, argent, gutté de paix, between two lions' heads, couped in pale, and as many roses in fess of the second. Crest: A lion's head, couped, argent, gutté de paix, charged with a pale, gules, thereon three roses, argent.



Plate II. SNAPE CASTLE, FROM SOUTH-WEST.

CHAPTER VII.

THE YORKSHIRE HOMES OF THE NEVILLES, LORDS LATIMER.

THE Nevilles, Lords Latimer of Snape and Danby, had three houses in Yorkshire of which they made use as private residences, viz.:—Danby Castle, in Cleveland, Sinnington Manor House, and Snape Hall, or Castle. The last-named seems to have been their principal and favourite abode. A very complete account of the castle of Danby is given in the late Canon Atkinson's well-known work, *Forty Years in a Moorland Parish*. Both Danby and Sinnington were manors which belonged to William le Latimer, the last Lord Latimer of that line, and were included in the lands enfeoffed to George Neville, 1st Lord Latimer of Snape. The castle and manor of Danby passed into the family of Danvers by the marriage of Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Sir John Neville, Knt., last Lord Latimer of Snape, with Sir John Danvers, Knt. They are now the property of Lord Downe.

Little is known of the manor house of Sinnington. Leland and Eastmead must supply all the information concerning it that can be given here. "Sinnington, wher the Lord Latimer hath a fair manor place a 4 miles from the town of Pykering," is the brief notice which occurs in Leland's *Itinerary*, written c. 1540. "To the west of the church, and immediately behind the present comparatively modern house, now the property of Mr. Bentley, stood the old hall and manor house, the residence of the Lords Latimer, who held this estate in the time of Edward I, down to the year 1577; but there are at the present day only a few traces to indicate where this noble mansion once stood. Irregularities in the surface, in removing which extensive cellars and foundations have been recently discovered, as well as its vicinity to the old chapel, and the fine view which it commands, all concur to point this out as the site of the old manor house."¹

Snape Castle.

"There is a spirit brooding o'er these walls,
That tells the record of a bygone day;
When, 'midst the splendour of thy courtly halls,

¹ *Historia Ricvallisensis*, Eastmead, 1824, pp. 267-8.

A pageant shone, whose gorgeous array,
 Like pleasure's golden dream, has passed away ;
 Where beauty's smiles, and willing graces, lent
 The witching radiance of their love-lit ray ;
 And from the scene a mingled strain was sent
 Of music, laughter, festive song, and merriment."

Raglan.

The origin of Snape Castle is involved in some obscurity. Traditionally, a more ancient hall, or manor house, built, it is said, by the FitzRanulphs, lords of Middleham, occupied the same site. The compilers of the manual, prepared for the use of the members of the Royal Archæological Institute at their meeting at Ripon, July, 1874, state that the castle was built by John Neville, Lord Latimer of Danby, the son of John, Lord Neville of Middleham and Raby, by his marriage with Elizabeth, his second wife, only daughter and heiress of William le Latimer, Lord Latimer of Danby in Cleveland. This assertion probably rests upon a suggestion made by Whitaker,¹ to the effect that, as John Neville, first Lord Latimer of that line, was the first who wanted a house of such magnificence, Snape was probably his work. There seems to be no evidence to support this view ; on the contrary, it would appear that the above-named Lord Latimer was never associated with Snape and Well. His mother married Sir Robert Willoughby, Knt., as her second husband ; and the Inquisition taken after her death,² in 1395, states that, on the day she died, she held the manor of Danby, and that John Neville, her son, aged thirteen years or more, was her next heir. He, therefore, would inherit Danby Castle, and would be provided with a suitable residence.

The Earl of Westmorland's great ambition was to aggrandise his family, especially the issue of his second marriage. He conveyed the manors of Snape and Well, by deed dated 15 May, 1424, signed and sealed at Snape, to certain feoffees, to be held in trust for his fifth son, George Neville, to whom they were duly confirmed, by charter,³ after the death of the Earl in the following year. In the absence of more definite evidence, this circumstance suggests the probability that the Earl was the founder of the castle. It is probable that the house, built by the Nevilles, was of quadrangular form, enclosing a court

¹ *Richmondshire*, ii, 90.

² Chancery Inq. p. m., 19 Richard II,
 No. 51.

³ Chancery Inq. p. m., 19 Henry VI,
 No. 92 (A.D. 1441), Joan, late Countess
 of Westmorland.

yard. The original walls were built upon oaken piles,¹ and are of great strength. At the date at which it is assumed that Snape was built, the necessity for the erection of a fortress had disappeared; but the castellated style was still adopted as retaining an appearance of power and dignity. The founder, having Raby, Brancepeth, Middleham, and Sheriff Hutton in his mind, would doubtless endeavour to make the new house conform in some degree to the stateliness and grandeur of those examples. Leland, the antiquary, writing about 1540, thus refers to "Snape a goodly castel in a valley longing to the Lorde Latimer, and ii or iii Parkes welle woddid abowt hit. It is his chefe Howse, and stondith a ii mile from Great Tanfeld."² In 1587, Sir Thomas Cecil made certain notable alterations in the appearance of the castle; he added the towers, one at each angle, and "transformed it into a commodious and well-lighted quadrangular house suited to the taste of that period."³ He does not appear to have interfered with the original plan of the building; but "the Elizabethan work of the Cecils is so cleverly grafted" into the earlier structure, "that it is very difficult to say how much of the original exists."⁴

The castle is situated at the western end of the village near to the high road which leads from Bedale to Ripon by way of Well and Tanfield. The road, by which it is approached, passes through an avenue of lime trees. The south side is inhabited, and its towers are in a good state of preservation, but the remaining portions are in ruins. "The whole outline of the building is a rectangle, about fifty of my paces on two sides, and forty-five on the other, externally. So far as I can judge, the walls are partly those of the old castle, and partly those of Elizabeth's time; but the old foundations appear to have been preserved."⁵

The contour of the south side is irregular, owing to the fact that the western portion consists of two storeys, whilst the eastern half is composed of three. The western tower, also, is much smaller than the corresponding structure on the east, which is the largest of the four. The whole of the building on the south side is ornamented with embattled parapets, with the exception of the clock turret, which is an adjunct

¹ During recent draining operations, a trench was cut across the foundation of one of the old walls, when it was found that it rested upon a triple row of oaken piles, each pile being about thirty inches in length.

² 3rd edition, published by Thomas Hearne, M.A., 1759.

³ Whitaker, ii, 91.

⁴ *British Arch. Journal*, xliii 232-3.

⁵ Whitaker, ii, 91.

of the eastern tower. All the towers are square externally, and were, originally, of the same height. They are considerably higher than the main building. The north-eastern tower is somewhat less than its fellow on the south; but, like it, is divided into five storeys. Both the western towers appear to have only four divisions. The large south-eastern tower is made up of two portions, the principal tower and a smaller building on its north side, which contains an oaken newel staircase, in good preservation. The staircase, lighted by windows of single and double lights, some of which are glazed in old lattice work, gives access to the rooms in the principal tower, and also to the interior of the castle. The uppermost stage is occupied by a clock, beneath the dial of which is a tablet, fixed to the outer wall, inscribed: "IN MEMORIAM. 1874." The adjoining tower contains several spacious rooms, for the lighting of which adequate provision was originally made.

A string-course, or moulded cornice, originally carried round all parts of the main structure at a point corresponding to the base of the parapet, gives a clue to the size and appearance of the castle before the buildings on the west, north, and east were allowed to fall into decay. Owing to the height of the towers, the point at which this course, which is carried round them, crosses their faces is considerably lower than the bases of their parapets. A second course occurs on each tower at that point. The course, which is carried across the western portion of the south front, ceases abruptly at the point at which the more lofty eastern part begins. It is carried round the western tower, and occurs on the portion of original wall, which still remains on that side, and is continued at the same level on the north-western tower. From this arrangement it may be inferred that the buildings on the west side, and half of those on the north, were of the same height as the western half of the south side. The course, which is carried across the eastern half of the south front, is continued along its western and northern faces, and round the south-eastern tower, though, necessarily, at a considerably higher level than is the case with the towers on the western side. The course on this tower corresponds in height to that which occurs on the north-eastern tower, an arrangement which appears to justify the conclusion that the buildings on the east (with the exception of the chapel), and half of the north side, were of the same height as the eastern half of the south side.



Plate 12.—SNAPE CASTLE: DOOR AND ARMS.

The principal entrance to the castle is on the south side, nearer the western than the eastern end. The head of the doorway is semicircular, under an outer square head. The spandrils thus formed are occupied by two shields of arms—dexter, Cecil; sinister, Latimer (Neville). An entablature of stone, above the head of the doorway, exhibits a large ring, with its edges in relief, probably intended to represent the annulet of the Nevilles, Lords Latimer. Within the ring is the armorial achievement of Cecil:—a shield, quarterly of six, with supporters, mantled helmet, and crest. The windows of the south front, with the exception of a transomed window of six lights in the uppermost storey of the eastern portion, and three similar windows in the highest stage of the corresponding tower, are chiefly modern. Three of the tall narrow windows, of the period of Queen Anne, light the upper storey of the western half. Immediately adjoining, and to the east of the western tower, there is a triliteral oriel window, which was originally lighted by three faces. The principal windows of the western face of the south front, which occupy a triliteral bay, have been greatly altered. The window of the upper storey, which formerly occupied the three faces of the bay, seems to have been transomed and composed of many lights. A modern sash window occupies the central face. A carving in stone, projecting from the face of the parapet above this window, represents a lion's head, within an annulet, holding a ring in its mouth.

In the portion of curtain wall to the north of the bay, and between it and the western entrance to the courtyard, are two niches of unequal size. One, or both, may have been intended for statuary. There is a curious oval opening in the upper part of the wall above them. The remainder of the western side, between the gateway and the northern tower, is occupied by a modern wall, in which an atlas and a caryatid have been built on each side of, but at some distance from, an armorial achievement. They are all parts of a mantelpiece, probably a relic of one of the principal apartments. The shield of arms, with its supporters and crest, is that of Cecil, and is identical with the composition that occurs above the south doorway. It bears the date 1587, the year in which Sir Thomas Cecil completed the restoration of the castle.¹ The atlas and

¹ In 1904, whilst some structural alterations were being made in the western half of the south side, it was necessary to take down a portion of wall abutting on the courtyard. The workmen found,

firmly built into the wall, a curiously-shaped stone, on one surface of which, carved in relief, were the word and date—ANNO 1586.

caryatid presumably represent Sir Thomas and Lady Cecil (*née* Dorothy Neville). The waist, in each carving, is occupied by a lion's head; in the case of the female figure the lion is holding a ring in his mouth.

The northern tower is merely a shell; its interior is circular. The north side is made up of modern buildings, suited to the needs of the tenant, and of a portion of the original castle of the Nevilles. In the external wall is a curiously low round-headed doorway, and the stone-work of a small square window, both of which are built up.

The eastern tower is in an even more ruinous state than its western fellow. The fact that this tower was built at a later period than the structures in its vicinity, is readily demonstrated. It is built against and conceals the plinth, which occurs on the adjoining wall, and it has partially blocked a slit which gave light to a vault in the interior of the main building.

The eastern side of the castle is quite ruinous; the vaults of the basement alone remain. The buildings on this side, including the chapel, form a projection which extends eastward beyond the line of the towers. Approached from the courtyard, the ruined portions of the castle of the Nevilles, on the north side, are found to consist of a vaulted chamber, to which access is obtained through a round-headed doorway, which has a hollow chamfer in the head and jambs. A fragment of staircase rises in the thickness of the north wall. The foundations of a second chamber lie immediately to the west. A long gallery, which extended from angle to angle, is said to have occupied the upper floor of this side.

The block of old masonry, situated between the north-eastern tower and the chapel, contains three vaulted chambers, and is separated from the building, which supports the chapel, by two passages and a dividing wall. A small doorway opens into the courtyard from each vault, and two of the latter have each been lighted by a small flat-headed window of two lights, one of which shows traces of a trefoil head in each light. The vaults are said to have supported the great chamber, which occupied the space between the chapel and the north-eastern tower.

The northern face of the south side, as seen from the courtyard, affords evidence of many changes, such as blocked windows and doorways; but is chiefly notable for the presence of four large transomed windows, viz. two of twelve and two of eight

lights, in rows of four. Many of the lights are blocked, a noticeable feature in other parts of the castle, probably with the object of evading the window tax. The heads of the rainfall pipes exhibit an embattled ornament, in keeping with the appearance of the parapets above them. The roofs of both portions of the south wing, and of the towers and chapel, are flat leaded roofs. The interior of the habitable portion has undergone much alteration, and little now remains to testify to its old-time character. A ceiling in the eastern half presents some interesting pargeting. The mouldings include a shield of arms, Cecil impaling Neville (Latimer), and the crests of the two families. A second shield fell some years ago, but no record of its bearings was kept.

The chapel occupies the upper storey of the block of buildings on the south, which completes the eastward projection to which allusion has already been made. The basement is devoted to domestic purposes, thus probably fulfilling its original use. "The south-east corner, including the chapel, is an entire remain of the old castle, massy and firm."¹ The chapel was apparently well known early in the sixteenth century. It is mentioned in a letter addressed to Wolsey by the Council of Henry FitzRoy, Duke of Richmond and Somerset, the natural son of Henry VIII, when he was about to take up the appointment of Lieutenant-General of the North, with the castle of Sheriff Hutton as his residence—"that we should make means and desire his highnes to have a Chapell, because the lorde Darcy and the lord Latymer have chapells." The chapel is approached by a flight of steps and a door on the north side; a second flight reaches a lobby, from which a western doorway leads into the chapel. A doorway, which communicated with the interior of the castle, formerly opened upon the lobby.

The chapel has undergone restoration on several occasions, perhaps the most notable being effected early in the eighteenth century, when it is recorded in the parish book of Well that the Hon. Charles Cecil "beautified and made the chapel in Snape house useful." The ceiling must have been painted many years before the Hon. Charles Cecil succeeded to the estate, and the artist, Antonio Verrio,² must have been an old man when he carried out the work. Unfortunately, the original fifteenth-century roof was sacrificed, and a coved plaster ceiling,

¹ Whitaker, ii, 91.

² Antonio Verrio, an Italian, died in 1707, aged 73. He was engaged at Burghley House for twelve years by

John Cecil, 5th Earl of Exeter. He painted the ceiling of the king's staircase at Hampton Court for William III.

suitable for the production of the fresco, was substituted for it. When this change was made, "the original roof level was disregarded, and the walls were heightened with brick." At the same time, some of the timbers of the old roof were used to block up the windows on the south side of the chapel, and for studding out the walls to make it appear a parallelogram. The painting illustrates the "Wonder and War in Heaven," as described in the twelfth chapter of the Revelation of St. John. "The painting has suffered much from neglect, and where the wet and decay have done their work, scarcely a trace of colour exists. The figures are designed on a large scale, and their treatment is dramatic. At the base of the cove a shallow podium is painted, upon which angels recline or sit, and, in each of the four corners are angels supporting shields; the shields are not blazoned. At the extreme east end are two angels bearing the child to 'God and His throne,' and angels surrounding with trumpets. In the centre is the 'Woman clothed, with the sun and the moon under her feet, and upon her head a crown of twelve stars.' The rest of the ceiling is filled up with the War of the Angels. 'Michael and his angels,' and 'the dragon and his angels,' etc."¹ "There is no doubt that the whole of this work, viewed from our present standpoint, would be considered little short of an act of vandalism; but now age and sentiment give it such interest, irrespective almost of its merits as a work of art, that it becomes an historical document we cannot afford to ignore."²

In 1836, the floor was repaired, movable benches were provided, and the chapel was made suitable for divine service. Dr. Sumner, Bishop of Chester, wrote and issued the licence authorising its use, "to show the Vicar that he was a sincere well-wisher to the work."³ Not long after the last date, the chapel fell upon evil days. It ceased to be used for its legitimate purpose, and was made a store-house for grain by the farmer who occupied the land attached to the castle.

It was again restored by Mark Milbank, Esq., of Thorp Perrow, in memory of his wife, Lady Augusta Henrietta Milbank, who died 13 Sept., 1874. The chapel is lighted by an east window, two windows on each side, all exhibiting Perpendicular tracery, and a small western window of three lights. The

¹ Mr. Weatherley's Report of Snape Castle Chapel roof and ceiling. Investigated 16-17 May, 1907. Quoted by permission of Messrs. John Underwood and Son, 74, Baker Street, London, W.

² *Ibid.*

³ Programme, prepared for the meeting of the Archæological Institute at Ripon, July, 1874.

three lights of the east window are filled with stained glass, representing the Ascension. In Whitaker's illustration this window is shown to consist of eight transomed lights, the upper lights having lancet heads, under a flat head. The windows on the north and south each contain three lights, which are filled with stained glass, in which are depicted:—On the north side, from west to east: (i) St. Paul, St. Andrew, St. Barnabas; (ii) St. Luke, St. Jude, St. Peter. On the south side, from east to west: (iii) St. John, St. Mark, St. Matthew; (iv) St. James Major, St. Philip, St. Simon.

The windows on the north side, and the south-eastern window, contain old glass. They were taken out of a church in Posen, Prussian Poland, and were purchased by the late F. A. Milbank, Esq., on their arrival in England. The south-western window is modern.

The chapel is furnished with font, pulpit, and Communion table. A carved oak reredos, consisting of five panels, illustrates: The Last Supper, the bearing of the Cross, the Crucifixion, the Resurrection, and the Ascension. Three similar panels, attached to the walls on the north, south, and west, represent: The anointing by St. John, the Annunciation, and the washing of feet. The reredos and the three panels were brought by the late F. A. Milbank, Esq., from Scarisbrick Hall. The old oak sanctuary chair is said to be from Well.

Two upright figures, carved in wood, with brackets and canopies, one on each side of the east window, represent St. Peter, on the north, and St. John on the south. There are also two sitting figures, carved in wood, attached to the western wall.

Under the eastern window, on the north, is an old carving in oak, which exhibits the following subjects in panels, from west to east:—Adam and Eve, the Sacrifice of Isaac, the Annunciation, the Nativity, the Resurrection. An inscription, in Old German, running in two lines, one above, the other below the panels:—

ALSO . HEFT . GODT . DE . WELT . GELEVET . DAT . HE . SINEN .
EINIGEN . GEBAREN . SONE . GAF .
VD . DAT . ALLE . DE . AN . EME . GELOVEN . NICHT . VOR . LAREN .
WERDEN . SVNDER . DAT . EWIGE . LEV .

nearly conforms to St. John iii, 16: "For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have eternal life."

The following brasses bear inscriptions to the memory of members of the family of Milbank of Thorp Perrow.

Under the south-eastern window :—

To the Glory of God | and | In Memory of | The Lady
Augusta Henrietta Milbank ; | who departed this life

13th September, A : D : 1874 | aged 77. |

This Chapel was restored by her | husband | Mark Milbank.

Near the eastern end of the north wall :—

In Memory of Harry Vane Milbank | born 29th December,
1848. ✠ Died 24th October, 1892. | In Christo Saluo.

On south wall :—

In Memory of—Sir Frederick Milbank, 1st Baronet, | Born
April 21st 1820 ✠ Died April 28th 1898. |

Beloved, let us love one another : for love is of God ; | and
everyone that loveth is born of God, and knoweth | God.

i John iv. 7.

Under north-eastern window :—

In Memory of | Alice Dale | Died 24th November 1902. |

Also of her sister Minnie Milbank | Died 2nd March 1903.

Lovely in their lives in death they were not divided.

Two devices, carved in stone, are inserted into the wall of a stable in the farmyard adjoining the castle. The central figures, in both instances, are carved in relief on circular tablets, surrounded by scroll-work, from the upper part of which the head of a lion emerges on each side. The first device is made up of a hand, sinister, grasping three rods, apparently threatening a lion, which is represented in an attitude of supplication. A ribbon, with a coronet above it, surmounts the composition. The second tablet exhibits a lion, statant, reversed ; a collar encircles the neck, through which a serpent is coiled, its head, emerging from the left side, near to the shoulder of the lion, is directed obliquely upwards and to the right side of the tablet ; the tail projects to the left from below the lion's neck. There is a ribbon also above this carving, but neither upon this nor upon its fellow is there any trace of inscription. No interpretation of the meaning of these devices, which obviously refer to some interesting incident in the history of one of the families connected with the castle, is forthcoming.

A dovecote occupies a prominent position to the south-east of the castle.



Plate 13.—SNAPE CASTLE: CHAPEL. INTERIOR.

After the death of the Hon. Charles Cecil in 1725, he being the second of the same generation who had died at the castle, the family is said to have taken a dislike to the place. It was neglected, and quickly fell into decay. The deer were dispersed, and the parks were given up to agricultural purposes.¹ "Within the last century (eighteenth), however, a suggestive memorial remained of the day when the Nevill 'Toke his hounds and horn, and a hunting went away,' in the shape of a long table, formed out of one immense plank, in which the platters were scooped, the respective knives and forks being chained near them; and rustic traditions on the decline of ancient hospitality were illustrated by a capacious iron ladle which was chained to the gantree in the ale cellar."²

"After the house was deserted by the Cecils, several of the pictures were removed to Studley Royal, then the seat of Mr. Aislabie, who had married a daughter of the sixth Earl of Exeter. Among these are two large groups of figures by Verrio, who was employed at Snape for some time; and a co-eval three-quarters length portrait on panel of the Great Lord Treasurer Burleigh."³

About the year 1886, the late Sir Frederick Milbank, Bart., cleared the courtyard and the sub-vaults of masonry and rubbish that had been accumulating there for many years. Many fragments of beautifully-moulded stone were found, and were built into the walls of the courtyard. Some portions are preserved at the old Hall, and at the Vicarage, at Well.⁴ The pleasure ground which lies to the east of the castle, part of which was formerly the orchard, was laid out in 1891. Until comparatively recently one of the enclosures in the immediate vicinity was called the Fountain Court or Garden. Lying on the ground, in the corner of the park which adjoins the castle on the north-east, is the trunk of a mulberry tree, a branch of which continued to live for many years after the parent stem seemed to have lost all vitality.

The Hon. Charles Cecil, who was lord of the manor from 1715 to 1725, "did several eminent and remarkable things about this estate to make his name remembered."⁵ He "made the palizades

¹ Whitaker, ii, 90, 91.

² S.S., xlii, 250-1, note.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ The ruined part of the castle seems to have afforded material for the repair of property on the estate. The stone-work which faces the archway leading into the Old Maltkiln Yard, in Aiskew, is said to have been procured

at Snape. The spandrels of the arch are carved in a manner that lends some support to the truth of the tradition. The carvings on each side include an annulet, an uncharged shield, and two mascles, all in relief.

⁵ The whole extract is taken from the old parish book of Well.

and hung the iron gate in Snape Hall West Court, and planted likewise the grand avenue from the said gate to the high road with double rows of ash trees,¹ and another avenue from the said road leading up into the deer-park with elms." He "built Roskill Well House"²—and—"made all the fishponds³ about the house."

THE ARMS OF THE NEVILLES, LORDS LATIMER.

Geoffrey, son of Robert FitzMaldred, lord of Raby, by his wife, Elizabeth Neville, who lived in the thirteenth century, took the name of his mother's family, but retained his paternal arms:—Gules, a saltire argent—the famous silver saltire that was destined to be quartered with the arms of some of the proudest families in the kingdom.

"Upon his surcoat valiant Neville bore
A silver saltire upon martial red."

(*Barons' Wars.*)⁴

"The earliest appearance of that well-known bearing occurs on the seal of Robert FitzMaldred." The saltire "superseded the former canting device of the Nevilles, a skiff, called in Norman French 'Navile,' which appears on the seal of Henry de Nevill, in the time of King John."⁵ It was borne by the lords of Raby, in direct succession, until the male line ceased, in 1584, on the death of Charles Neville, sixth Earl of Westmorland. John, Lord Neville of Raby, by his marriage with the heiress of Lord Latimer of Danby, obtained the reversion of the Danby estates to his heirs under certain conditions mentioned in Lord Latimer's will. One stipulation was to the effect that his (Lord Neville's) heirs should bear the arms of Latimer of Danby:—Gules, a cross patonce, or.

"William le Latimer,
Whose cross of gold paté,
A scarlet field did well portray."

John Neville, the son of John, Lord Neville of Raby, and of the Latimer heiress, was summoned to Parliament as Lord

¹ Three of these trees are still standing (1911). The avenue ended at a part of the high road where there is now a short course of wall, which probably marks the position once occupied by the entrance gates.

² Some years ago, when preparations were being made to convey water from the Cecil spring, at Roskell, to supply Thorp Perrow, the workmen opened out a well-built arched subterranean chamber, which was probably the structure

to which this allusion refers. Unfortunately, the chamber was again enclosed without being photographed or sketched.

³ The fishponds (three in number) are situated in the field which lies to the west of the castle. There was a bath or well in this field that was filled up many years ago, in the large field on the south side of the road leading to the village, opposite the castle.

⁴ *Barons' Wars.*

⁵ *Y.A.J.*, iv, 408



Plate 14.—NEVILLE, LATIMER, AND CECIL SHIELD AND QUARTERINGS, WELL CHURCH.

Latimer of Danby, and bore the saltire of his father's house with a mullet, sable, for difference, quartering the cross patonce of Latimer of Danby. A shield, displaying, quarterly, 1 and 4, gules, on a saltire argent, a mullet sable; 2 and 3, gules, a cross patonce, or, occurs in the twelfth compartment in the cloisters at Canterbury, and is attributed by Willement to John Neville, Lord Latimer of Danby. George Neville, 1st Lord Latimer of Snape, whose shield occurs at the east end of the tomb of Richard Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick, in the Beauchamp Chapel at Warwick, bore the cross of Latimer of Danby, quartering Neville, differenced by two links of a chain, or interlaced annulets,¹ sable or azure.

A note, in Tonge's *Visitation*, mentions "the interlaced annulets, which formed the badge of Bishop Nevill² of Durham, and of Lord Fauconberg," Lord Latimer's brothers, and suggests that they "had possibly some Lancastrian savour." The writer mentions the fact that their mother was a daughter of John of Gaunt; and draws attention to the eyelet-holes, or annulets, of his grandson, Henry V, which are also found on the coins of Henry VI.³ A single annulet was the distinction of the subsequent Lords Latimer of Snape, and was probably assumed by Richard Neville, the second Baron.

A further note in Tonge's *Visitation* reads:—"In *Harl. MS.*, 2076, the difference of 'The Lorde Latymer' is clearly a black annulet; the colours are stated to be argent and gules. The supporter is a golden gryphon, and above the shield, without any wreath, is the same animal passant." The standard of Lord Latimer—Gules, semée of hearts, argent, a gryphon, passant, or; motto, 'Dieu et mon fiance'—occurs in the *Harleian MS.* (between 1522 and 1534), 4632. The annulet is distinctly shown in two of the oldest existing examples of the Latimer arms, viz.:—A coat of arms, carved in stone, which forms the central part of the western parapet of the castle bridge at Danby in Cleveland. The shield exhibits the Neville saltire, differenced by an annulet, and surmounted by a plumed and mantled helmet.

The gable cross over the south chapel of Well Church is shaped like a shield, and is charged with the saltire and annulet. The same difference is displayed upon two shields at Snape

¹ *The Armorial Windows of Woodhouse Chapel*, 23. John Gough Nichols, F.S.A.

² Robert Neville, Bishop of Durham, built the Exchequer, near the gate of

Durham Castle. His arms are over the entrance—the Neville saltire differenced by two annulets inverted (*D.N.B.*).

³ *S.S.*, xli, 20.

Castle, upon the monuments of John, last Lord Latimer, in Well Church, and of his wife in Hackney Church, and also on the shield of Dorothy, Countess of Exeter, in Westminster Abbey. A curious Neville shield occurs upon the wall of the south front of Danby Castle. The limbs of the saltire do not reach the edge of the shield, a rose is introduced in chief, and the supporters are a lion and a gryphon. The late Canon Atkinson suggested that the achievement might be intended as a sort of acknowledgment of the injunction or permission of William le Latimer as to the eventual bearing of the Latimer arms; or, that it might be a Neville shield of peace, and that the rose, a Tudor badge, might have been introduced in compliment to that house. On the other hand, may not the rose refer to the Countess Joan, the mother of George Neville, 1st Lord Latimer of Snape and Danby?

The achievement at the foot of Lord Latimer's tomb in Well Church, which consists of a shield, quarterly of eighteen, supported by griffins, and surmounted by a mantled helmet and crest, the latter a griffin, statant, on a wreath, affords a good example of the arms of alliance of the family. The assembled arms are those of:—

1. Latimer (Neville). Gules, a saltire argent, an annulet, sable, for difference.
2. Old Neville. Or, fretty gules, on a canton parted per pale, ermine and or, a ship rigged sable.
3. Beauchamp. Gules, a fess between six cross crosslets, or.
4. Warwick. Checky, or and azure, a chevron, ermine.
5. Berkeley. Gules, a chevron between crosses patée, argent, six and four.
6. Gerard. Gules, a lion passant, guardant, argent, crowned, or.
7. Lisle. Or, a fess between two chevrons, sable.
8. Tyes. Argent, a chevron, gules.
9. Vere. Quarterly, gules and or, in the first quarter a mullet, or.
10. Bulbecke. Vert, a lion rampant argent.
11. Samford. Barry wavy of six, argent and azure.
12. Badlesmere. Argent, a fess between two bars gemelles, gules.
13. Sergeaux. Argent, a saltire, sable, between twelve trefoils, gules, slipped, vert.
14. Howard. Gules, on a bend between six crosslets fitchée, argent, an ermine spot for difference.
15. Scales. Gules, six escallops, argent.
16. Playz. Per pale, or and gules, a lion passant, argent.

17. Stafford. Or, a chevron within a bordure engrailed, gules.

18 Litchfield. Parted per chevron, argent and sable, in chief three leopards' heads, caboshed, or

Quarters 3, 4 5, 6, 7, 8, are the arms of the baronial houses represented by Elizabeth Beauchamp, who married George Neville, 1st Lord Latimer.

Quarters 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, are the arms of Dorothy de Vere, who married John Neville, 3rd Lord Latimer.

Quarters 17 and 18 are the arms of Ann Stafford, who married Richard Neville, 2nd Lord Latimer.

Shields, exhibiting the same assemblage of arms, occur on the south wall of the hospital at Well, at the foot of the tomb of Lady Latimer in Hackney Church, and on the side of the same tomb, Cecil impaling Neville.

CHAPTER VIII.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY OF WELL ADVOWSON.

LIST OF VICARS. TERRIER.

DEDICATION OF THE CHURCH. ENDOWMENT.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

POPE INNOCENT IV gave the first fruits and tenths of all ecclesiastical benefices to Henry III, in 1253, for the space of three years, the tax being levied on a valuation made in the following year. The church of Well was assessed at £26 13s. 4d. Thirty-five years later Pope Nicholas IV granted the tenths to Edward I for six years, to assist in defraying the expenses of an expedition to the Holy Land. This grant necessitated the preparation of a new valuation, which was completed in 1292, the amount of the tax to be paid by Well being computed at £2 17s. 8d. The incursions of the Scots, which occurred at frequent intervals after the battle of Bannockburn, caused so much damage to property, and consequent distress, in the northern counties, that the clergy were unable to pay the tax based upon the valuation of Pope Nicholas. To meet this difficulty a third valuation, *Nova Taxatio*, was made in 1318, by virtue of a royal mandate directed to the Bishop of Carlisle, under which Well was assessed at £13 6s. 8d. In 1340, the ninths of sheaves, fleeces, and lambs were levied as a tax for two years to meet the expenditure of the French and Scottish wars. Well was assessed at £33 6s. 8d.; but the jurors only answered "for £21 6s. 8d., of the ninth of the parish, committed to Richard son of Robert, John son of Eve, Robert Broune, and William de Staynmore. And so less than the assessment by £12, because the endowment of the church is worth 60s., and two oxgangs of land lie fallow, and, if these were cultivated the ninth would be worth 26s. 8d.; and whereas the rector used to receive 30 stones of wool, valued at 100s., this year he has not received more than 6 stones, valued at 15s., as is found by the oath of the men aforesaid" (Inq. Nonarum, *temp.* Edward III, 237).

Ralph, Lord Neville of Middleham, founded the Hospital of St. Michael the Archangel, in 1342, and granted the advowson



Plate 15.—WELL CHURCH: FONT COVER, 1352.

and right of patronage of the Church to the Master, two priests, twenty-four inmates, and their successors, 12 April, 1343. "William, Archbishop of York, at the supplication of the Master of the hospital, by the good will and consent of his Chapter, and the Archdeacon of Richmond, appropriated the church, with all its rights, to the said Master and hospital (its patrons), reserving a portion of the first-fruits and profits to the Vicar, and an annual pension of 33s. 4d., of which 20s. were to be paid by the Master to him and his successors, and 13s. 4d. to the Dean and Chapter of York."

Licence was granted, 25 Oct., 1399, to Robert de Coverham and John de Notyngham to found a perpetual chantry of one chaplain to celebrate divine service daily in the parish church of Welle, co. York,

"and to grant in mortmain to him £10 worth of land and rent, not held in chief, for his sustenance and the support of other charges; because Richard II, by letters patent, granted to them for life the custody of the waters of Humbre, Ouse, Done, Eyre, Derwent, Querf, Nidde, Yore, Swale, and Tesc, which was afterwards taken into his hands by statute."

(*Cal. P.R.*, 1 Henry IV, p. i, m. 12.)

An undated copy of extracts, taken from an old book, called "the old Leiger, or Coucher, of the Archdeaconry of Richmond," quoted by Gale, gives the following particulars concerning the church of Well:—"Procurations, 13s. 4d.; Peter's pence, 8s. 9d.; Synodals, 2s.; pension, 20s. at Easter."

In 1535-6, a new survey, the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, was completed by command of Henry VIII. The official return, which deals fully with the income and expenditure of the hospital, supplies the following information relating to the church:—

"Welle Vicarage of the church. The rectory is appropriate to the hospital of Welle."

John Robynson, incumbent.

The Vicarage there is worth in money by tale from the aforesaid hospital yearly £9.

Reprizes, to wit:—

Synodals, 2s.; procurations, 4s. 5d.	6s. 5d.
And it is worth nett	£8 13s. 7d.
The tenth part thereof	17s. 4½d.

The Chantry of Welle:—

William Warde, incumbent.

The chantry there is worth in money yearly by tale

from the aforesaid hospital

And it is worth nett

The tenth part thereof

£4 0s. 0d.

8s. 0d.

The chantry of Well had either been suppressed, or its functions had been allowed to lapse, before the Survey of the Edwardian Commissioners was made. No reference is made to it in the certificates of 1548; but two temporary foundations had been attached to the functions of the church, both of which are noted in the Survey of the Yorkshire Chantries.

Richard Neville, 2nd Lord Latimer of Snape, left a charge upon his estates to find a priest to conduct memorial services in the church for a term of twenty-one years. John Neville, his son, 3rd Baron Latimer, by will dated 12 Sept., 1542, ordained that the Master of the hospital and the vicar of Well should have all the rents of the parsonage of Askham Richard during the space of forty years, to find a priest to sing for his soul at Well Church during the said forty years; and that Sir Richard Harding, late of Guisburgh, should have the service during his life (S.S., cvi, 162-3). The report issued by the Commissioners, in 1548, concerning these chantries, states:—

“That there is within the sayd paryshe (of Well) one Robert Bancke, of the aige of xli yeres, which plaeth of the organs and helpeth divine service in the sayd church, and also instructeth chyldren there, having yerely for his stipende or wages, *iiii*l*i. xiii*s*. iii*i*d.*, appoynted to sing there by the last will of the right honorable Richarde, lorde Latimor, for the term of xxi yeres, payd out of the lordshype of Bolton in Allerdale, in the Countie of Cumbreland, wherof there is xvii yeres and a halfe expyred, so that there is two yeres and half to come.”

(S.S., xcii, 496.)

Also:—

“A stipende or service within the Paryshe of Well. Robert Beckwit, stipendarye there, of the aige of xxxiii yeres, indefferently well lerned, of honest conversacion and qualities, having no other promociions but his onelye stipend.

There is one other stipendarye pryst in the sayd paryshe, as shall appere hereafter (*i.e.* Robert Bancke mentioned above). The necessitie thereof is to mynister sacramentes having dciiiixx howseling people in the sayde paryshe. The said Robert Beckwith hath his stipende but for the term of xl yeres, whereof five yeres are expired, the same to be payd yerely by the Master of the hospital of Well and of the Vicare of the same. The yerely value of the same stypend, as shall appere in the rentall therof, *iiii*l*i. xiii*s*. iii*i*d.*

Wherof

In resolutes yerely goyng furthe of the same	.	ix <i>s</i> . iii <i>i</i> d.
And so remaineth clere,		iiii <i>l</i> i iii <i>s</i> . <i>od</i> .

Goodes, Nil. Plate, Nil.”

(S.S., xcii, 495-6.)

The only information to be derived from inventories of church goods, 1548, is that "at Well certain goods were sold for building a schoolhouse and mending the bells" (S.S., xcvi, 114).

THE ADVOWSON.

In 1282 (Inq. p. m. Peter of Savoy), the advowson was stated to be worth £50, and in 1298 (Inq. p. m. Robert de Tateshall) it was valued at 50 marcs. The right of patronage passed, with the manor, into the possession of Mary Neville, after the death of her sister, Joan de Tateshall, which occurred between 1305 and 1315. Robert Neville, the grandson of Mary, presented Richard Mauleverer to the rectory in or about 1318. In 1342-3, the right to present to the newly-formed Vicarage was vested in the Master, priests, and inmates of St. Michael's Hospital, and was exercised by them until 1569. In that year the presentation was made by Lord Latimer, to whom, as the representative of the founder, it is probable that the site of the hospital had been granted. Sir Thomas Cecil presented in 1599, as Lord Burghley, and again in 1608, as Earl of Exeter. Since the latter date the presentations have been made either by the hospital—until its reorganisation in 1758-9—or by the lord of the manor, who is also, by virtue of his position, Master of that institution.

LIST OF VICARS OF WELL CHURCH.

Two lists of Vicars occur in the old register. One of these, written in the time of John Place (1683-1704), gives the names of the clergy who held the office during the seventeenth century.

Vickers of Well Church.

Mr. Jo. Place in ano. 1682.

Mr. Wm. Stead in ano. 1662.

being ristored by the Bartholom. Act.

Mr. Antho: Procter was hear in the 1654.
non Confor. troublesome times from about the
year 1654 to the year 1662.

Mr. Stead first instituted ano. 1638.

Mr. Roger Cooke in ano. 1634.

Mr. Robert Milner in ano. 1608.

Mr. Nicholas Anderson in ano. 1601.

Mr. John Scotson in ano. 1569

The second list, written by Edward Braithwaite, includes the names already given, with five additions:—

Vicars of Well, their names and years of Presentation.

Mr. Jno. Scotson	.	.	1569.	
Mr. Nicholas Anderson	.	.	1601.	
Mr. Robt. Milner	.	.	1608.	
Mr. Roger Cooke	.	.	1634.	
Mr. Willm. Stead	.	.	1638.	
Mr. Anthy. Procter	.	.	1654.	non confor.
Mr. Willm. Stead, restored	.	.	1662.	
Mr. Jno. Place	.	.	1682.	
Mr. Robt. Tippin	.	.	1705.	
Mr. Gregory Henson	.	.	1711.	
Mr. Benjn. Knowles	.	.	1717.	
Mr. Edwd. Brathwait	.	.	1718.	

And, added in a later hand:—

Mr. Rd. Thistlethwait	.	.	1724.	
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[The dates which precede the earlier names in the following list refer to documents or records from which information has been obtained.]

- c. 1154. John, "Priest of Welle," witnessed the charter of Ralph son of Ribald, lord of Middleham, by which he granted certain lands, lying between Aldburgh and Welle, to the monks of Fountains Abbey, together with common of pasture in Welle and Snape, for a term of years. (*Mon. Ang.*, v, 310.) He also witnessed a deed by which Turstin de Arches made a grant of land in Arncliffe to the monks. The date on the latter is not clear, but it is probably 1170. (*Chartulary of Fountains Abbey*, fo. 123)
- c. 1215. Geoffrey, "Parson of Welle," with other neighbouring clergy, witnessed a deed by which Michael de Laibrun granted as much as pertained to a lay donation of the church of St. Michael, Dunum, to the church of St. Mary de Caritate, of Swainisby, and the canons of the same church, which church had been translated from thence to a place called Coverham, to hold in frankalmoin, for the safety of his soul and of the souls of his heirs and ancestors. (*Inspeximus and confirmation, Cal. P.R.*, 1313, 20 Feb.) (The translation from Swainby to Coverham took place in 1213, and the original deed was drawn up soon afterwards.)
1297. John de Metingham, "advowson of the church (of Well) of which John de Metingham is now the parson, 50 marcs."

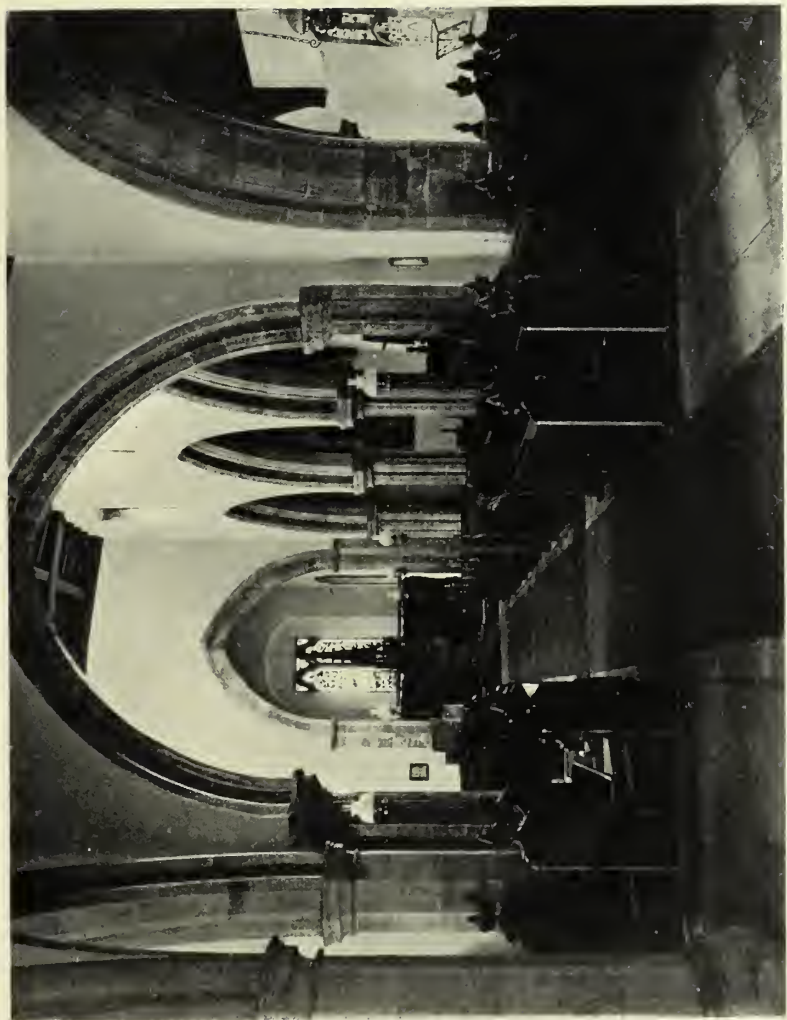


Plate 16.—THE NAVE, WELL CHURCH.

(Inq. p. m. Robert de Tateshale, 26 Edward I, Y.A.S., Rec. S., iii, 66.)

- c. 1318. Richard de Mauleverer, "Rector." Letters to Richard de Mauleverer, who, when under 25 years of age, obtained the rectory of Welle, in diocese of York, value 20 marks, on the presentation of Robert de Nevilla, and held it for 7½ years. He is hereby rehabilitated, and the fruits received are remitted to him, but he is to resign the church, 6 Ides Oct., 14 John, xxiv. (*Cal. Papal Letters and Registers*, ii, 309.)
1391. Robert Philip, Vicar. Instituted 7th April, 1391. Patrons, the Master and brethren of St. Michael's Hospital. (*Torre's Archdeaconry of Richmond*.)
1455. Thomas Waryn, Vicar. Is mentioned in connection with three marriage licences extracted from the archidiaconal registers of Richmond (1455-7), and published in S.S., xlv, 334, and liii, 340.
1514. Richard Cook, "Vicarium perpetuum ecclesiae de Well." Thus described in a charter, dated 16th Oct., 1514, in which William Cook, doctor of decrees, Canon of Ripon, appointed proxies. (S.S., lxxviii, 221.)
- (?) William Cook, decr. doct.; Canon de Thorpe, Ripon. His association with the vicarage of Well rests upon the evidence afforded by the following abstract of his will:—

"William Cooke, Doctor, Parson of Hecham (Hitcham), in the diocese of Norwiche. To be buried in the Chancell there. I give to my executors all my fruits of this yere (in churches of Norwich), also of Burton Latyn, Swaleclif, Tonstall, Cristis church in Yorke, Lastingham, Welle, and my prebende belonging to the College church of Ripon, towards the charges of the dilapidations of my church and parsonage houses." Dated 17th May. Proved 12th June, 1522. (S.S., cxvi, 276-7.)

1525. Thomas Smyth, Vicarius, Clarus Valor *ixli*. (T.R., *Miscell. Books*, Henry VIII.) "Tho. Smythe" was vicar of Christ's Church, King's Court, York, of which the Master, brethren, and sisters of St. Michael's Hospital were the patrons.
1535. John Robinson, Incumbens, Valor Ecclesiasticus. Vicar in 1548 and 1554. (Y.A.J., xiv, 407.) Will, dated 17th March, 1559. "To be buried in the church or churchyard of Well." "Residue to Cousin Sir William Adamson, my executor. Witnesses:—Sir John Scottson, John . . . , Frauncis Cooke." Proved 15th July, 1570. (Y.A.J., xiv,

407*n.*) The following entry occurs among the burials in the old register, and probably refers to this vicar:—1570. Johannes Robinson, June 18. (P.R.)

1569. John Scotson. Presented by John Neville, 4th and last Lord Latimer of Snape. Instituted 13th August, 1569. The name of this vicar occurs in the registers before the date of his institution, and continues until the end of the seventeenth century. Several baptisms of children of this name are recorded during his incumbency, but only one can be clearly associated with him, viz.:—1577. Tho. Scotson filius de Dni Johannis Scotson April viii. (P.R.)

The following entry is doubtless the record of his second marriage:—1578. Dominus Johannes Scotson et Joan Redwith, Feb. 1. (P.R.)

His burial is recorded in 1599:—Johaes Scotson Vicarius de Well, May 7th. (P.R.)

1599. Nicholas Anderson, B.A. Presented by Thomas Cecil, 2nd Lord Burghley. Instituted 24th Sept., 1599. Inducted 20th Oct., and read himself in on the following day.

Memorandum, That I Nicholas Anderson, Bachelor of Arte, was inducted the xxth of October, the 41 yeare of the reigne of Or Sovereigne Ladye Elizabeth, by the grace of God, Queen of England, France, and Ireland, defender of the Faithe, etc. In the yeare of Or Lord God 1599, in the presence of these whose names are subscribed.

R. Wilson.

John Bayne.

Edwarde Smith.

Christopher Benson.

Memorandum, That I Nicholas Anderson, of St. Michael's Church of Well within the Countie of Yorke, did openlie read the articles of religion in the parish church of Well aforesaid the first Sunday after I was possessed of the same parish church, the xxi of October, ano dni 1599, and in the 41 yeare of the reigne of Or Sovereigne Ladie Queene Elizabeth, by the grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the faith, etc. In the hearing and the presence of these whose names are subscribed.

Richard Emott.

John Bayne.

Christopher Benson. (And three others, whose names are illegible.)

Amongst the books bequeathed by Dean Higgin to found the Minster Library, at Ripon, was a volume in which were written the names of William Thirsk, the last Abbot of Fountains, and of Nicholas Anderson:—"Printed books, 2. Bercharii Repertorium morale, 3 vols." On the flyleaf is written:—"Codex est sc'e de ffo'tibus iste Marie Per me

Wyll'm thyrskē & adeptus erat." On the top of page 1 :—
 "liber sc'e Marie Virginis de ffontibus 98." And, in a later
 hand :—"Nicholai Anderson libr ex dono G. M. Apl 20,
 1602." (*Y.A.J.*, ii, 381.)

Burials :—Nicholaus Anderson (Vicker) obiit vicessimo die Junii
 Anno Domini 1608.

1616. Dorothe Anderson Januarii 16 uxor Nicholaus vicarius
 ibidem. (P.R.)

1608. Robert Milner, B.A. Presented by Thomas Cecil, Earl
 of Exeter. Instituted 22nd Oct., 1608. Inducted 23rd Nov.,
 and read himself in 25th Nov., 1608.

Memorandum, That I Robert Milner, Batchelor of Artes, was
 inducted into the parishe church of Well the fourth daie of November,
 in the sixth year of ye reign of Or Sovereigne Lorde James by the
 grace of God, of England, France, and Ireland, and of Scotland
 the 42 yr., Kinge, Defender of the faith, Anno dni 1608, in the presence
 of us whose names are subscribed.

Richard Emott.

Willm. Nevall (?).

Edward (?) Benson.

John Baine.

Memorandum, That I Robert Milner, of Saint Michael's Church of
 Well, in the Countie of Yorke, did openlie reade the articles of religion
 in the parish church of Well aforesaid the second Sundaie after I
 was possessed of the same church, viz., the thirteenth daie of Novem-
 ber, anno dni 1608, and in the sixth year of the reign of Or Sovereigne
 Lorde James, by the grace of God, of Englande, Fraunce, and Irelande,
 and of Scotlande (42), Kinge, Defender of the faith, etc. In the
 hearinge and presence of those whose names are subscribed. 1608.

Richard Emott.

John Coole × his marke.

John Baine.

Thomas Thompson × his marke.

Christopher Benson.

Baptisms :—Frances, 22 March, 1608 ; Jane, 3 Oct., 1613 ; Thomas,
 24 May, 1615 ; John, 25 March, 1618 ; Samuel, 28 Jan., 1620 ;
 1622. Gulielmus Milner filius Roberti Vicarii ibid. natus in festu.
 Sti. Michaelis Archangeli baptizatur 4 die Octobris ; Maria,
 3 July, 1625.

Burial :—Maria, 7 Sept., 1625.

1634. Roger Cooke, son of Christopher Cooke, of Eastby.
 Presented by Christopher Dodsworth, Master of St. Michael's
 Hospital. Instituted 5th Sept., 1634. Inducted 12th Sept.,
 by James Margetson, Rector of Thornton Watlass, and
 read himself in on the following Sunday.

Memorandum, That Roger Cooke, Batchelor of Arts, was inducted
 the twelfth day of September, 1634, and in the tenth year of the raigne
 of Our Sovraigne Lord Charles, by the grace of God, of England

and Scotland, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the faith, etc., into the parish church of Well. In the presence of these whose names are hereunder written.

¹Jacobus Margetson,

Rector Ecclesiae de Thornton Watlas.

John Baine.

George Wilsonn.

William Raynerd.

Peter Wray.

Memorandum, That I Roger Cooke, of St. Michael's Church in Well, did openly reade ye articles of religion the second Sunday after I was possessed of the said church, in the tenth yeare of the raigne of Or Sovraigne Lord Charles, by the grace of God, King of Great Brittain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the faith, etc.

In presntia nrum.

Christo. Dodsworth, Mag. Hosp.

Tho. Allison.

John Baine.

Wm. Iles. Churchwardens.

"Roger Cooke" was curate of Kirklington in 1633.

Burial:—1637. Rogerus Cooke Vicarius sepultus March 7th. (P.R.)

His will, dated 7th Jan., 1637, is in the Registry at York. "Roger Cooke, Vicar of the parish church of St. Michael the Archangell at Well, in the County of York my body to bee buried in Christian manner within the parrish Church of Well aforesaid." His wife Anne to be sole executrix. Witnessed by Christo. Dodsworth, Mag. Hosp.; William Brodbelt, and John Baine. Proved 7th August, 1649, by Wm. Stead, clerk, husband of the executrix, who was then dead, to whom was granted power of administration:—"To carry out and fulfil the said will as well to his own use as to the use and behoof of William and Grace Stead, his children."

1638. William Stead. Presented by St. Michael's Hospital. Instituted 31st March, and read himself in 22nd April, 1638.

Memorandum, That I William Stead, of the parish church of St. Michael at Well, in the County of York, did openly read the articles of religion in the parish church aforesaid, the second Sunday after I was inducted and tooke possession of ye same church,

¹ James Margetson was born at Drighlington, in the West Riding, 1600-1. His parents were poor, and, in order to obtain education, he went into service in Cambridge, where he combined study with his work. His ability attracted the attention of his master, who entered his name at College. He took his B.A. in the usual course, and his Master's degree three years later. He was rector of Thornton Watlass, 1626-

35, and went to Ireland as chaplain to the Earl of Strafford. He was appointed Dean of Christchurch, Dublin, in 1639; consecrated Archbishop of Dublin in 1660; and, subsequently, Archbishop of Armagh, where he died in 1678, aged 77 years. By will he bequeathed a rent-charge of £60 per year, to be applied for ever towards the maintenance of the school which was then known as Drighlington Grammar School.



Plate 17.—NEVILLE CHAPEL, WELL.

that is to say the 22nd day of Aprill, Ano Dni 1638, in the hearing and presence of them whose names are subscribed.

Signed: William Horner.

John Smith.

John Toes.

John Askwith × his mark.

Married Anne, the widow of his predecessor, Roger Cooke.

Baptisms:—William, 8 Oct., 1639; Marie, 18 March, 1641; Grace, 7 May, 1643.

Burial:—1645. Anne, wife of Willm. Steade, Vicar, Aprill the 10 day. (P.R.)

In 1654, William Stead was superseded by Anthony Procter, an intruded minister at Kirkby Malzeard, who was curate under Christopher Lancaster. The latter had obtruded himself into the living of Masham, to the exclusion of Benjamin Brown, the rightful vicar, in 1651. (Fisher, 334.)

1654. Anthony Procter.

Baptisms:—John, 22 Nov., 1655; Susanna, 9 Oct., 1657; Elutheria, 19 Jan., 1659; Ann, 26 Nov., 1660.

Burial:—1662. Ann ye daughter of Anth: Prockter, minister, Sept. 3.

1662. William Stead. "Being restored by the Bartholom. Act," the Act of Uniformity, which took effect 24 Aug., 1662, St. Bartholomew's Day.

Baptism:—Maria, 2 March, 1677.

Burials:—1676. Anna uxor Willm. Stead, Vicar, Decemb. 1st.

1678. Sarah uxor Willm. Steade, Vicar, April 28.

1682. Gulielmus Stead Vicarius sepultus September ye 27.

1683. John Place, son of Christopher Place, Vicar of Clapham, Yorks. (1649-79); was admitted a sizar of Magdalene College, Cambridge, 19th June, 1667, when fourteen years of age, having previously been educated at Sedbergh School; graduated B.A. in 1670, and M.A. in 1675. He was Vicar of Patrick Brompton, 1673-96, and, being presented to the Vicarage of Well by St. Michael's Hospital, was instituted 3rd March, 1683. He was presented to the Rectory of Tanfield in 1696, and, thereupon, resigned his appointment at Patrick Brompton. He died at Tanfield.

Burial:—1704. Johannes Plaice Rector de Tanfield, buried ye 12 of December.

1705. Robert Tipping.

Baptisms:—Robert, 22 June, 1706; Maria, 21 Sept., 1710.

Burial:—1711. Robtus filius Robti Tipping Vicarii Sti. Michaelis de Well Sept. 8. (P.R.)

1713. Gregory Henson. Admitted a sizar of Queen's College, Cambridge, 5 Nov., 1706, from Lincolnshire. Graduated B.A. in 1710, and M.A. in 1718. Presented by the Hon. Wm. Cecil, and instituted 22nd Feb., 1713. Took the oath of allegiance to Queen Anne, "the succession of the crown in the Protestant line, etc.," at Ainderby Steeple, 22nd April, 1714. Resigned the Vicarage of Well on being presented to that of the Holy Trinity, King's Square, York, 31st July, 1717, which he also resigned in the following year.
1717. Benjamin Knowles. Presented by St. Michael's Hospital. Instituted 9th Oct. Resigned.
1718. Edward Braithwaite. Presented by St. Michael's Hospital. Instituted 23rd July. Resigned.
1723. William Wood. Presented by St. Michael's Hospital. Instituted 2nd August. Resigned.
1724. Richard Thistlethwaite, Curate of Patrick Brompton, 1721-4. Presented by St. Michael's Hospital. Instituted 16th July. He wrote some interesting notes relating to Snape and Well in 1729, which are now preserved in the parish book of that date. He was probably the last incumbent who occupied the old vicarage.

Baptisms:—M. (? Miles), 5 Aug., 1722; Mary, 16 Jan., 1723.

Burial:—Miles, 22 Oct., 1722. (P.R., Patrick Brompton.)

Baptisms:—Sarah, 27 May, 1726; John, 21 March, 1727; Richard, 2 Sept., 1731; Miles, 22 Feb., 1734.

Burials:—1757. Richard Thistlethwaite, Vicar of Well, buried August the 25th.

1759. Jane Thistlethwaite, widow of the late Revd. Mr. Thistlethwaite, Vicar of Well, buried 26th August.

1776. Sarah, their daughter, was buried 25th August. (P.R.)

During the incumbency of this Vicar, a family of the same name resided at Snape, of which the following notices appear in the register:—

Baptisms:—Elizabeth, 27 June, 1726; Myles, 16 May, 1728.

Burials:—1727. Miles Thistlethwaite, of Snape, tanner, buried August ye 20th.

1745. Elizabeth, his daughter, buried 14th Nov. (P.R.)

1757. John Rakes, B.A., son of William Rakes, husbandman (*agricolae*), born at Eshton, near Skipton; educated at Threshfield School; admitted sizar of St. John's College, Cambridge, 28th June, 1721, aged 20; graduated B.A. in 1724. (*Admissions to St. John's College*, Part iii, 28.) Ordained Deacon, 29th Sept., 1726, by the Bishop of Durham, and Priest

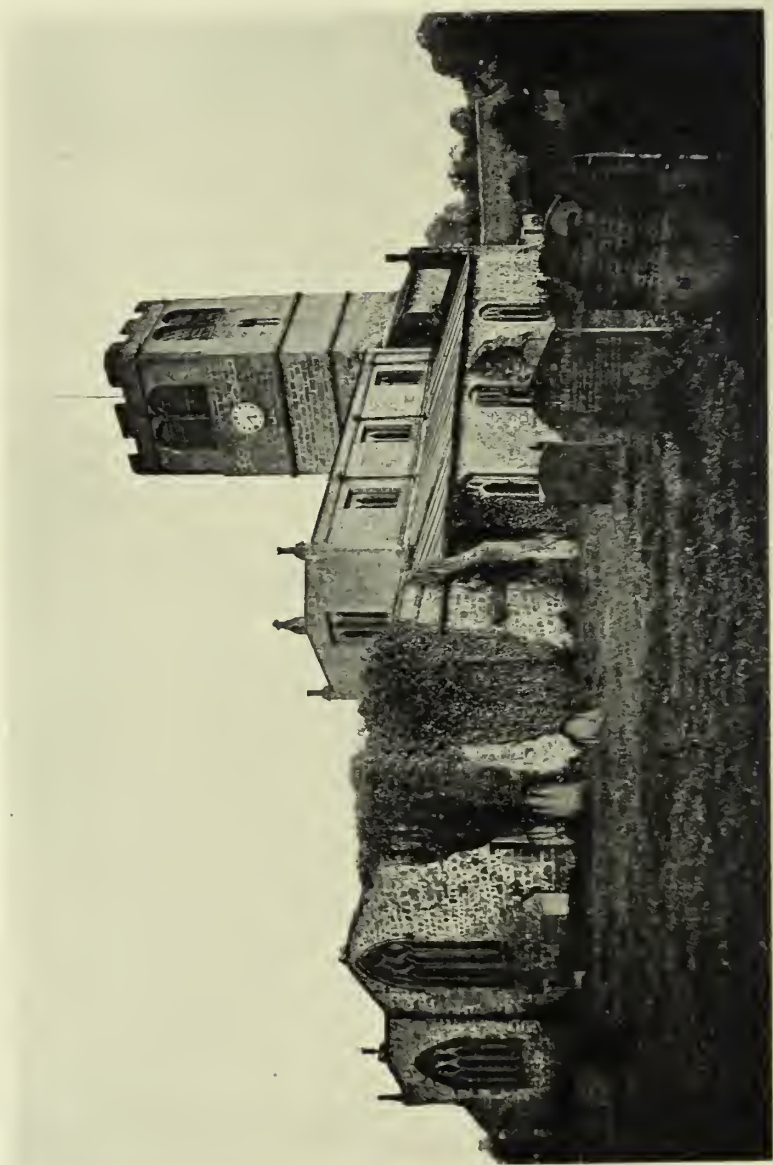


Plate 18.—WELL CHURCH, FROM NORTH-EAST.

9th June, 1727, when he was licensed Curate of the chapelry of Aldfield, near Ripon, by the Archbishop of York; "elected and chosen" Usher of Ripon Grammar School at a meeting of the governors held 3rd Sept., 1730; resigned that office 30th Nov., 1752; instituted Vicar of Well, 15th Dec., 1757, on the presentation of John Blackwell, Master of the Hospital; is named in an indenture, dated 24th July, 1762, made between the Right Honorable Brownlow, 9th Earl of Exeter, of the one part, and the Rev. John Rakes, Master of Arts, John Clarkson, and Edward Hare, of the other part, providing for the better endowment of St. Michael's Hospital. (Report of Charity Commissioners, 1821.) His initials occur on a chalice, with the date 1770. He appears to have resided but little in the parish, and during his vicariate the duties were performed by assistant clergy. He died at Ripon, 20th June, 1781, and was buried in the Minster.

Burial:—1781. June 23. The Revd. John Rakes, Vicar of Well, Ripon. (Cathedral Register, Ripon.)

A slab, in the floor of the south transept, bears this inscription:—

IN MEMORY OF THE | REVEREND JOHN RAKES, A.B., WHO DIED |
THE XX DAY OF JUNE, | MDCCLXXXI, | AGED LXXXI YEARS. |
ALSO CATHERINE HIS WIFE, WHO DIED | THE XII DAY OF
OCTOBER, | MDCCLXXIV, | AGED LXXI YEARS, | AND | ANN
THEIR DAUGHTER WHO DIED | THE XIII DAY OF DECEMBER, |
MDCCLXXV, | AGED XXXVII YEARS; | AND ALSO | CATHERINE
RAKES, THEIR DAUGHTER, | WHO DIED THE XXXI DAY OF
MARCH | MDCXCII, | AGED L YEARS.

1781. Robert Thistlethwaite, son of Richard Thistlethwaite, husbandman (*agricolæ*); born at Sedbergh; educated at Sedbergh School; matriculated at Oxford, from Queen's College, 17th December, 1748, when he was described as son of Richard Thistlethwaite, of Hallbeck, Yorks.; admitted sizar of St. John's College, Cambridge,¹ 11th Oct., 1749, æt. past 20; graduated B.A. in 1753, and M.A. in 1774; elected Master of the Free Grammar School at Yorebridge, Askrigg, by the trustees,² 12th Dec., 1752, to which he was

¹ Admissions to St. John's College, Cambridge, Part iii, 130a, and Appendix, 593.

² The power of the trustees to elect the master was disputed by the heirs-at-law of Anthony Besson, founder of the school, who shortly afterwards proceeded to the election of Thomas

Morland. In order to obtain possession, Morland brought an action against Thistlethwaite, which commenced in 1753, and ended in 1759, in favour of the former. The costs, amounting to £231 15s. 8d., were levied against the trustees.

licensed by the Bishop of Chester, 8th Jan., 1753; ordained Deacon, 27th August, and Priest, 21st Dec., 1758, by the Bishop of Ely; instituted Vicar of Kirkby Fleetham, 27th Oct., 1763, on the presentation of King George III. and Vicar of Well, 31st July, 1781, on the presentation of the Earl of Exeter. He was described as Chaplain to George, Earl of Errol, 12th Jan., 1782, when he received a dispensation from the Archbishop of Canterbury to hold both livings, Well being valued at £50, and Kirkby Fleetham at £60, their distance apart being stated to be not more than nine miles. He was again instituted Vicar of Kirkby Fleetham, 16th Jan., 1782, and held both livings until his death in 1790. A memorial tablet, in the north aisle of Kirkby Fleetham Church, originally erected to his second son, refers also to the burial of his wife and himself:—

RICARDO THISTLETHWAITE | COLL. CHRIST. CANTAB. ALUMNO
| ROBERTI THISTLETHWAITE A.M. HUIUS ECCLESIAE VICARII |
ET ELIZABETHAE UXORIS EJUS | FILIO SECUNDO | QUI
OBIIT 20 NOV. 1787. AETATIS SUAE 21. | PARENTES
MAESTI FECERUNT. | JUXTA CINERES FILII CARISSIMI |
SUOS ETIAM REQUIESCERE VOLUERUNT | PATER ET MATER |
QUORUM ILLE OBIIT 17 OCT. 1790, AETAT. 59 | ILLA 12 DEC.
1816. AETAT. 80.

Burials:—20 Oct., 1790. The Revd. Robert Thistlethwaite, Vicar of Kirkby Fleetham.

16 Dec., 1816. Elizabeth Thistlethwaite, of Gilling. (P.R., Kirkby Fleetham.)

1790. ¹Thomas Dockeray, son of the Rev. William Dockeray, Rector of Thornton Watlass (1768–88). Presented by the Earl of Exeter, and instituted 24th Nov. Had previously been curate of Bedale. He lived at Snape during his incumbency at first in a portion of the castle, and, later, in a house on the south side of the green, that was altered

¹ The memory of this vicar is kept green in the plantation, on Roskell Farm, that bears his name. This wood is the recognised roosting-place of all the rooks of a wide district throughout the winter months. The proceedings of these birds are very interesting. Leaving the wood as soon as daylight permits, they take flight to their feeding grounds, from which they return as evening approaches. Settling to roost is an important and imposing function, attended by much noisy cawing and no little ceremony. When heard at a little

distance, an effect is produced that was compared by Gilbert White, who wrote concerning a similar phenomenon, to "a confused noise or chiding; or rather a pleasing murmur, not unlike the cry of a pack of hounds in hollow echoing woods, or the rustling of the wind in tall trees, or the tumbling of the tide upon a pebbly shore." In consequence of their habit of roosting in this wood, the rooks are known locally as "Milbank's Crows," from the name of the family to which the estate formerly belonged.

for the purpose. He married, as his first wife, Catherine, daughter of William Ascough, maltster, of Aiskew.

Burials :—1800. Sarah Isabella, daughter, 26th Jan.

1800. Catherina, daughter, 6th August.

1805. Catherina, wife of the Rev. Thos. Dockeray, Vicar of Well, Jan. 10th. (P.R.)

Marriage :—1811. The Reverend Thomas Dockeray and Ann Young, both of this parish, were married in this church (Well) by licences by me, Richard Inman, Officiating Minister, 19th August.

Baptisms :—Ann, 23 July, 1812; Thomas, 22 Oct., 1813; Juliana, 7 Dec., 1814; Thomas, 13 Sept., 1816; William, 5 Sept., 1818.

Burials :—Thomas, 17 Jan., 1814; William, æt. 29, 15 Jan., 1847. 1829. Thomas Dockeray, clerk, Vicar of this parish, æt. 74 years, 26th November.

A tombstone, in the churchyard at Well, is inscribed to the memory of this Vicar's son and second wife, but there is no memorial of himself :—

ERECTED | IN MEMORY OF | WILLIAM SON OF THE LATE | REV.
THOMAS DOCKERAY, M.A., | VICAR OF WELL AND ANN HIS
WIFE | WHO DIED JANUARY 11TH, 1848 | AGED 29 YEARS. |
ALSO | ANN WIFE OF THE ABOVE | REVd THOMAS DOCKERAY |
WHO DIED OCTOBER 24TH, 1868 | AGED 82 YEARS.

A second stone bears the record of the death of Thomas Dockeray, the Vicar's eldest son, at Burneston, 11th Oct., 1879, aged 63.

1830. Phinehas Stubbs. Presented by Henry Chaplin, Esq. Lived at Holly Hill, where he died Nov., 1834.

TO THE MEMORY OF | THE REVd PHINEHAS STUBBS | VICAR
OF WELL | WHO DIED NOVEMBER VII | MDCCCXXXIV | AGED
LXV YEARS. | ANN STUBBS | HIS WIFE | DIED JANUARY XXXI |
MDCCCLVIII | (AGED) LXXVII YEARS.

(Tombstone at Well.)

1835. Phinehas Stubbs, L.Th., son of the former Vicar. Presented by Charles Chaplin, Esq. Instituted 17th August, 1835. The present vicarage was built during his incumbency. He died in September, 1875, and was buried at Well.

THE REV. PHINEHAS STUBBS | 40 YEARS VICAR OF WELL |
DIED 6TH SEPTEMBER, 1875 | AGED 71 YEARS.

BETSY | WIFE OF THE ABOVE | REVd PHINEHAS STUBBS | DIED
MARCH 12th, 1855 | AGED 40 YEARS.

(Tombstone.)

1875. Thomas George Baillie. Presented by F. A. Milbank, Esq., M.P. Instituted 15th Dec., 1875. Resigned.
1876. Ernest Celestine Tollemache, B.A., third son of Hugh Francis, of Harrington, Northants., cler. Pembroke College, Oxford; matriculated 15th May, 1856, aged 18; B.A., 1860; incumbent of Strathley, Perthshire, 1871-6. (*Al. Ox.*, 2nd Series, 1423.) Presented by F. A. Milbank, Esq., M.P. Instituted 8th May, 1876. Died 16th Dec., 1880.
1881. Frederick Dashwood Ruxton, L.Th., Durham. Presented by F. A. Milbank, Esq., M.P. Instituted 8th Feb., 1881. Died 20th May, 1891, aged 39 years. Buried 23rd May. The lych-gate was erected to the memory of this Vicar, and is inscribed:—

TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN MEMORY OF | FREDERICK D.
RUXTON VICAR OF WELL 1881-1890.
BLESSED ARE THE DEAD WHICH DIE IN THE LORD.

A tombstone in the churchyard is also inscribed to his memory:—

IN MEMORY OF | FREDERICK DASHWOOD RUXTON | 10 YEARS
VICAR OF WELL. | BORN SEP. 2. 1852, DIED MAY 20. 1891.
JESU MERCY.

1891. Jabez Moden (Univ., Gottingen), Curate of Well and Chaplain of Snape Chapel, 1886-91. Presented by Sir Frederick A. Milbank, Bart. Instituted 28th Sept., 1891. Died at Well.

IN MEMORY OF | THE REV. JABEZ MODEN | VICAR OF WELL. |
BORN JAN. 9th 1835; DIED NOV. 10th 1903.
(Tombstone.)

1904. Tunstal Fitzgerald Redmayne, M.A., Oxon., third son of J. M. Redmayne, Esq., J.P., of Braythay Hall, Ambleside, and South Dene, Gateshead. Educated at Malvern College, Oxford; B.A., 1884; M.A., 1887; Chaplain to the Bishop of Ripon, 1899-1901; editor *Diocesan Calendar*, 1900-4; assistant curate of Holy Trinity, Ripon, 1899-1901; Diocesan Chaplain, 1901; curate-in-charge of Hellifield; curate of West Tanfield, 1902-3. Presented by Thomas Arton, Esq., Micklefield, Rawdon, and Tanfield Lodge. Instituted 11th Jan., 1904.

ASSISTANT AND TEMPORARY CLERGY.

The following clergy acted as assistant curates, or as curates in temporary charge of the parish :—

1758–1762. John Wiggan.

1764–1769. Robert Radclyffe. “ Was Curate of Masham in 1753, and many succeeding years. He was the youngest son of Christopher and Alice Radclyffe, of Linton-bridge-end in Craven, and is supposed to be descended from, and to have possessed some of the property of, Sir George Radcliffe, the celebrated secretary of the great Earl of Strafford. He married Mary, one of the daughters of Thomas and Dorothy Wrather, of Masham. He went to live at Well, died on the 15th Feb., and was buried at Masham on the 18th of Feb., in the seventy-third year of his age.” (Fisher, 335.)

1769–1781. John Baines. His name occurs in the registers as “ minister ” in 1770 ; and later as “ curate.”

Baptisms :—Rachel, 20 June, 1764 ; Richard, 6 July, 1766 ; Elizabeth, 18 Nov., 1768.

Burials :—Richard, 19 May, 1784 ; Elizabeth, 8 Aug., 1789 ; Rachel, 21 Dec., 1798.

1802. Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. John Baines, of Well, August 22nd.

1820. Rev. John Baines, Tanfield, æt. 94 years. (P.R.)

1782–1784. William Baines. He described himself as “ minister ” in the registers. He became Rector of Tanfield, where he died 21st March, 1826, but was buried at Well.

Burial :—1826. Rev. William Baines, Rector of Tanfield, æt. 69 years, 28th March. (P.R.)

1784–1789. Thomas Baines, “ curate.”

Burial :—1802. Rev. Thomas Baines, of Well, September 16. (P.R.)

1792. Thomas Pearson, “ minister.”

1849–1853. George Audus, “ curate ” ; was presented to the Vicarage of Kirkby Malham in 1856, where he died in 1871, aged 73. (P.R., Kirkby Malham, and tombstone.)

Richard Inman, who occasionally officiated for the Rev. Thomas Dockeray, was master of the Grammar School at Bedale. He was presented to the Vicarage of the Holy Trinity, King's Square, York, by Charles Chaplin, Esq., and was instituted 7th May, 1808.

CHAPLAINS OF SNAPE CHAPEL.

The late Sir Frederick Milbank, Baronet, in consideration of the distance from the parish church, and in order to provide regular services for the people of Snape, appointed a chaplain to conduct divine service in the chapel of the castle.

1882-6. Rev. Moss-Ogle. Rev. F. Jackson.

1886. Jabez Moden, afterwards Vicar of Well, was chaplain from 1886 to 1891, and 1900 to 1903.

1893. William Routh, M.A., St. John's College, Camb. Held several curacies in the diocese of York, 1871-1887; was Mathematical Master at St. Peter's School, York, 1873-1887; Headmaster of Bedale Grammar School, 1887-1893; appointed to Snape in 1893, and held the chaplaincy until 1900. He died at St. Albans, Feb., 1912.

1903. T. F. Redmayne, until Sept. 30th, 1904, when the chapel was closed, on the estate being sold.

 TERRIER.

Diocese of Chester, in the County of York.

Deanery of Catterick.

WELL TERRIER.

A terrier or account of the lands, house, and other rights and ecclesiastical dues belonging to the Vicar of Well, in the county of York, and diocese of Chester, given in the 22nd of August, 1789:—

- First. Twelve acres of land in Langwith, inclosed when the division of that common was made, which land is about a mile distant from Well in the south of the way or lane, and was the farthest lot on the hospital side, having on the east a close called the lord of the manor's waste.
- 2ndly. Twelve acres by estimation, part meadow, part pasture ground, adjoining on the vicarage house; part of it is made an orchard, a small garden is also taken off the orchard.
- 3rdly. There is an ancient vicarage house, with three low rooms and two upper rooms, built of stone and covered with tiles, a barn and two stables covered with the same material.
- 4thly. £9 per annum is paid by the Master of the Hospital of St. Michael, in Well, to the Vicar, viz. £3 at Whitsuntide, £3 at Michaelmas, and £3 at Candlemas.

- 5thly. £1 per annum is paid out of rents of the lands belonging to Nevel's Workhouse, now a charity school, for catechising children of the said Workhouse or charity school.
- 6thly. A parcel of land lying nigh Stoxley (Stokesly), purchased with four hundred pounds received from Queen Anne's bounty, now let at a yearly rent of £13.
- 7thly. Six acres of arable land lying in the township of Well, viz. two acres in the field called North Field, two acres in the field called Binsoe Field, and two acres in the field called Masham Field.¹
- 8thly. A common right upon Well Common. There is scarcely wood upon the premises for necessary use.
- 9thly. Church furniture, three bells, one clock, pulpit cloth, and cushions for the Communion table, a pewter flagon, two chalices of silver, a linen cloth for the Communion table, and a napkin, and a crimson cloth for the Communion table.
- 10thly. There is due to the Vicar from every housekeeper in the parish, at Christmas a hen or sixpence, and at Easter from every communicant two pence, and two pence for every calving cow and one penny for a geld cow, and a penny for a garden except Well Hall and Snape Hall. The clerk's wages arises from customary payment due from every housekeeper in the parish, viz. four pence, together with the usual fees at marriages and burials. There is no other profit arising to the Vicar except surplus fees.

As witness our hands :—

Lenrd Webster.

Wm. Exelby.

Wm. Heslop.

Simon Johnson.

DEDICATION.

The dedication of the church has been ascribed to St. Michael (and also to St. James). Evidence in favour of St. Michael being the patron saint, is afforded by these references :—

- 1569. The will of Robert Lambert, of Nosterfield, dated 25th March, 1569 :—" My body to be buried within the parrishe Church of Saint Mychaell th' Archangell of Well." (S.S., xxvi, 227.)

¹ Binsoe Field and Masham Field have evidently been merged into Mowbray estate. There is no record of any sale or exchange.

1599. The induction of Nicholas Anderson, Vicar. (P.R.)
 1608. The induction of Robert Milner, Vicar. (P.R.).
 1634. The induction of Roger Cooke, Vicar. (P.R.)
 1637. The will of Roger Cooke, "Vicar of the parrish Church of St. Michael the Archangell at Well," dated 7th Jan.
 1638. The induction of William Stead, Vicar. (P.R.)
 1711. The baptism of Robert, son of Robert Tipping, Vicar "Sti. Michaelis de Well." (P.R.)
 1821. Report of the Charity Commissioners, 16th Jan.
 1842. Lawton's *Collections*, p. 573.
 1873. Canon Raine, *The Dedications of Yorkshire Churches*. (Y.A.J., ii, 192.)

Ascription to St. James is only supported by the following authorities:—

1722. Gale, p. 285.
 1763. Ecton's *Thesaurus*, p. 589.
 1786. Bacon's *Liber Regis*.

The weight of evidence supports the claim of ascription to St. Michael. The church may have been reconsecrated and rededicated; but, if so, it is curious that the references should overlap. The date of the annual feast does not throw any light on the subject. This ghost of a vanishing custom is annually laid, at Well, on Easter Monday; and at Snape on the first Saturday in August.

ENDOWMENT OF ST. MICHAEL, WELL.

	£	s.	d.
Queen Anne's Bounty: Interest on £889 17 11 ...	126	13	10
Glebe Land, 44 acres about	35	0	0
Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and from Miss Milbank, donation, £5,000	189	0	0
Original Endowment per St. Michael's Hospital ...	210	0	0
Glebe Land, Kirkby and Stokesley, about 16 acres, less tithe, &c.	15	0	0
Easter Dues: Neville Trust £1, Manor £2, Hospital £1	4	0	0
Gross	£279	13	10

¹ As £500 was borrowed by a previous incumbent from Queen Anne's Bounty at 4 per cent. interest, and should have been paid off before 1905, but was allowed to

lapse, the present occupier has to pay it, and the instalment due, until 1919.

² This is not paid at present, and is disputed since 1902.

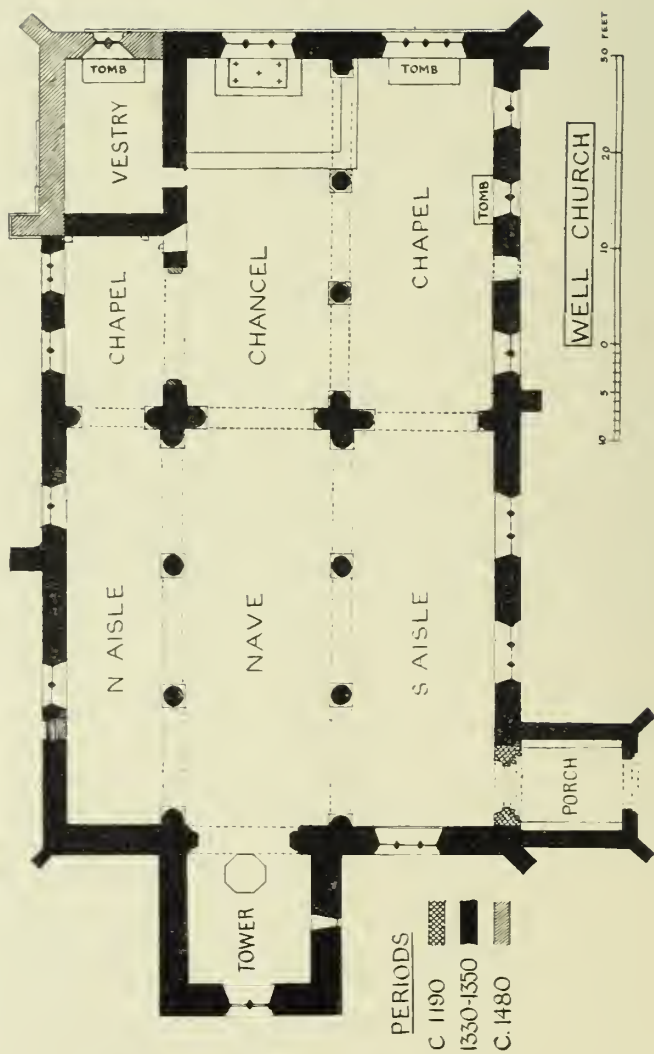


Plate 19.—GROUND PLAN.

CHAPTER IX.

THE PARISH CHURCH AND CHURCH PLATE.

Chronology.

- c.* 1190. South doorway.
- c.* 1330. Chancel and south chapel.
- c.* 1350. Nave, aisles, porch, and tower.
- c.* 1480. Vestry and priest's chamber.

"A church is there, and a priest," is recorded of Well in Domesday Book. It is probable that the church, thus mentioned in 1086, was a wooden structure, so completely has all trace of the fabric vanished. The only known fragment of pre-Conquest sculpture occurs upon a stone now built into the wall of the hospital. It is an example of flat interlacing work. "The stone measures 10 by 6 inches, and the plait is flat, incised with shallow hacking. This face may be the narrower edge of a section of cross shaft one side seems to have been dressed off." (*Y.A.J.*, xxi, 301.)

The church consists of nave, with clerestory, north and south aisles, chancel, north and south chapels, western tower, and south porch. The earliest architectural feature is the south doorway, which is Late Norman or transitional, *c.* 1190. It consists of a semi-circular arch of three orders, and a hood-mould decorated with the indented ornament, which is so noticeable in the north arcade of Bedale Church. The arch has good mouldings. In the jambs are two detached nook shafts on each side, whilst the soffit order of the arch is carried on smaller and engaged shafts, two in each jamb. The shafts have capitals, of which those on the west side exhibit the characteristic volute of the period, whilst those on the east are plain, a circumstance which is explained as being due to the mistaken zeal of a workman who cut away the ornament when the church was being restored. The tower, nave, and aisles are parts of an uniform and consistent plan, and the work may be assigned to the middle of the fourteenth century. It would appear that the church was reconstructed during the period of activity in church building in the north of England which characterised the reign of Edward III. The whole structure may be aptly termed

a Neville monument, a memorial of Ralph Neville, Lord of Middleham, the beneficent founder of St. Michael's Hospital in 1342, and one of the victorious leaders in the battle of Neville's Cross, four years later, to whom, there can be little doubt, the greater part of the building owes its existence.

The nave is separated from the aisles by arcades of three bays. The piers are composed of clusters of four semi-circular shafts, with fillets on their faces, divided by pear-shaped members; and they rise from moulded circular bases with square sub-bases of unusual height. They have moulded octagonal capitals, those of the north arcade differing from those of the south. The arches, including the chancel arch, which is of the same elevation, are all of one section. They are of two orders; the soffit is moulded, but the outer order has a plain chamfer. There are no hood-mouldings. [Since the architectural account of the church was written, a quantity of plaster has been removed from the western faces of the piers of the chancel arch, thus bringing into view the fact that the stone has been cut away for the reception of a rood-screen.]

The windows of the clerestory, three in number on each side, corresponding to the bays of the arcades, consist of two lights each. The lights are ogee-headed and cusped, and are contained, in each instance, within a square head. A window of three lights, above the chancel arch, possesses the same features. The tower arch is of two chamfered orders, without hood mould, and is broken at the springing line by chamfered abaci. Three windows in the south aisle, two on the south and one at the west end, are of three lights. These, together with the west window of the tower, which is of two lights, are all of one design. They are characteristic of the work of the middle of the fourteenth century, and contain what may be termed square-headed reticulated tracery. Externally a solid tympanum closes a space between the flat head of the window and a segmental chamfered relieving arch. Windows of this description occur in several churches which owe their existence to the Nevilles. The north aisle is lighted by two Perpendicular windows, of two lights each, which are obviously insertions, one being a modern copy of a window in the adjoining chapel.

The north chapel opens to the chancel by one pointed arch, which springs from semi-octagonal corbels, and east of this is a large hagioscope looking to the altar. There is a piscina in the sill of the hagioscope, a relic of the days when the chapel

possessed its own altar and was devoted to the functions of a chantry. The chapel is lighted by two windows, of three lights each, of which the eastern one is of late fourteenth-century character, *c.* 1380, whilst the other appears to be an insertion of the following century. Two stone brackets project into the chapel from its eastern wall. North of the sanctuary, and approached by a doorway with a flat shouldered head, is the vestry, which is co-terminous with the chancel and south chapel. It formerly consisted of two apartments, one above the other. The lower room doubtless fulfilled the purpose, which it still serves; the upper chamber was a lodging for a priest or custodian. Two corbels in the north wall give the level of the floor which divided the apartments. There are no traces of an inner staircase, but a blocked external¹ doorway indicates the means by which access was gained to the upper room. Each chamber was lighted by a window of two lights, which pierced the eastern wall. The lower window has a plain head carried on shouldered corbels, and the lights are divided by a heavy mullion. The window of the upper chamber has broader lights under arched heads. Piercing a recess in the south wall of the priest's room, and looking into the chancel, there is an opening of two lights placed at such a level that a person sitting in the room could command a view of the high altar, chancel, and south chapel. There are indications that the opening could be closed by means of shutters, the hinge bolts remaining.

An examination of the chancel and south, or Neville, chapel would appear to justify the conclusion that these were built at a somewhat earlier date than that of the reconstruction of the nave and aisles and the erection of the tower. The chapel is divided from the chancel by an arcade of three bays. Longstaff, who wrote an account of the church prior to the restoration in 1854, states that the division was "by wooden Elizabethan arches." The east windows of the chancel and chapel are good examples of reticulated tracery; the former has three and the latter four lights. On the south side of the chapel are three windows, of two lights each, all of which differ in design. The tracery of the two most easterly windows is precisely similar to that of the aisle windows of Kirklington, *c.* 1330, and is also met with in other neighbouring churches of the same period.

¹ Probably indicating that the vestry is much older than supposed to be.

The porch, which protects and affords access to the south doorway, was possibly an addition of the same period as the nave. It has a moulded external doorway, under a drop arch, with hood-mould and diagonal buttresses, and is furnished with stone seats running along the sides.

The square embattled tower is divided into three stages by bold string-courses, and is devoid of buttresses. The lowest stage is lighted on the west by a window of two lights, of similar form to those in the wall of the south aisle, and on the south by a plain square-headed slit. The masonry of this part is of a ruder character than is that of the upper stages. The second division is much shallower than the other two, and presents no opening. The third stage has a trefoil-headed window of two lights in the lower part of each of its four faces. The belfry above presents transomed openings, of two lights, on each face with solid heads, cut out of a single stone in each instance, under a semi-circular broadly-chamfered outer arch. The lights are ogee-headed and cusped. At the level of the sills of the belfry windows the square of the tower is modified in such a manner that the parapet becomes slightly octagonal. The termination is unusual, as there are no pinnacles at the angles. The embattled parapet consists of two crenellations and three merlons on each face, the latter being carried across the angles.

The windows of the clerestory have solid heads externally, each being cut out of a single stone. Above them a chamfered cornice carries a plain parapet. At each angle there is a curiously-shaped pinnacle rising from a saddle stone, the latter presenting a cusped gablet to each cardinal point. A portion of the original Decorated gable cross surmounts a bell-cot at the east end of the nave. The north doorway is blocked up. A modern window is inserted east of the doorway, taking the place of a smaller window, now blocked up, which pierced the wall further to the east. A second small window, in the west wall of the north aisle, has also been removed to make space for a heating apparatus, and for the erection of an external doorway and staircase to give access to the upper part of the tower. The head and the step of a doorway, leading to the priest's room above the vestry, is visible in the outer north wall. A pinnacle, rising from a saddle stone, which is decorated with a cusped gablet on each face, crowns a buttress at the south-eastern angle of the church.

A curiously sculptured stone is inserted in the angle between the roofs of the chancel and south chapel. It represents grotesques, two figures, one of which is deformed, and the other intended for an aged man, apparently joining or laying hands on a structure that may be intended to represent an altar. [Imagination suggests that the sculptor intended to symbolise a soul, still shrouded in its earthly form, warped and distorted by sin and contact with the world, being received on the threshold of the "silent land" by Death, the janitor.] The gable crosses of the chancel and south chapel are broken off. The head of one of these crosses was recently found buried in the ground at the end of the chancel, and is now preserved within the church. Rising behind the stump of the cross on the gable of the south chapel is a sculptured stone, shaped like a shield, on which is carved the saltire and annulet of the Nevilles, Lords Latimer.

The east window of the chancel, and the windows on the south side of the Neville chapel, are provided with hood-moulds terminating in corbels carved as heads. The priest's door, which opens into the chapel, has a semi-circular head with a continuous plain chamfer running round the jambs and arch. A little to the west of the priest's door a line in the masonry clearly shows where the work of the two periods meet.

The headless shaft of a cross, a monolith thirteen feet high, occupies a prominent position in the churchyard opposite the priest's door. In consequence of measures taken, in 1906, to preserve this relic, some of its characters are now concealed. Before that date it could be seen that the shaft was mortised into a socket-stone, which rested upon a large square base formed of one roughly-dressed stone. An interesting allusion to "Well Crosse" occurs in *Y.A.J.*, xxi, 253, in connection with the removal of five bells from Jervaulx Abbey to York in 1556, viz.:—

The chardge of the v bells frome Jervaux to Well Crosse and frome Well Crosse to Borrobrige, &c.

In primis payd for Carryage of iii waynes frome Jorvaux to Well Crosse wth the said Bells, xxs.

Itm' for other thre wayns from Well Crosse to Burrowbrige with the said Bells, xxs.

There is a sun-dial of plain character over the entrance to the porch. Supported on a bracket which projected from the eastern wall of the hospital adjoining the churchyard there was,

until recently, a headless female figure carved in stone, which is now preserved in the church. Abutting upon the western boundary wall, and enclosed within iron railings, is the vault of the family of Strangwayes, formerly of Well Hall.

The church contains many objects of interest, including some early grave-covers and several memorials of the Nevilles. It was restored in 1854 by Charles Chaplin, Esq., of Blankney, co. Lincoln, who bore the cost of the renovation of the chancel, and Mark Milbank, Esq., of Thorp Perrow, who was responsible for the work in the body of the church. The font occupies the entrance to the space beneath the tower. A modern octagonal bowl is supported by a portion of the original shaft and base upon a modern sub-base. An oaken cover of rich tabernacle work is suspended above it. A recent writer mentions this font-cover very specially in an article, in which, referring to the church, he remarks:—"Inside it has undergone all the horrors of a desolating restoration; but surviving them all is the ancient font-cover. Of later date than the church, it may, I think, be safely referred to the munificence of the founder's grandson, Ralph Neville, first Earl of Westmorland, since the details of his stall work at Staindrop are found very closely reproduced in this font-cover at Well." (*Ancient Fonts and Covers*, p. 80 D.A.S.) The western, or tower, window is filled with stained glass, in which St. Cecilia is depicted in both lights, in the one with a harp, and in the other carrying an organ. Above the figures are the words:—"To Thee all angels cry aloud, The Heavens and all the Powers therein"; and below: "We praise Thee, O God, We acknowledge Thee to be the Lord."

The chapel, at the eastern end of the north aisle, was probably the site of a chantry founded, in 1399, by Robert de Coverham and John de Notyngnam. It contains memorial tablets referring to members of the family of Milbank of Thorp Perrow, including a mural monument and stone, occupying the centre of the north wall, on which is recorded the death of John Milbanke, Esq., in 1713, the founder of the family. A shield of arms surmounts the monument, viz.:—Gules, a bend ermine, on a canton, or, a lion's head, erased, of the field, MILBANKE OF HALNABY. On an escutcheon of pretence:—Argent, a chevron between three boars' heads, erased, erminois, ROBSON.

To the memory of | John Milbanke, Esq. | who was a true member of the Church of England, | an affectionate Husband, and indulgent Father, | a generous Master, an undesigning

Friend, | and a general Benefactor. | This monument, and the
stone adjacent, | were placed as a grateful Acknowledgment |
by his disconsolate Widow. | The remains of John Milbanke,
of Thorpe Perrow, Esq., youngest | son of Sir Mark Milbanke,
of Halnaby, Baronet. He married | Mary, daughter of
Mr. Timothy Robson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, | Merchant-
Adventurer, by whom he had three sons, | Mark, Timothy, and
John ; and two daughters, Elizabeth and Mary.

He died March the 13th in the year } of his age 44.
} of Our Lord 1713.

Inscribed on a marble slab attached to the north wall to
the west of the above :—

Sacred | to the memory of | Sophia Katharine | The infant
daughter of | Mark Milbank Esquire | and | Lady Augusta |
his wife | who died April 19, 1818, | aged one month |
and four days.

On a brass attached to the eastern wall :—

Mark Wm. Vane Milbank | of Thorp Perrow and | Barning-
ham Park | born April 5, 1819 | died October 6, 1883.

Barbarina Sophia his wife | born June 27, 1823 | died
October 26 . 1850.

Ralph H. Vane Trevor their | son born Dec: 4. 1845 | died
Dec: 23. 1845.

Ralph Vane Trevor their son | born May 20 . 1850, died
Jan: 4 . 1852.

To their loved memory this tablet is | erected by their
children | Sybella Augusta Herbert | and Edith Dorothy
Milbank.

On a brass attached to the wall to the east of the arch
opening into the chancel :—

Sacred | to the memory of | The Lady Augusta Henrietta
Milbank | wife of Mark Milbank Esq. | of | Thorp Perrow |
and daughter of William Henry, 1st Duke of Cleveland. |

Born January 4th A : D : 1797. | Died September 13th
A : D : 1874.

On a brass attached to the wall below the above :—

In | memory of | Mark Milbank of Thorp Perrow and
Barningham Park | born May 2nd 1795 | Died October 21st
1881.

The lights of the windows are filled with stained glass,
in which are depicted :—

Three incidents in the lives of Mary and Martha.

“And she had a sister called Mary, which also sat at Jesus’ feet and heard his word.” St. Luke x, 39.

Faith, Charity, and Hope.

Inscribed in the lower margin of both windows:—

These two windows are erected as a tribute of affection from her parents to the memory of Mary Emily Milbank who died July 1st 1859, aged 25.

A coat of arms, carved on a piece of oak fixed to the roof of the chapel, exhibits a shield, surrounded by cable work, charged with three covered cups, 2 and 1, impaling a chevron between three lions’ heads, erased. In the absence of any indication of emblazonry, it is impossible to say to whom these arms refer, but it may be stated that the family of Routh of Thorp Perrow bore:—Argent, a chevron, sable, between three lions’ heads, erased, gules; and that the arms of Kyllom of Danby-on-Yore were:—Azure, three covered cups, argent. [Thomas Kyllom was a trustee of the sale of Thorp Perrow in 1447, when Christopher Conyers, of Hornby, bought the estate from his brother-in-law, William Routh.]

A marble tablet, fixed to the north wall of the chancel, bears the inscription:—

Sacred | to the memory of | William Milbank Esquire | of
Thorp Perrow | who died February 14, 1802 | in the thirty
third year of his age.

Dorothy Milbank | his wife | who died January 10, 1797 |
aged 34.

Jane Milbank their daughter | who died February 20, 1798 |
aged one year.

A shield carved below the inscription is charged with the arms of Milbank of Thorp Perrow, impaling Wise of Devonshire: Sable, three chevrons, ermine.

The vestry contains an altar table, covered by a large grave-slab, on which a floriated cross, with a chalice and a calvary of three steps, is incised. The window of this apartment formerly contained a singular memorial of the Nevilles, in stained glass, a figure representing the Almighty with a saltire on the breast. A painting of the Royal arms, on a large wooden panel, bearing the cypher, G²R, and dated 1731, now removed into the north aisle, was, until recently, kept in the vestry.

A large slab of black marble,¹ 12 ft. 1 in. by 4 ft. 8 in., and said to be 8 inches in thickness, occupies a position in the chancel immediately in front of the altar steps. The matrices of the brasses which once profusely covered its surface are clearly apparent, together with the leaded holes in which the studs were fixed. Immediately to the south of the large stone there is another of smaller dimensions. It is probable that the latter slab was the "marbill stone" mentioned in the will of Dr. Neville, Master of the Hospital, in which he directed his body to be "buried within the queyr of Well Church . . . and to have a wrytyng grayn above fixed upon the marbill stone ther." [There are three more slabs of black marble in the church,—one in the floor of the north aisle with illegible remains of a black-letter inscription, another in the middle aisle, and a third in the south aisle.]

The sanctuary is approached by two steps. A portion of a stone altar, on which three incised crosses are still visible, forms the top of the Communion table. A stone credence shelf projects from the north wall, and a somewhat similar stone is situated between the east window and the respond of the arcade between the chancel and south chapel. The east window is occupied by stained glass, in which the Crucifixion and the Resurrection are illustrated. In the lower margin of the window is the inscription:—

Mem^l to Lady Margaret Milbanke | died 7th of March 1852
aged 26 | erected by her husband, 1857. (Artist) William
Warrinton, London.

The appearance of the chancel has been much improved by the present Vicar—the Rev. T. F. Redmayne—who has covered the walls with oak panelling, some of it being taken for the purpose from old seats once in the space under the tower, and the remainder provided by Mr. Redmayne as a gift to the church. The decoration is completed by a simple oaken reredos, in keeping with its surroundings, one central and four side panels of dark oak; the sides filled in with figures of St. Michael and St. George and Angels; the centre with a fine and plain polished brass cross, on a carved oak retable, with vases and candlesticks formerly in the church; also a carved oak lectern given by the Vicar.

The stained glass in the eastern window of the south chapel constitutes one of the most interesting features of the church.

¹ The reputed entry to the Neville vault.

In the three principal compartments of the tracery are three shields of arms in ancient glass, above the others, and in the centre :—Gules, a saltire, argent, NEVILLE. Sinister :—Gules, three water bougets, argent, Ros. Dexter :—Or, a lion rampant, azure, PERCY.

This interesting association of the arms of three of the most notable families in the north of mediæval England recalls the combination of Ralph, Lord Neville ; William, Lord Ros of Hamlake ; and Henry, Lord Percy of Alnwick, in their determined opposition to the Scottish invasion of 1346. The Scots, led by their King, David Bruce, were utterly routed at Neville's Cross, near Durham, and Bruce was taken prisoner. The grouping of the shields may also have been intended to commemorate the alliance of Margaret Neville, the daughter of Lord Ralph, with the houses of Ros and Percy. This lady married, as her first husband, William, Lord Ros, who died in 1352, and, secondly, Henry Percy, 1st Earl of Northumberland. In each of the four lights of the window a knight in chain armour is depicted. The glass is partly modern, with portions only of the original material, but the subjects are careful reproductions of pre-existing figures. The knights bear shields, charged with their arms, and represent the four soldier sons of Lord Neville, viz.:—

John Neville.—Gules, a saltire, argent.

Ralph Neville, of Cundall.—Gules, a saltire argent, with a mullet, sable, for difference.

Robert Neville, who fought at Crecy.—Gules, a saltire, ermine.

William Neville, of Fencotes.—Gules, a saltire, argent.

An inscription, in the lower margin of the window, states that " This ancient window was restored for Henry Milbank, Esqre., by William Warrington, London. An. Dom. 1852."

Before the restoration of the church in 1854, the windows are said to have blazed with old heraldic glass illustrative of the alliances of the Nevilles. With the exceptions named above, all the old glass has disappeared. Roger Dodsworth, the antiquary, who visited Well, 17th Oct., 1622, noted the following armorial bearings in the " Quyer windowes " (Y.A.S., Rec. S., xxxiv, 225-6) :—

PERCY.

Paly NEVELL, and gu. fretty or (AUDLEY).

SCROP cum a label of three points argent.

Lord Ros.

Gu. a saltire erm. (NEVILE).

Lord GREYSTOKE.

Lord DACRES.

The impaled arms of Neville and Audley were represented in the east window before the Restoration. Ralph, Lord Neville of Raby and Middleham, whose name is so intimately associated with Well, married Alice, daughter of Sir Hugh Audley, and widow of Ralph, Lord Greystock. (Licence for their marriage, *Cal. P.R.*, 14th Jan., 1327.)

A table monument stands in front of the east window of the chapel supporting the effigy of Sir John Neville, 4th and last Baron Latimer of Snape, who died 22nd April, 1577. The monument is described by Dodsworth as "a faire tombe new built by th'Erle of Exetor." The effigy is clad in plate armour, and is armed with sword and dagger. The head rests upon a helmet, and at the feet stands a griffin, with its dexter leg supporting a shield. At the head of the tomb is a shield charged with the saltire and annulet of the Nevilles, Lords Latimer; and at the foot is the date of construction and erection, 1596. The monument stands against the wall of the chapel with the head to the south, the left side only being seen. Four armorial shields are displayed on the side of the tomb, which represent the four daughters and coheireses of Lord Latimer. The shields are divided for impalement, the sinister side being charged with the saltire and annulet in each instance, but only two are charged in pale dexter.

The first shield, counting from the foot of the tomb, exhibits the lion of Percy impaling Neville, thus illustrating the marriage of Katherine, the eldest daughter, with Sir Henry Percy, 8th Earl of Northumberland. The second shield bears the arms of Sir Thomas Cecil, the elder son of Lord Burghley, with a label of three points, in recognition of his marriage with Dorothy Neville, Lord Latimer's second daughter. The names of several of the neighbouring gentry, cut in the stone table on which the effigy rests, and accompanied by the date 1618, suggest a visit of honour which they wished to commemorate. Among these are:—William Wandesford, Will: Lumley, Jo: Ierton, Th: Danbie, Marmaduke Danby : July : 9 : 1618. John : Cole : 1618 . Ro : Francklin . 1618 . William Bowes . George : Bowes 1626. The name Th: Danbie occurs in one place, accompanied by the words "gratias deo," 1618, possibly in reference to the

unfortunate feud, which estranged the houses of Thorp Perrow and Snape during the life of the last Lord Latimer. The names of Tho: Hardy and Charles: Fairfax are bracketed together under the date 1611.9.Nov. Another name, dated Jan: 17: 1615, has been rendered illegible by the careful mutilation of the letters and the superaddition of Danby.

Between the tomb and the altar rail a shield, quarterly of eighteen, represents the alliances of the Lords Latimer. A full description of the composition and the assembled arms has already been given. Above the achievement are the words: 'Sic transit gloria mundi'; and below it is an impanelled stone ablet, bearing this inscription:—

HERE LYETH BVRIED Sr IHON NEVELL
KNIGHT, LASTE LORD LATTIMOR WHO DIED
THE 23, OF APRILL, 1577 . WHO MARED THE LADY
LVCY THELDEST DAUGHTER OF THERLE OF
WORSETER, AND SHEE LYETH BVRIED IN HACKNE
CHVRCHE BY LONDON, AND BY HIR LEFT 4
DAUGHTERS AND HEIRES WHOES MATCHES
ARE HERE VNDER EXPRESSED.

[The inscription contains several eccentricities in the formation of etters and words which are not appreciable in the above rendering.]

The monument originally stood against the south wall of the chapel, with the shield and tablet in their true position above the effigy, protected by an iron railing. A brass tablet fixed on a grey marble slab, which rests upon a small altar tomb built against the south wall, bears the epitaph of Lady Latimer (Dorothy de Vere), the mother of the lord whose monument has just been described:—

HIC JACET DNA DOROTHEA NEVELL QUDAM UXOR
JOHIS NEVELL MILIT' FILII ET HERED' DNI DE LATYMER
UNA SOROM ET HEREDU JOHIS VEER CMIT' OXONIE,
• QUAE OBIIT VII^o DIE FEBRUARII A^o DNI M^o V^c XXVI^t
CUJ' AIE PROPICIETUR DEUS.

Several of the names which appear on Lord Latimer's tomb are repeated upon the table to which the brass, that bears his mother's epitaph, is attached, together with a number of initials. Among the former are the names of Wil: Lumley Ap: 9: 1614 . John Cole Nov. 27 . 1617 . Marmaduke Danby 1618, July 9 . Tho: Danbie 1618 . Ge: Bowes . Tho: Hardy .

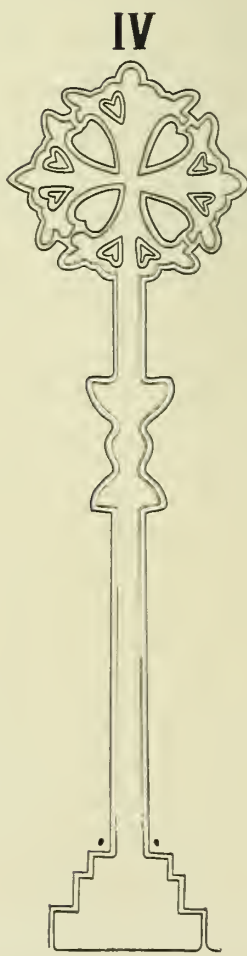
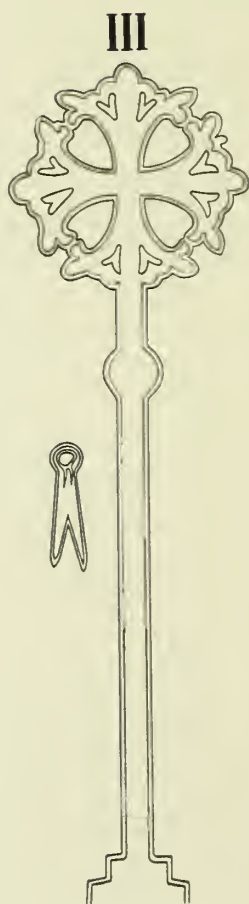
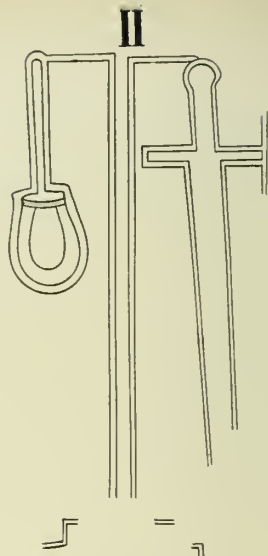
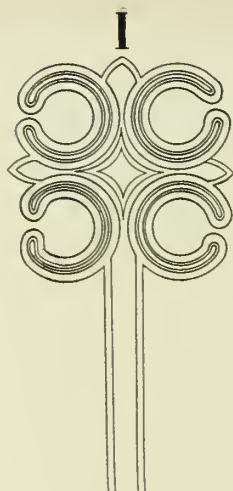


Plate 20.—ANCIENT GRAVE-COVERS, WELL CHURCH.

Robert : Bowes . Chas : Fairfax . W : Wandsford . Thomas Fairfax . Th : Hardy . H : : Wandesford.

Two memorials of the Nevilles, Lords Latimer, were missing, viz.: the stone mentioned in the will of the 1st Lady Latimer of Snape, on which her husband's epitaph had to be inscribed, and the stone which bore the epitaph of Richard, 2nd Lord Latimer, mentioned and copied by Roger Dodsworth, and quoted by Whitaker. These are now found in the aisles of the church.

The fragment of Roman pavement discovered in 1859 is preserved in the chapel. Three incised grave-covers are inserted in the floor, viz.:—

A portion of a stone slab, showing the head and part of the shaft of a cross, on which the limbs of the latter are formed by spaces, which occur between four broken circles, completed by the addition of a V-shaped terminal inverted.

A portion of an incised cross, exhibiting a sword on the left side, and a device on the right side of the shaft that has given rise to much conjecture, and has been variously described as a hammer and horse-shoe, a cook's ladle, or an incense carrier. There are indications that the head of this cross was of similar design to the head of the cover first described.

A cross on a calvary of two steps, with a pair of shears on the right side and a knop on the stem. The design of the head of the cross on this slab is identical with those on the large grave-cover in the vestry, and on a fragment, recently found in the churchyard, now in the chapel. They were probably all the work of the same craftsman.

There is also a grave-cover of black marble, with a partially legible inscription running round the sides and ends, in Lombardic characters. This is one of two slabs which Whitaker noticed lying near each other on the south side of the churchyard, opposite the choir. The inscription, though partially legible, is not sufficiently clear to permit of identification. Two plain headstones, laid horizontally, bear inscriptions in memory of the Hon. William and Charles Cecil, the second and third sons of John, 5th Earl of Exeter, who were successively lords of the manor of Snape and Well, and were the last members of the family to reside at Snape Castle:—

The Honorable William Cecil, Esq., is interred here, who died
the 6th Day of May, 1715, aged . . .

The Honorable Charles Cecil, Esq., is interred here, who died
the 14th Day of March, 1725, aged . . .

A large marble tablet, fixed to the wall above the priest's door, surmounted by the arms of Strangwayes of Well Hall, records the deaths of members of that family.

In the family vault, on the west side of this churchyard, are deposited the remains of John Strangwayes, Esqre., who came from Holtby, near Bedale, in the North Riding of this County, to reside at Well Hall, in the year 1732, who was buried 14th Octr., 1749. He was the eldest son of Thomas Strangwayes, Esqre., of Holtby, by Dorothy, daughter of Hardcastle, of Kirby on the Hill, Esqre., whose grandfather, Sir Richard Strangwayes, and his predecessors were long settled at Harlsey Castle, and Ormesby Hall in Cleveland, in the North Riding of this County; being a branch of the same ancient family settled for ages at Melbury Sampford, in the County of Dorset.

Also of Gratiana, wife of the above-named John, daughter of Thos. Preston, Esqre., of Holtby Hall, by Elizabeth, his wife, only daughter and heiress of D'Arcy Conyers, Esqre., of Holtby Hall, who was buried 13th Octr., 1746.

Also of Richard Strangwayes, Esqre., of Well Hall, second son of the above-named John, by Gratiana, his wife, who was buried 24th Nov., 1764.

Also of Faith, wife of the above-named Richard, daughter of Thos. Topham, Esqre., of Aysgarth, in this County, who was buried 5th August, 1769.

Also of John, eldest son and heir of the above-named Richard, by Faith, his wife, who was buried 30th May, 1756, Æ. 7 yrs.

Also of Richard Strangwayes, Esqre., of Well Hall, second and youngest son of the above-named Richard, by Faith, his wife, who died 1st Augst., 1828; Æ. 78.

Also of Ellen, first wife of the last named Richard, daughter of Mr. Fryer, of Pichill, in this County, who was buried 14th Augst., 1773.

Also of Gratiana, only child of the last named Richard and Ellen, who was buried 5th Sepr., 1773. OB: an infant.

Also of Catherine, second wife of the last named Richard, daughter of Thomas Purchas, Esqre., of Spennithorne, in this County, who was buried 24th March, 1781; Æ. 25 years.

Also of Thomas, second son of the last named Richard and Catherine, who was buried 17th July, 1779; OB: an infant.

Also of Gratiana, second daughter of the last named Richard and Catherine, who was buried 16th October, 1780; OB: an infant.

Also of Louisa, his third wife, only surviving daughter of Thomas Strangwayes, Esqre., of Barham Wood, near Ellstree, Herts.; by Elizabeth Annie, only daughter of Thomas Holt, Esqre., of Reading, Berks.; and in right of her mother, who was descended from Thomas Knyvett, Esqre., of Mutford, Suffolk, one of the coheirs of the ancient barony of Berners, who was buried 23rd Novr., 1840, aged 90 years.

Also of her son Francis, a lieut. in the 65th Regt., who died at Surat, in the East Indies, 11th Jany., 1821, unmarried, aged 30 years.

Also of her son Henry, who died March 27th, 1802, aged 9 years, who was buried here.

The modern stained glass in the first window from the east, on the south of the Neville chapel, was given by H. Milbank. St. Peter and St. Paul are depicted in the second window, which was the gift of William Warrington in 1853. The third window of the chapel and the windows of the south aisle are filled with modern stained glass, inserted in memory of members of the family of Milbank of Thorp Perrow. The glass in the third window of the chapel illustrates St. John iv, 15: "Give me this water that I thirst not"; and xx, 17: "Jesus saith unto her, touch Me not," and is a "memorial to Barbarina Sophia Milbank, who died 26th Oct., 1850, aged 29. Erected by her husband, M. W. Vane Milbank." The arms of Milbank impaling Farquhar occur in the tracery of the head of the window.

The subjects illustrated in the first window of the aisle are: St. Matthew xxi, 12 and 13: "My house shall be called the house of prayer"; St. John xi, 43: "Lazarus, come forth"; and Acts x, 38: "He went about doing good." The window was "erected as a tribute of affection from his parents to the memory of Henry John Milbank, who died June 4th, 1872, aged 48." The tracery of the head is occupied by the arms of Milbank, Milbank impaling Grey of Groby quartering Booth, and the letters M and G. Between the first and second windows is the mural monument, in white marble, of Lady Margaret Henrietta Maria Milbank, wife of the above-named Henry John Milbank. The sculpture is the work of Westmacott, and the principal subject, a female figure of great beauty, is treated in high relief. Below is the inscription:—

The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away;
Blessed be the name of the Lord.

Sacred to the memory of
The Rt. Hon. Lady Margaret Henrietta Maria Milbank,
the beloved wife of Henry John Milbank.

She was the daughter of Lord and Lady Grey of Groby,
and sister of the Earl of Stamford and Warrington.

She died 7th of March, 1852, aged 26.

Her heavenly disposition, meekness, humility,
and pious resignation endeared her to all;
more especially to her adoring husband and affectionate brother
who place this memorial here.

A shield, below the inscription, displays the arms of Milbank impaling Grey of Groby. A small light is cut in the roof to properly light the monument.

The second window is filled with glass, in which the initials H.M. and M.M. are frequently repeated. The tracery in the head is occupied by a shield of arms quarterly of four, viz.:—
1 and 4, Grey of Groby; 2 and 3, Booth, with the motto: "A ma puissance"; the arms of Booth, with the motto: "Quod ero spero," and an earl's coronet in each lateral space. On a brass attached to the wall of the aisle is the inscription:—

In loving memory of | James Gothorp | of Slenningford
Grange and Mowbray Hill | who died April 17th 1895 |
aged 77 years.

This tablet was erected by his widow | Elizabeth Jane Gothorp.
"Save us, O God of our salvation | and gather us together."

I Chronicles xvi, 35.

Another brass, to the memory of James Gothorp, Junr., and Louisa, his wife—churchwarden for some years. An esteemed and kind master.

A modern shield, emblazoned and charged with the three lions, guardant, of England, is inserted in the wall above the south doorway. In the tracery of the head of the western window of the aisle are displayed the arms of Milbank impaling Vane, and Milbank impaling Cleveland, accompanied by the motto of Milbank—"Resolute and firm"—in both instances. The letters M and V occupy the spaces on each side. A brass, fixed to the western wall of the aisle, on which the arms of Strangwayes impaling Walker are engraved, bears this inscription:—

Sacred to the memory of | Edward Strangwayes, Esq. | of
Ripon third son of the late | Richard Strangwayes, Esq. | of



Plate 21.—NAVE AND CHANCEL, WELL CHURCH.

Well who died May VII, | MDCCCLXIV . aged LXXVII years. |
Also of Georgina Frederica | Dorothea Margarettā his
beloved | wife, daughter of John Walker, | Esq. of Walter-
clough (?) in this County, | who died Jany XIX, MDCCCXLI, |
aged LVIII yrs.

The clerestory has an eastern window of three lights in the stained glass, of which St. James, St. Michael, and St. John are represented. The carved wooden pulpit is largely made up of bog oak taken from Snape Mires. The organ, purchased by the exertion of the present Vicar, the Rev. T. F. Redmayne, was erected at the eastern end of the south aisle, in 1907, at the cost, with faculty and other charges, of £200 3s. 4d., and was free from debt when dedicated—9th October—by the Bishop of Richmond.

The belfry chamber is occupied by three bells, all of which are inscribed. In the order of size, the first bell being the largest, the inscriptions run :—

IESVS BE OVR SPEED. 1617.

IESVS BE OVR SPEED. 1656. Recast, A.D. 1893.

GOD SAVE HIS CHVRCH. 1656.

The large bell has the initials and mark of the founder accompanying the inscription, viz.: G.B. and a Maltese cross within a square. A small ornament of fleurs-de-lys also runs round the shoulder of this bell.

The lych-gate was erected in memory of the Rev. F. D. Ruxton, vicar (1881–1890), and is inscribed :—

BLESSED ARE THE DEAD WHICH DIE IN THE LORD.

TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN MEMORY OF

FREDERICK D. RUXTON VICAR OF WELL 1881–1890.

The altar frontals are very fine, the work and gifts of Misses Minnie and Edith Milbank :—

1. White silk, with beautiful embroidery.
 2. Crimson velvet, with very fine bullion work.
 3. Violet silk and orphreys of white, given by Rev. T. F. Redmayne.
-

TESTAMENTARY AND OTHER BURIALS WITHIN THE CHURCH.

In addition to the interments within the church already mentioned, the following persons are stated by Nichols to have been buried there :—

Sir Thomas Routhe, of Thorp Perrow, who died in 1428.

William Routh, his son, who died about 1462.

Sir Robert Danby, of Thorp Perrow, who died in 1472.

Lady Elizabeth Danby, his wife.

(*Coll. Top. et Gen.*, iv, 128.)

Testamentary burials :—

John Laton, of Snape Low Parke ; will dated 6th April, 1558.

“ I gyff unto my Lord Latymer xls., I gyff to th'endmendmentt of the churche warke at Well, and for my lying in the churche there xs., also I gyf to Mr. Vycar there xs.” (S.S., xcv, 124-5.) The testator was the son of William Latyn, who died 6 Henry VIII, by Margery, daughter of Thomas Montford. He married Margery, daughter of Dodsworth, of Thornton Watlass. (S.S., xcv, 124*n*.)

Mrs. Marjorie Laton ; will dated 9 Dec., 1558.

“ I Mariory Laton, of Snape law Parke, within the parishynge of Well, wedowe to be buried within Well Churche nye unto my mother.”

Robert Lambert, of Nosterfield ; will dated 25th March, 1569.

“ To be buried within the parishe churche of Saint Mychaell th' Archangell of Well. Item I give to the reparation of the churche of Well iis.” (S.S., xxvi, 227-8.)

The burials of vicars, masters of the hospital, and others, are mentioned in the Notes relating to them.

THE CHURCH PLATE.

The church plate consists of two ancient cups, one modern chalice, a paten, and two flagons, all of silver. A full description of the church plate, given below, is taken from McCall, *Yorkshire Church Plate*, i, 197-9, very similar to the Author's Notes.

“ The older Communion cup has a deep straight-sided bowl, a small knop in the central part of its stem, and a domed foot, on which a slight ornament of hyphens occurs. Its height is $6\frac{1}{4}$, dia. of bowl $3\frac{1}{8}$, of foot 3 in. Hall-marks : (1) R W, with star below, in a heart-shaped shield ; (2) leopard's head ; (3) cap. italic N (York, 1670, Robert Williamson, free in 1653).

“ The other cup has a large tapering bowl with stem and foot in one piece, a swelling in the former serving as knop.

It is inscribed, in cursive characters: '*The Gift of Mrs. Anne Green to ye Church of Well Anno 1706*'; and a dotted band occurs upon the foot. Height $6\frac{3}{4}$, dia. at lip $3\frac{5}{8}$, of base $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. Hall-marks: (1) L A, in shaped shield; (2) Brit.; (3) li.hd.er.; (4) 5 lions on a cross; (5) Court-hand I. The maker's mark is repeated upon the other side of the bowl (York, 1704, John Langwith, free in 1699).

"The chalice is modern, of mediæval design, with pierced knop and hexagonal foot, and very similar to others made by Messrs. Keith. It is inscribed underneath: '✠ Presented by Mark Milbank, 1855.' Height $7\frac{1}{4}$ in. Marks: London, 1855; maker, I K.

"The paten is a domestic waiter on three small feet with an ornamented rim. At the centre are engraved the initials J R,¹ and the words: '*Vicar, 1770.*' John Raikes was vicar of Well from 1757 till his death in 1781. Dia. $5\frac{3}{4}$ in. Hall-marks: London, 1765; maker, R R, for Richard Rugg.

"The flagons form a very handsome pair of vessels, and are amongst the earliest of any church flagons in Yorkshire. They are tall tankards with flat covers and curved handles with thumbpieces, but no spouts. Their history seems to be one of vicissitude. Each has been engraved in modern times with the sacred monogram in a glory, and the inscription: '*MARCUS MILBANK ARM Dedit A.D. 1816.*' But they also have the words, pricked in pin points, on the bottom—the one: '*Mr. John Bonnett, Mr. Thomas Orton Ch. Wardens*'; and the other: '*Mr. William Barlow, Mr. John Bonnett Ch. Wardens 1749.*' By their hall-marks, however, these flagons were made in 1627; so that their history is a puzzle. Where were they between 1627 and 1749? And if they belonged to some church in 1749, how came it that they were alienated from that church, so that Mr. Milbank could give them to Well in 1816? By the canons of 1603, it was directed that the wine should be brought to the Communion table in a 'clean, sweet standing pot or stoup of pewter, if not of purer metal'; and pewter has been the metal usually employed until comparatively recent times. Silver flagons were, however, exceptionally provided in the seventeenth century. One of the flagons at Holy Trinity, Hull, was made in 1606, and bequeathed to the parish by Alderman John Lister, who died 1616. Next, in point of date, come the Well flagons, 1627; then the fine vessels at Thirkleby,

¹ John Rakes, who was vicar from 1757 to 1781.

1646; a pair at Wensley, 1678; St. Mary, Hull, 1695; and Scarborough, 1720.

"The height of these handsome vessels is in each case 12, dia. at top 4, and of base 5 in. The hall-marks on each are the same, and occur both on the bodies of the flagons and upon their covers: (1) WS; (2) l.h.c.; (3) l.p.; (4) sm. italic K (London, 1627, Walter Shute, who made also a pair of tankards for the corporation of Bristol, in 1634)."



Plate 22.—WELL CHURCH: PLATE.

CHAPTER X.

INSCRIPTIONS IN THE CHURCHYARD.

THE majority are abbreviated, and, in some, the order in which the names occur has been altered. Missing dates, ages, etc., have been supplied by searching the Registers by the Editor.

Thomas Robinson, aged 86.

"This stone is erected as a memorial for his faithful services, by his master, John Lee, 1827."

John Carling, of Well, died 6 April, 1831, aged 40.

Robert Abel, of Lawns, Snape, died 23 March, 1879, aged 79.

Mary, his wife, died 11 Feb., 1873, aged 73.

Jane, their daughter, died 25 July, 1858, aged 25.

Mary, died in infancy.

Edward, their son, died 7 Sept., 1878, aged 40.

Dorothy Deighton, of Snape, died 7 July, 1822, aged 77.

John, her husband, died 12 Dec., 1829, aged 81.

William Audus, son of William and Jane Audus, of Langwith, died 28 May, 1828, aged 33.

Thomas Binks, late of South Woodhouse, died 3 Nov., 1877, aged 81.

Margaret, his wife, died 14 March, 1828, aged 30.

Mary Ann, his wife, died 21 Sept., 1876, aged 62.

Edward Binks, of Snape, died 30 Aug., 1822, aged 87.

Ann, his wife, died 28 Sept., 1801, aged 67.

William, their son, died 30 May, 1804, aged 28.

John, their son, died 21 April, 1819, aged 48.

Matthew Mood, Snape Lodge, died at Bedale, 17 March, 1851, aged 73.

Elizabeth, wife of Matthew Mood, of Lodge, died 27 Nov., 1825, aged 39.

Margaret, their daughter, died 23 March, 1811, aged 2, buried at Middlesmoor, Neitherdale.

Thomas, their son, died 26 Dec., 1824, aged 6 days.

Ann, their daughter, died 30 April, 1825, aged 5 months.

Ralph, son of Christopher and Mary Scurrah, of Well, died 28 April, 1809, aged 13.

Dinah, their daughter, died 15 Dec., 1811, aged 18.

William Hutchinson, of Well, died 27 Jan., 1831, aged 81.

Jane, his wife, died 20 Sept., 1811, aged 66.

Catherine Cleasby, died 19 Sept., 1801, aged 80.

Richard, her husband, died 16 Nov., 1801, aged 80.

Elizabeth Walburn, daughter of Richard and Catherine Cleasby, wife of William Walburn, of Well, died 23 Feb., 1825, aged 63.

William Fleetham, died 18 May, 1814, aged 21.

Isabella, wife of John Cheesbrough, senior, of Snape, died 25 July, 1789, aged 67.

John Cheesebrough, junior, died 31 March, 1834, aged 74.

Jane, his wife, died 16 Feb., 1792, aged 32.

Rosamond Firby, wife of William Firby, of Snape, died 12 June, 1841, aged 21.

Simon Johnson, of Borowby, died 13 Oct., 1827, aged 89.

Frances, his wife, died 10 Feb., 1813, aged 75.

Simon, their son, died 22 July, 1838, aged 69.

Ann Johnson, of Well, daughter of Simon and Frances Johnson, of Middleham, died 9 Nov., 1799, aged 20.

Rosamond Fleetham, of Snape, died 7 July, 1862, aged 84.

William Henry, her son, died 9 Dec., 1839, aged 24.

Francis Scurrah, of Well, died 25 Aug., 1870, aged 73.

Fanny, his wife, died 30 Oct., 1866, aged 60.

A grave-cover, which lies to the east of the cross, bears a partially obliterated inscription in Lombardic characters.

George Stelling, of Well, died 3 Feb., 1833, aged 73.

Jane, his daughter, died 10 March, 1828, aged 20.

Mary Dobson, died 4 April, 1841, aged 68.

George Dobson, her husband, died 11 Nov., 1850, aged 83. "He was Parish Clerk of this Church for 61 years."

Christopher Bell, of Snape, died 6 Feb., 1817, aged 55.

Elizabeth, his widow, died 19 Jan., 1835, aged 73.

Christophe, their son, died 10 Aug., 1810, aged 21.

James, their son, died 9 Feb., 1811, aged 24.

Elizabeth Mudd, of Snape, died 7 Jan., 1855, aged 84.

Dorothy, died 26 July, 1848, aged 69.

Richard, died 7 Sept., 1831, aged 62.

George Robinson, died 22 July, 1832, aged 67.

Mary, his wife, died 13 Sept., 1842, aged 76.

Mary Wilson, daughter of James Wilson, of Snape, died 2 June, 1756, aged 30.

Joseph Walburn, of Well, died 25 Nov., 1842, aged 56.

Michael Chapman, of Snape, died 14 March, 1829.

A stone with obliterated inscription.

Thomas Rose, died 6 July, 1765, aged 60.

William Walburn, died 26 July.

Catherine, died 8 Oct., 1825, aged 42.

Ann Granger, daughter of William and Jane Walburn, of Well, died 12 July, 1843, aged 53.

John Granger, her husband, died 5 March, 1869, aged 74.

A large slab, with chamfered edges, laid prone. No trace of inscription.

John Place, of Snape, died 3 March, 1848, aged 59.

Frances, his wife, died 11 Oct., 1839, aged 55.

Thomas, their son, and John Coat, their grandson, died in infancy.

A small plain stone with illegible inscription.

Sarah, daughter of John Heslington, of Snape, died 3 March, 1783, aged . . .

Hannah, daughter of John Winn, wife of William Heslop, of Snape, died 7 June, 1773, aged . . .

Part of a panelled stone with obliterated inscription.

William Metcalfe, of Snape, died 24 Jan., 1816, aged 68.

Anne, his widow, died 21 Jan., 1838, aged 81.

George Metcalfe, of Snape, Junier, died 24 Jan., 1755, aged 36.

Christopher Metcalfe, of dale . . M . . , died 30 Nov., 1820.

Hannah, his wife, died 25 Aug., 1831, aged 74.

Christopher Norfolk, died 4 Sept., 1746, aged 48.

John Brignall, died 31 March, 1768, aged 47.

Matthew Raynard, died 11 Jan., 1758, aged 4.

(A representation of an angel's face, resting on expanded wings, is roughly carved on the lower part of the stone.)

A stone with illegible inscription.

William, son of Za. Haw, died 10 April, 1744.

Dorothy Haw, daughter of John Haw, of Snape, died 13 Aug., 1781, aged 14.

Dinah Haw, died 16 Dec., 1781, aged 22.

Elizabeth Firby, of Snape Lodge, died 23 July, 1876, aged 61.

William Firby, her husband, died 22 July, 1878, aged 73.

Anthony Hanby, of Snape, died 8 July, 1792, aged 62.

Anthony Hanby, died 26 Nov., 1830, aged 30.

Mary Hanby, died 1 Feb., 1848, aged 79.

Dorothy Peacock, of Well, died 10 March, 1809.

William Peacock, her husband, died 22 Dec., 1811, aged 74.

Dorothy, their daughter, died 3 Jan., 1814.

Thomas Kirby, of Snape, died 15 April, 1850, aged 58.

Richard Lofthouse, of Well, died 29 April, 1852, aged 90.

Jane, his wife, died 19 March, 1852, aged 90.

James Nicholson, of Well, died 6 Feb., 1880, aged 44.

Jane, his widow, died 27 Jan., 1911, aged 73.

James, their son, died 24 April, 1883, aged 10.

Two children, died in infancy.

Mary Hammond, of Snape, died 6 Dec., 1894, aged 78.

Thomas, her husband, died 3 April, 1905, aged 79.

Elizabeth Gattonby, her sister, died 14 Sept., 1901, aged 82.

Ann Scurrah, wife of Francis Scurrah, of Well, died 26 Dec., 1909, aged 64.

Hannah Garthwaite, of Snape, died 12 April, 1896, aged 63.

Joseph Walker, of Well, died 16 Jan., 1894, aged 80.

Margaret, his widow, died 2 May, 1897, aged 82.

William Peacock, of Well, died 27 Jan., 1892, aged 86.

William Kirby, died 5 Jan., 1864, aged 76.

Isabella, his widow, died 9 July, 1864, aged 74.

Jane Boynton, of Well, died 10 Dec., 1816, aged 29.

William Dixon, late of Langwith, died 31 Oct., 1894, aged 77.

Ellen, his widow, died 16 April, 1901, aged 84.

Mary Ann Dixon, wife of Ralph Dixon, of Well, died 19 Nov., 1891, aged 50.

Ralph Dixon, died Feb. 3, 1912, aged 69.

Thomas Brenkley, of Snape, died 16 Oct., 1904, aged 66.

Annie Scales, his daughter, died 25 March, 1905, aged 32.

Mary, his widow, died 30 Nov., 1910, aged 69.

Charles Steel, of Well, died 2 March, 1904, aged 66.

Hannah Harper, wife of Thomas Harper, of Snape, died 31 May, 1895, aged 53.

Thomas Harper, died June 7, 1911, aged 68.

Frederick Acclom Milbank, born 21 April, 1820, died 28 April, 1898.

William Abel, of Lawns, died 6 Dec., 1890, aged 16 months.

Jane Colthorp, of Bedale, died 24 June, 1852, aged 58.

John Colthorp, her husband, died 18 Oct., . . . , aged 87.

Five of their children are interred near this place.

A small stone without inscription.

Mary Richardson, wife of Matthew Richardson, of Spring House, died 24 Sept.

1879, aged 65.

Christopher Bell, of Snape, died 21 July, 1898, aged 85.

Martha, his wife, died 29 Nov., 1889, aged 76.

Frederick, their son, died 20 Jan., 1868, aged 16.

Richard, their son, died in America, 6 Feb., 1878, aged 38.

Mary Bell, of Londonderry, died 3 Sept., 1878, aged 86.

John James, of Well, died 25 March, 1846, aged 70.

Ann, his widow, died 5 Feb., 1857, aged 77.

Jane, wife of William James, of Well, died 28 Aug., 1856, aged 46.

Ann Heslop, of Snape, died 18 Oct., 1889, aged 84.

William Haw, her son, died 12 Dec., 1896, aged 66.

William Harry Vane Milbank, born 29 Dec., 1848, died 24 Oct., 1892.

Samuel Hawkrigde, of Snape, died 2 June, 1895, aged 42.

"Erected by Sir Frederick Milbank, in affectionate remembrance
of his faithful servant."

James Everett, of Thorp Perrow, died 20 Oct., 1899, aged 82.

William Busfield, son of Thomas and Mary Busfield, of Well, died 12 Aug.,

1887, aged 13.

Thomas, their son, died 9 Feb., 1888, aged 6 months.

George Pybus, of Well, died 19 April, 1866, aged 73.

Mary, his widow, died 22 Jan., 1887, aged 86.

Isabella, their daughter, died 27 March, 1847, aged 16.

George, their son, died 14 July, 1852, aged 10.

Joseph, their son, died 9 Feb., 1892, aged 67.

Chapman, their son, died 15 Aug., 1895, aged 62.

Mary Ann Gale, daughter of Thomas and Charlotte Gale, of Snape, died

27 Feb., 1891, aged 19.

Matthew Richardson, of Snape, born 6 Nov., 1819, died 6 Oct., 1899.

Catharine Stelling, wife of Hodgson Stelling, of Well, died 18 Sept., 1838, aged 42.

Two children, died in infancy.

Christopher Palliser, son of Christopher and Jane Palliser, of King's Kell, died 22 Dec., 1782, aged 13.

Thomas Miller, of Snape, died 4 June, 1846, aged 75.

Ann, his widow, died 3 Jan., 1879, aged 79.

Christopher Gatenby, late of Snape, died 10 May, 1864, aged 72.

Elizabeth, his widow, died 17 Jan., 1878, aged 88.

Henrietta, their daughter, died 20 June, 1843, aged 21.

A stone with illegible inscription.

Thomas Auton, of Snape, died 9 Feb., 1845, aged 86.

Jane, his widow, died 23 May, 1854.

William Pearson, of Snape, died 5 Sept., 1861, aged 38.

Daniel, his father, died 29 June, 1879, aged 79.

Ann, his mother, died 31 Jan., 1888, aged 86.

Thomas Pearson, of Snape, died 11 June, 1886, aged 57.

William Pybus, of Well, died 8 Aug., 1907, aged 80.

Mary, his wife, died 4 Feb., 1906, aged 81.

The Rev. Jabez Moden, Vicar of Well, born 9 Jan., 1835, died 10 Nov., 1903.

"Erected by his friends and parishioners."

Gertrude Elliott, of Well, died 10 Feb., 1890, aged 13 months.

Christopher Kirby, of Snape, died 4 Feb., 1885, aged 52.

Margaret, his widow, died at Hexham, 5 March, 1894, aged 52.

Louisa Currell, late of Welwyn, Herts., died 15 Oct., 1897, aged 47.

John Bradley, of Snape, died 8 May, 1887, aged 68.

Thomas Bradley, of Snape, died 3 Sept., 1884.

Henry Nicholson, of Snape, died 17 Jan., 1881, aged 80.

Jane, his wife, died 29 May, 1876, aged 78.

Mary Frances Yeoman, wife of Thomas Yeoman, of Low Park, Snape, died 4 Oct., 1889, aged 25.

The Rev. Frederick D. Ruxton, Vicar of Well, born 2 Sept., 1852, died 20 May, 1891.

John Place, late of Snape, died 22 Sept., 1903, aged 83.

William, his son, died 2 Dec., 1856, aged 11.

Isabella wife of John Place, June 11, 1912, aged 87.

Barnabas James, late of The Hollings, died at Rose Villa, Scruton, 19 March, 1874, aged 46.

Stephen James, of Newton Picot, died 2 Feb., 1880, aged 53.

Mary Hilton James, his widow, died at Skipton-on-Swale, 10 May, 1907, aged 74.

George Barwick, of Snape, died 2 Dec., 1843, aged 58.

Mary, his widow, died 7 Oct., 1868, aged 80.

- William James, of Hollings House, died 4 Sept., 1856, aged 66.
 Eleanor, his widow, died 7 March, 1866, aged 66.
- Timothy Webster, of Watlass Moor, died 25 Jan., 1867, aged 41.
- John Gale, of Snape, died 29 March, 1861, aged 70.
 Elizabeth, his widow, died 8 July, 1867, aged 74.
 Leonard, their son, died 12 Jan., 1842, aged 15.
 Margaret, their daughter, died 17 July, 1845, aged 16.
 John, their son, died 20 Nov., 1847, aged 25.
- Henry Webster, of Watlass Moor, died 4 Aug., 1851, aged 68.
 Jane, his widow, died 24 Sept., 1860, aged 71.
 Isabella, their daughter, died 15 Jan., 1849, aged 25.
 Margaret, their daughter, died 11 July, 1850, aged 33.
- Ann Webster, wife of Henry Webster, Junior, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Topham, of Snape, died 8 Nov., 1843, aged 25.
 Thomas Topham, died 5 Nov., 1852, aged 78.
 Elizabeth, his widow, late of Snape Castle, died 1 Feb., 1883, aged 88.
- Jane Hill, wife of John Hill, of Snape, died 1 April, 1846, aged 48.
 Jane, her daughter, died 8 Nov., 1859, aged 35.
- Henry Webster, of Snape Castle, died 16 Feb., 1854, aged 74.
 Eleanor, his wife, died 15 Jan., 1894, aged 74.
- Josias Oyston, of Snape, died 10 Aug., 1886, aged 66.
 Mary, his widow, died 27 July, 1893, aged 71.
- Robert Oyston, of Snape, died 12 Feb., 1895, aged 78.
 Mary Ann, his widow, died 11 Jan., 1909, aged 88.
 Margaret Jane, their daughter, died in infancy.
 Robert Aaron Windell Cooper, born 24 Aug., 1888, died 20 Jan., 1890.
 Jane Ann, died 6 Dec., 1900, aged 19.
- Charles Christopher Bell, died 21 Aug., 1878, aged 14 weeks.
 Christopher Bell, died 17 May, 1883, aged 15 months.
- Martha Webster, daughter of the late Henry Webster, of Watlass Moor, died 22 May, 1910, aged 80.
- Emma Johnson, wife of William Johnson, of Snape, died 4 Dec., 1910, aged 82.
- Joseph Yewdall, of Snape, died at West Tanfield, 23 Sept., 1867, aged 64.
 Elizabeth, his widow, died 18 March, 1877, aged 72.
 George, their son, died 29 June, 1836, aged 5.
 Dorothy, their daughter, died 19 May, 1837, aged 9 months.
- Robert Yewdall, of Snape, died 4 Oct., 1842, aged 69.
 Dorothy, his widow, died 7 Dec., 1851, aged 76.
- Thomas Annall, of Snape, died 9 March, 1844, aged 44.
 Dorothy, his widow, died 5 Nov., 1881, aged 68, "and was interred at Eccleshill Cemetery," 8 Nov.
 Mary, their daughter, died 1 July, 1857, aged 17.
- Richard Prest, of Snape, died 30 March, 1853, aged 89.
 Mary, wife of James Prest, of Low Park House, Snape, died 5 Jan., 1874, aged 76.
 James Prest, of Snape, died 4 Nov., 1891, aged 85.

Eliza Weatherill, wife of Thomas Weatherill, of Snape, died 30 March, 1861, aged 56.

Thomas Swales, of Snape, died 27 April, 1860, aged 82.

Elizabeth, his widow, died 27 Feb., 1867, aged 81.

Christopher Cooper, of Snape, died 16 Feb., 1862, aged 75.

Mary, his widow, died 1 Nov., 1875, aged 85.

Jane, their daughter, died 6 May, 1838, aged 6.

Richard, their son, died 2 Feb., 1844, aged 31.

Christopher, their son, died 31 Jan., 1878, aged 63.

James Gothorp, born 9 March, 1847, died 22 April, 1908.

Louisa, wife of James Gothorp, Junior, died 6 Feb., 1885, aged 33.

James Reddie, their son, died 23 Aug., 1875, aged 6 months.

Helen, wife of James Gothorp, of Mowbray Hill, born 29 Feb., 1817, died 6 May, 1882.

James Gothorp, her husband, died 17 April, 1895, aged 77.

Harry Kitching, son of George and Ann Kitching, of Well, died 26 Nov., 1904, aged 7.

Isabella Dobson, of Well, died 9 Aug., 1872, aged 82.

George Dobson, her husband, died 28 March, 1885, aged 84.

Charles Haw, of Snape, died 6 Jan., 1907, aged 76.

Charles, his son, died 30 Oct., 1865, aged 6.

Elizabeth Crow, of Snape, died 4 Jan., 1838, aged 53.

George Crow, her husband, died 4 March, 1862, aged 77.

Thomas Crow, their son, died 20 Feb., 1900, aged 87.

Ann Dockeray, widow of the late Rev. Thomas Dockeray, M.A., Vicar of Well, died 24 Oct., 1868, aged 82.

William, their son, died 11 Jan., 1848, aged 29.

Thomas Dockeray, eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Dockeray, Vicar of Well, died at Burneston, 11 Oct., 1879, aged 63.

Ann Lee, born Dec., 1804, died Oct., 1872.

W.L., 1861.¹

John Lee, died 23 Jan., 1839, aged 81.

Nelly Lee, his widow, died 27 Oct., 1858, aged 85.

Ellen Lee, died 19 June, 1844, aged 76.

William Binks, died 5 July, 1853, aged 84.

Hannah, his wife, died 23 Oct., 1849, aged 83.

Alice, their daughter, wife of Mark Lambert, late of Snape, died 30 Nov. 1851, aged 52.

George Smith, of Well, died 3 Sept., 1883, aged 64.

Jane, his widow, died 27 March, 1902, aged 87.

Abner, their son, died 12 Jan., 1894, aged 53.

Annie Russell, of Snape, died 22 June, 1910, aged 76.

James Kilding, of Snape Mires, born 30 May, 1836, died 12 Sept., 1894.

Mary Brown, of Snape Mires, died 16 Feb., 1876, aged 72.

¹ By his request the stone was rough-hewn from his quarry, and not dressed down.—W. LEE.

- William Craggs, died 16 Feb., 1897, aged 85.
 Elizabeth Scurrah, his wife, died 11 June, 1880, aged 75.
- Mary Jane Hare, daughter of John Willian and Jane Hare, of Snape, died 10 Nov., 1889, aged 8 months.
 Elizabeth Ann, their daughter, died 5 Jan., 1890, aged 2.
 Three children, died in infancy.
- Ann Haw, of Snape, died 6 July, 1884, aged 59.
 Thomas, her husband, died 2 Nov., 1901, aged 76.
- Mark Kilding, of Ripon, died 17 Jan., 1907, aged 68.
- Alice Smirthwaite, of Low Ground, Snape, born 11 Sept., 1882, died 13 Sept., 1882.
- John Kilding, of Low Ground, Snape, died 15 June, 1877, aged 80.
 Elizabeth, his widow, died 29 April, 1883, aged 85.
 George, their son, died 8 Oct., 1895, aged 61.
- William George Smith, Ripon Parks, late of Well Hall, died 26 Dec., 1906, aged 59.
- The Rev. Phinehas Stubbs, Vicar of Well, died 7 Nov., 1834, aged 65.
 Ann, his widow, died 31 Jan., 1858, aged 77.
- The Rev. Phinehas Stubbs, 40 years Vicar of Well, died 6 Sept., 1875, aged 71.
 Betsy, his wife, died 12 March, 1855, aged 40.
- Ann Stubbs, died 27 Feb., 1861, aged 41.
- Elizabeth Stubbs, of Snape, died 28 July, 1890, aged 55.
 Jabez Stubbs, her husband, died 26 March, 1908, aged 84.
- William Stubbs, of Snape, died 14 May, 1873, aged 82.
 Anne, his wife, died 18 Sept., 1865, aged 60.
 Aspasia Richardson, their daughter, died 15 Nov., 1858, aged 36.
 William Stubbs, their son, and Caroline Kellet, their daughter, died in America.
- Isabella Stubbs, daughter of William and Elizabeth Stubbs, of Snape, died 1 June, 1858, aged 41.
 Elizabeth, also their daughter, died 10 Jan., 1858, aged 5.
- Sarah Ann Gelson, daughter of William Gelson, of York, died 22 April, 1792, aged 9.
- Alice Mary Auton, wife of William Auton, of Snape, died 7 Nov., 1869, aged 21.
- Thomas Auton, of Snape, died 22 Feb., 1857, aged 77.
 Margaret, his widow, died 29 Nov., 1867, aged 84.
 James, their son, died 12 Oct., 1840, aged 20.
 Jane, their daughter, died 20 Jan., 1842, aged 34.
- A stone with illegible inscription.
- Joseph Theakston, of Watlass, died 25 Jan., 1844, aged 78.
 Sally, his wife, died 2 Jan., 1822, aged 55.
- John Egglestone, of Well, died 5 May, 1823, aged 64.
 Mary, his wife, died 14 April, 1824, aged 68.
- John Lynn, of Well, died 12 March, 1858, aged 55.
 Jane, his wife, died 12 Sept., 1846, aged 38.

- Thomas Lamb, of Highfield House, died 14 June, 1823, aged 77.
Mary, his widow, died 18 June, 1845, aged 91.
- Richard Strangewayes, of Snape Hall, died 30 Dec., 1786, aged 69.
- John Eglestone, died 28 May, 1777, aged 56.
- Martin Hammond, died 1 Aug., 1871, aged 77.
Dorothy, his wife, died 26 May, 1861, aged 69.
- George Caygill, son of Edward and Sarah Caygill, died 11 May, 1821, aged 1 year and 10 months.
Mary, their daughter, died 21 Dec., 1831, aged 10.
William, their son, died 19 March, 1840, aged 27.
- Jane Green, wife of Thomas Green, of Rogate, Sussex, daughter of Marmaduke and Mary Plews, of Spennithorne, died 5 June, 1866, aged 79.
- Margaret Duffield, wife of Francis Duffield, of Well, died 13 Sept., 1872, aged 65.
Mary, their daughter, died 12 Feb., 1869, aged 19.
- Ralph Sutherin, of Well, died 30 Sept., 1857, aged 53.
Isabella, his widow, died 12 May, 1877, aged 74.
Hannah Wright, their daughter, died 5 July, 1869, aged 31.
- John Bell, of Snape, died 27 Nov., 1860, aged 66.
Mary, his widow, died 25 Jan., 1871, aged 73.
- Cartwright Grebby, son of John and Annie Grebby, of Langwith, died 15 Sept., 1865.
Tom, their son, died 28 July, 1866.
Annie Eliza, their daughter, died 15 Aug., 1868, aged 1.
- William Wilkinson, of Snape, died 2 June, 1868, aged 67.
Margaret, his wife, died 14 Jan., 1863, aged 58.
- William Cleasby, died 19 April, 1807, aged 55.
- Elizabeth Viekers, died 7 Dec., 1865, aged 72.
- William Grainger, died 13 Jan., 1893, aged 85.
Ann, his wife, died 5 March, 1888, aged 74.
- John Pilling, School-master of Well, born 20 Oct., 1859, died 3 April, 1907.
"Erected as a mark of esteem by his friends and pupils."
- William Heseltine Greaves, died 5 May, 1873, aged 1 year and 7 months.
- Richard Johnson, of Snape, died 12 Feb., 1877, aged 64.
Jane, his wife, died 29 March, 1876, aged 61.
William, their son, late of Cowling, died 14 July, 1875, aged 31.
Thomas, their son, died 25 Aug., 1875, aged 19.
Isabella Rayment, their daughter, died 7 Sept., 1881, aged 40.
- Richard Boynton, of Snape, died 20 Nov., 1856, aged 76.
Mary, his widow, died 2 March, 1875, aged 83.
Mary, their daughter, died 3 June, 1853, aged 27.
Timothy, their son, died 14 March, 1875, aged 42.
- Christopher Gale, of Snape, late of Howden Station, Stockton and Darlington Railway, died 24 March, 1882, aged 72.
Isabella, his wife, died 3 Feb., 1870, aged 66.
- William Johnson, of Cowling, died 11 Nov., 1873, aged 68.
Elizabeth, his widow, died 30 Dec., 1883, aged 70.

- Margaret Greaves, wife of James Greaves, of Snape Castle, died 17 Feb., 1908, aged 69.
- William Almack, son of Christopher and Jane Bell, of Watlass Moor, died 17 Jan., 1871, aged 6 months. *
- Ann Routh, of Nosterfield, died 8 July, 1855, aged 85.
- John Trenholme, son of William and Jane Trenholme, of Well, died 6 Sept., 1859, aged 28.
- William Trenholme, of Well, died 15 Dec., 1878, aged 84.
Jane, his wife, died 8 Oct., 1866, aged 68.
- John Grainger, of Well, died 30 Sept., 1906, aged 85.
Elizabeth, his wife, died 8 Oct., 1900, aged 80.
John, their son, died 16 Dec., 1860, aged 21 days.
Frances, their daughter, died 23 Nov., 1872, aged 16.
- Ann Hare, daughter of William and Mary Hare, of Snape, died 23 Dec., 1859, aged 29.
- Thomas Procter, of Roskill, died 16 Oct., 1854, aged 65.
Eleanor, his widow, died 9 March, 1856, aged 66.
- Thomas Exelby, of Rosk Hill, Snape, died 20 April, 1876, aged 65.
Mary, his wife, died 10 Dec., 1859, aged 38.
Margaret, his second wife, died at Low Burton Hall, Masham, 27 June, 1900, aged 84.
- Thomas Wilks, of Snape, died 23 April, 1864, aged 74.
Elizabeth, his widow, died 5 March, 1881, aged 83.
- William Auton, of Snape, died 15 Feb., 1880, aged 70.
Jane, his widow, died 12 March, 1887, aged 78.
- John Brown, of Snape, died 8 March, 1909, aged 72.
Jane, his wife, died 27 May, 1902, aged 66.
- Henry Frances, son of John and Jane Brown, of Snape, died 26 March, 1891, aged 22.
- John Exelby, late of Gibdykes, died 3 April, 1906, aged 93.
Jane, his wife, died 21 July, 1873, aged 50.
William Exelby, his brother, died 8 June, 1884, aged 76.
- John Henry Boynton, died 21 May, 1879, aged 2.
- Jane, widow of James Bowe, of Barden Lane, died at Snape, 22 Feb., 1891, aged 80.
- Mary, relict of Joseph Mason, of Snape, died 26 May, 1876, aged 67.
- Rebecca Mason, third daughter of Joseph and Mary Mason, of Snape, died 25 Feb., 1876, aged 35.
Dora Alice, their fourth daughter, died 12 Jan., 1878, aged 27.
- Joseph Mason, of Snape, died 16 Feb., 1872, aged 65.
"He was a faithful servant of Mark Milbank, Esq., of Thorp Perrow, as pad-groom, whipper in, and huntsman, during a period of 30 years, filling these various duties to the great satisfaction and esteem of his master. This stone is erected to his memory by his friend, M. W. Vane Milbank."
- Francis Buckle, died 20 Nov., 1869, aged 73.

- Elizabeth, wife of John Buckle, of Snape, died 6 Oct., 1880, aged 47.
Ann, widow of Francis Buckle, of Snape, died 24 April, 1898, aged 82.
- Samuel, son of Samuel and Mary Chappelow, of Well, died 22 May, 1868, aged 3.
Joseph Robert, their son, died 24 Sept., 1874, aged 7.
- Abraham Parker, of Salmon House, Snape, died 5 Nov., 1900, aged 76.
Charlotte, his widow, died at Ripon, 13 April, 1910, aged 79.
- Mary, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Swales, of Snape, died 22 Jan., 1882, aged 62.
- James Walburn, of Well, born 21 March, 1814, died 27 Dec., 1887.
Jane, his wife, born 19 Jan., 1823, died 10 May, 1872.
Peter, their son, born 2 Jan., 1852, died 20 Nov., 1858.
William, their son, born 5 May, 1847, died 2 June, 1901.
- Eliza, daughter of Robert and Mary Abel, of The Lawns, Snape, died 25 July, 1881, aged 53.
William, their son, died 11 March, 1884, aged 48.
- Francis Hutchinson, of Snape, died 18 June, 1870, aged 68.
Isabella, his widow, died 7 Feb., 1892, aged 79.
- Abram Oyston, died 13 Dec., 1884, aged 72.
Mary, his widow, died 12 May, 1903, aged 78.
- Mary Taylor, wife of William Taylor, of Nosterfield, died 14 Sept., 1878, aged 33.
Alfred, their son, died 18 April, 1893, aged 20.
- Thomas Topham, of Snape, died 12 Oct., 1882, aged 73.
Elizabeth, his wife, died 14 June, 1873, aged 69.
- Susan Johnson, wife of William Johnson, of Snape, died 30 Sept., 1889, aged 41.
Elizabeth, their daughter, died 18 Dec., 1883, aged 10.
- John Kitching, of Well, died 4 Nov., 1861, aged 67.
Jane, his widow, died 13 Feb., 1869, aged 81.
John, their son, died 15 Feb., 1829, aged 3 months and 6 days.
- John Kitching, of Well, died 17 July, 1889, aged 74.
Isabella, his wife, died 4 April, 1887, aged 52.
- Ann, wife of John Kitching, of Well, died 19 March, 1859, aged 38.
Mary Ann, their daughter, died 24 June, 1866, aged 23.
Joshua, their son, died 5 Aug., 1868, aged 12.
Two children, died in infancy.
- John Scurrah, died 17 Jan., 1898, aged 70.
Alice, his wife, died 30 April, 1876, aged 41.
Three children, died in infancy.
- John Barnett, son of George and Mary Barnett, died 22 Aug., 1837, aged 20.
- Joseph Steel, of Well, died 14 Jan., 1889, aged 85.
Jane, his widow, died 25 Jan., 1894, aged 81.
- Elizabeth, wife of William Steel, of Aldburgh, Masham, died 8 Nov., 1895, aged 51.
John William, their son, died 9 Dec., 1871, aged 1.
Walter, their son, died 30 May, 1885, aged 4.
Two children, died in infancy.

John Gale, of Snape, died 31 March, 1875, aged 69.

Dorothy, his widow, died 29 Dec., 1883, aged 77.

Frank, son of Francis and Ann Scurrah, of Well, died 22 Dec., 1877, aged 3.

Frank, also their son, died 6 Feb., 1890, aged 8.

John Binks, of Well, died 17 April, 1897, aged 75.

Sarah, his wife, died 26 June, 1885, aged 59.

Robert Thomas, their son, died 7 July, 1869, aged 22.

Arthur, their son, died 15 April, 1870, aged 16 months.

Robert Thomas, their grandson, died 29 March, 1880, aged 6.

Sarah Jane, their daughter, died 27 Oct., 1902, aged 36.

George Spence, died 21 Sept., 1868, aged 75.

William Buckton, of Well, died 6 Sept., 1883, aged 64.

Ann, his widow, died 11 May, 1900, aged 79.

Rebecca, their daughter, died 23 Oct., 1874, aged 11.

Jane, their daughter, died 20 June, 1875, aged 23.

William Ingleson, Sergeant of Police, died at Hinderwell, 25 July, 1900, aged 48.

James Binks, of Well, died 14 April, 1902, aged 52.

Mary Ann, his wife, died 26 May, 1886, aged 32.

Peter Brenkley, of Well, died 12 Nov., 1885, aged 52.

Herbert, his son, died 8 Nov., 1876, aged 5 months.

A grave-cover, which lies to the east of the cross, one of two mentioned by Whitaker, retains traces of an inscription, in Lombardic characters, of which sufficient remains to suggest that it may be the memorial of Sir Thomas Routh, of Thorp Perrow, who was buried in the church in 1428. Its former companion is now in the floor of the Neville Chapel in the church.

With a few exceptions, it is possible to read the inscriptions fairly easily. A few are worn and weathered to such a degree that it is impossible to trace the letters, and others are rapidly becoming illegible. The task of copying the inscriptions was rendered much easier than it would otherwise have been by the ministrations of a parishioner, who has, in some measure, assumed the role of Sir Walter Scott's prototype, and takes a keen interest in cleaning the memorials of her former friends and relatives, or, as she, in her practical way, puts it, "brushing 'em up and weshing their feaces." Bessie Crow, permit an old friend to express the hope that you may be spared for many years to carry out your self-imposed labour of love, and continue, with Mary Pybus, to emulate the example of "Old Mortality," in keeping green the memory of those who rest in dear old Well's God's Acre, in peace, perfect peace.

CHAPTER XI.

PAROCHIAL RECORDS:—THE PARISH REGISTERS. PARISH CLERKS. LIST OF CHURCHWARDENS. CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

THE PARISH REGISTERS.

The registers comprise fourteen volumes—

1. "The old register" of baptisms, marriages, and burials from 1558 to 1698-9.
2. Baptisms and burials from 1700 to 1782; marriages from 1700 to 1754.
3. Christenings and burials from 1782-3 to 1813.
4. Marriages from 1754 to 1798.
5. " " " 1798 " 1813.
6. Burials " 1813 " 1855.
7. Marriages " 1813 " 1837.
8. Baptisms " 1813 " 1837.
9. " " 1837 " 1882.
10. Marriages " 1837. In use.
11. Burials " 1856 " 1910.
12. Baptisms " 1882 " 1910.
13. Burials " 1910 " In use.
14. Baptisms " 1910 " In use.

All the books are of paper except the first three volumes, which are made of parchment. The records commence in 1558; but several early pages in the old register, containing notices of baptisms, are illegible, and one leaf is missing, thus causing these entries to commence in 1560. The earlier records are entered in Latin, under the several headings of "Baptizantur," "Matrimonio Conjugantur," and "Moriuntur," in three separate sections of the book. They are written in Old English characters, in a singularly neat hand, and represent, for the most part, "the short and simple annals of the poor," with a few notices relating to the families of Neville and Danby, and to those of the contemporary clergy, and Masters of Well Hospital. There is also a list of the Masters of the Hospital, and of the Vicars, written in the time of John Place, who was vicar from

1682 to 1696. A second list of Vicars was written on the same page by Edward Braithwaite, vicar from 1718 to 1723.

The disorganisation of clerical and parochial affairs, which resulted from the political upheaval in the middle of the seventeenth century, is illustrated by the irregular manner in which the register was kept during that period. Notices of baptisms cease to be continuous after January, 1643. A note follows the last entry, which is dated 15th feeb., 1644: "The booke laid by, here followeth names forgot something put in." After inserting particulars of thirteen baptisms, the writer concludes his task with the words: "Thus farr by adventure," signifying that he had inserted as much information as inquiry, or memory, could supply. The entries commence again in 1648, and continue. The same failure in continuity occurs in the records of marriages and burials. In 1653 the duty of keeping the registers was delegated, by Act of Parliament, to official registrars, or "registers," who were elected to the office by the parishioners. The appointment of John Baine, "Register" of Well, is noted, preceded by the announcement:—

"The Register Booke for the parrish of Well, in the County of Yorke, made and provided for the Registeringe of all Marriages, birthes, and Buryalls within the saide parrish Accordinge to the Acte of Parliament in that Behalfe, intituled An Acte touchinge Marriages and the Registeringe thereof, And alsoe touchinge births and Buryalls.

In pursuance of An Acte of Parliament intituled an Acte touchinge Marriages and the Registeringe thereof, and alsoe touchinge birthes and Buryalls, John Baine, of Well, came this day before me, Robert Walters, Esquire, one of the Justices of the peace within the North Ridinge of the County of Yorke, and produced certificate that he was ellected Register for the saide parrish accordinge to the Acte of Parliament, of which ellection I doe approve, and have accordinly sworne him well and truly to execute the saide office and place, which I doe hereby signifie under my hand the thirteenth day of November, one thousand six hundred fifty and three.

(Signed) Robt. Walters.

Hereafter followeth the Registering of the Baptismes, marriages and Burialls of the parishioners of the parish of Well, since the xxixth of September, 1653.

By Jo. Baine. Register."

The duty of keeping the registers again devolved upon the clergy on their restoration to their benefices by the Act of Uniformity of 1662. William Stead, Vicar of Well, had been superseded by Anthony Procter, who acted as "Minister" during the Commonwealth. In 1662, William Stead was restored to the Vicarage, and resumed charge of the register. His entries are principally written in Latin. In 1718, the following memorandum, signed by Edward Braithwaite, Vicar, was made in the register :—

"That whereas this Register Book has had the names of Persons Baptized, married, or Buried set down in separate Places, wch has occasion'd some confusion in the Book, as well as more Trouble to the Searcher of it: It is thought more proper to set them down promiscuously; and the year and name sought being found, by reading what relates to such name you are presently satisfied in the rest. 'Tis also expressed in English, that he who can read what is written, can understand the contents of the Book. Some other distinctions are inserted to render it in some respects more beneficial. The Breadth of the Book is such that it is as formerly divided into two columns."

The entries which follow the memorandum, contain details of occupation, residence, and the parentage of the persons to whom they apply. The following extracts have been selected to illustrate the mode of entry adopted at different periods, to distinguish those which refer to families whose representatives still reside in the parish or in the immediate neighbourhood, to indicate trades and occupations which have from time to time furnished means of livelihood for the villagers, to recall to memory certain localities which are of interest from the fact that their names are well-nigh obsolete or forgotten, and to draw attention to some notices that are reminiscent of historical events. The greater portion of the community was engaged in agriculture and the various grades of that calling; labourer, husbandman, farmer, and yeoman, together with the designation of allied handicrafts, occur with corresponding frequency. Details connected with other occupations will be found in the notes which accompany the extracts.

BAPTISMS.

1560. Eliza ffyrbanke, Octobr. xi. (The first legible entry.)
 Rich. Pickbuske,¹ Novebr. 27.
 1574. Agnes Place,² Novebr. 30.
 1579. Johannes Scurrey,³ Novebr. 6.
 1581. Thomas Smorthwhat,⁴ Mch. 18.
 1598. Johannes Bayne⁵ filius Johanis, Bapt. June 26.
 1605. John Coole⁶ filius Johannis, June 16.
 1616. Robert Haw,⁷ ffeb. 14.
 1618. ffrancis Sicling⁸ filia Johannis, Marcii xxviii.

¹ Pickbuske. This surname is said to be derived from the "pykebusk," the bush on the pike or hill. The evolution of the modern form—Pybus—is well illustrated in the registers.

Burial: 1559. Ellena Pikbuske, March 27.

Baptism: 1572. Janeta Pykbuske, Dece. 8.

Burials: 1632. An Pibuske uxor ffrancis, Decebr. 29.

1635. Joyce Pibus, Sept. the 29th.

Baptism: 1688. Ricardus filius Thomae Pybus de Thorp, 2 die Augusti.

² Place. This name recurs with great frequency in connection with both villages. It shares with Webster the distinction of having been represented in Well in 1300-1, when Ada Playz paid subsidy to Edward I. The family of Captain Edward Place, Master of St. Michael's Hospital, must be distinguished from the Places of Snape, and was probably not native.

³ Scurrey. Modern form Scurrah. Another variant is Scorrow.

⁴ Smorthwhat. Modern form Smirthwaite, locally pronounced "Smothit." In 1536, Robert Smarthwate was the incumbent of the Chantry annexed to the Hospital.

⁵ Bayne. This name, or its variant—Baine—occurs frequently to the end of the seventeenth century. Baines was a well-known name in Well at a later date.

⁶ Cole. The name of John Cole is cut in the table-stone of Lord Latimer's monument, with the date 1618.

Burial: 1658. John Cole was buried the eight and twentieth day of October.

⁷ Haw. This name occurs with great frequency. It is a Snape name, and is still well represented in that village.

Burial: 1694. Christopher Hawe Gener. de Snape Hall, 20 die Aprilis.

Baptism: 1707. Sylvester et Gratiana gemini, filius et filia Domini Hawe de Snape, Jan: 10mo.

Burial: 1709. Dominus Christopher Hawe de Snape, Mar: 11mo.

⁸ Sicling. Modern form, Sickling. "Sicklin' Ionin" is a short alley that enables pedestrians to avoid the sharp corner of the hill near the foot of Well Bank.

- Margarett Burke filia Rosamondae spuria, Septemb. 19.
 Anna Wawburne¹ filia Guliellmi parochiae de Tanfeilde,
 Octob. 4.
1619. Henricus Crape² filius Thomae, Ap. 4.
1620. Rich. Justance spurius reputatus filius Rich. Batty, Jan. 7.
1638. Robert the sonne of Willyam Ffranklin,³ gent., bapt.
 Decembr. ye 16th.
1642. James the son of James Palfreyman,⁴ gent., servant to
 David, Earle of Exeter, at Snape Manner, Julie the 7th.
1651. Thomas filius Ricardi Ffirby,⁵ March the 4th.
1656. Edmond the son of George Cooke, webster,⁶ was born and
 baptized May ye vith.
 George Cooke the son of George Cooke (of Snape, filisher)
 was baptized sixteenth day of October.
1657. Jane the daughter of Marma. Hutchinson was Benamed
 of her father (but not baptized) the fifth day of September.
1658. James the son of Stephen Wilson, warrener, was baptized
 Jan. the xxth.

¹ Wawburne. The old form of spelling Walburn. It still represents a frequent local pronunciation of the name.

Baptism: 1689. Johannes filius Gulielmus Walburn de Well, 11^o die Aprilis.

² Crape. Crowe, or Crow.

Burial: 1729. George Crow, of Snape, farmer, buried May ye 24th.

Marriage: 1730. Richard Bell and Beatrice Crow, of Snape, marr'd
 p. banns Feb. 9th.

Baptism: 1619. Henricus Crape, Ap. 4.

³ Ffranklin. The name "Ro: Francklin, 1618," is one of those cut in the table-stone of Lord Latimer's monument.

Burials: 1618. Diana Ffranklin, Decemb. 7.

1640. Robert, the son of William Ffranklin, gent.,
 Octobris 31.

⁴ Palfreyman. James Palfreyman appears to have been agent for David, 3rd Earl of Exeter, who had possession of the estates for the short space of three years, 1640-3.

⁵ Ffirby. A family of the name of Firby, at Snape, formerly carried on the manufacture of a material called "shag," a kind of plush of very durable nature, from which waistcoats were made.*

⁶ The insertion of occupations was not usual before 1718.

* "The peace of 1816 put a stop to shag weaving in Snape. Mr. Cheesebrough at that time employed thirty looms. In 1841 he opened the trade

again with two looms, and with difficulty got two men out of Snape and Well to sit to the trade" (Old MSS., Bedale and district).

1686. Maria filia Johannis Scott de Cansack moore end,¹ 2 die Decembris.
1688. Gulielmus filius Georgii Cooke de Thorp-Hollins,² 18 die Augusti.
1692. Christopherus filius Georgii Fleeming de Medalls,³ 28 die Martii.
1694. Gulielmus filius Petri Ashleby⁴ de Snape, 3 Novembris.
1695. Rebecca filia Josephi Winn de Wet-Rane⁵ nat. sed non baptizat. 26 Novemb.
1706. Hannah filia Jonis Thompson de Snape, Quaker⁶ in maturitate sua bapt. Nov. 1mo.
1708. Catherine filia Domini Darcy Preston⁷ peregrini⁸ de Eboraco, Mii 2do.
- Margareta filia Stephani Addison, Peregrini, Mar. 20mo.

¹ Canswick, or Cranswick, Park, or Watlass Moor. The farm to which the above name seems to apply, formerly stood at the south-west corner of the four lane ends, near Watlass limekilns.

² Thorp-Hollins. The farm now known as the Hollins, on the Thorp Perrow estate.

³ Medalls. This seems to have been the name of Gebb Dykes Farm. It is situated on the brow of Gebb Dykes, the ridge of high ground that lies between Well and Masham.

Baptism: 1694. Georgius filius Georgii Fleeming de Gebdikes vel Middals, 9 die Aprilis.

The name also occurs as Middalls and Medals.

⁴ Ashleby. Modern form, Exelby, a name derived from the village of Exelby, in the adjoining parish of Burneston. Several variants occur, *e.g.* Exleby and Eshelby.

⁵ Wet-Rane. The old farm-house of Wet Rain was incorporated in the modern residence, the Park House.

⁶ Also:—Baptisms: 1738. William Wilkin, of Snape, a Quaker, aged 43 years, bapt'd. May ye 21st.

1798. Robert Youldle, a Quaker, Christened June 10th.

⁷ D'Arcy Preston was the son of Thomas Preston, organist of York Minster, by Elizabeth, daughter and heiress of D'Arcy Conyers, of Holtby, and widow of Henry, second son of Sir Thomas Harrison, of Allertorpe Hall. He was elected Town Clerk of York, 13th April, 1719, and died 16th Nov., 1749. His sister was the wife of John Strangwayes, Esq., who went to live at Well Hall in 1732. Catherine Preston, the subject of the above notice, was married to Thomas Nelson, Rector of Finghall, in York Minster, 1 March, 1736-7. See burial, 1678, Cordelia Preston.

⁸ Peregrinus. This word is used to designate a stranger or tramp.

1718. Elizabeth daughter of George Cole, of Snape, weaver,¹
Baptd. Nov. 22d.
1724. Margaret the daughter of Wm. Parsivall, officer in his
Majest : &c., baptised from Snape, Jan. 10mo.
1725. John son of Philemon Rooke, one of his Hon's² servants,
bapt. Oct. 18th.
John son of John Cheeseburgh, silver-smith, of Snape,
baptized Oct. 27.
1726. Elizabeth dau : of Miles Thistlethwaite, of Snape, Tanner,³
Bapd. June 27.
1727. Robert son of Thomas Herring, musick-master, of Snape,
bap : Oct. 28.
Esther dau : of Thomas Court, of Snape, serge-weaver,
bap : Dec. 16.
1729. John son of John Reynoldson, park-house-Deerkeeper.⁴
Bap : Feb.
1732. Jane daughter of Cuthbert Routh, Esq., of Snape, bap.
Dec. 3rd.
1734. Dorothy daughter of Cuthbert Routh,⁵ Esq., of Snape,
bap. May ye 25th.
1747. Elizabeth daughter of Christopher Bottomler, sojourner
at Snape, Baptized Sep : ye 12th.

¹ Weaver. Weaving was practised in both villages, as the records abundantly testify.

² The Hon. Charles Cecil, lord of the manor of Snape and Well, who was the last of his family to reside at Snape Castle, died 14th March, 1725, and was buried in Well Church.

³ Tanner. Tanning was carried on in Snape during the eighteenth century. During recent draining operations a series of five tan-pits was found in the track of the main sewer at the east end of the village. Each pit was about five feet square, and constructed of boards one inch thick, with six inches of puddled clay on the outside to prevent the escape of liquid.

⁴ The extent of the deer park can still be traced. It included portions of the farms of Spring House, Snape Lawns, and Snape Lodge, and is still known as Snape Park. The herd of deer was dispersed in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The late Mark Milbank, Esq., of Thorp Perrow, in his boyhood remembered seeing a white doe, the last survivor of the herd.

⁵ Cuthbert Routh, who died at Snape Castle, 27th April, 1752, aged 58, married Judith, daughter of Sir Mark Milbank, Bart., of Halnaby, by whom he had four daughters, of whom Jane and Dorothy were the younger sisters. Jane married John Drake Bainbridge, of Durham, and Dorothy became the wife of Francis Chapeau, Captain 13th Regiment. (S.S., cxviii, 174.)

1748. George son of John Wardrobe,¹ of Snape, Taylor, Baptd. July 22nd.
1789. John son of Richard Hutchinson, of Well, Measure maker, and Mary his wife, baptd. 29 Mar.
N.B.—Michael son of John Wilson, of Snape, and Ann his wife, Baptizd. May 20, 1890.²
1797. William son of William Bendlowes, of Snape Hall, and Dorothy his wife, Aug. 20th.
1804. Richard William Peirse son of Richard William Peirse, of Thorp Perrow, and Maria his wife, Aug. 22nd.
1825. Christopher son of Christopher and Ann Boynton, of Snape, Wool comber.³ This young man's parents were Annabaptists, so that he was not christened until this day tho' born in the year 1800.
1826. Leonard Webster, Cranswick Moor House,⁴ 8 March.

¹ A singularly appropriate association of name and occupation, of which it may be aptly said :—

“O how that name befits my composition.”

² 1790. The Rev. T. Dockeray was apparently responsible for this entry, for he also wrote :—“The above Michael's Register had, during the death of the Vicar, Mr. Thistlethwaite, and the institution of the Rev. Thos. Dockeray, been omitted.” To which was added by the Rev. P. Stubbs : “and is evidently blundered as to the date, which, surely, should be 1790, for here am I writing this in the year 1834. P. S., Vicar.”

³ Woolcomber. Woolcombing was an industry that gave lucrative employment to the inhabitants of both villages, but more particularly to those of Snape. In 1840, eighty journeymen are said to have been employed in Snape alone. During the drainage operations that were recently carried out in the village, the workmen dug up part of the old conduit which conveyed water from the beck to the “sud hole,” in which the wool was washed. The drying sheds are now used for other purposes.

⁴ Cranswick Moor House. This is now known as Watlass Moor. The old house of Cranswick Park probably stood upon or near the site of the present house. The first occasion upon which it is mentioned in the register is in the notice of the baptism of Isabell, daughter of Capt. Edward Place, of Canswick Park, April the 2nd, 1651. The dove-cote, which still stands in the vicinity, attests that the original house was a residence of some importance. The cote is of unusual design ; it is circular, and has a conical roof. Towards the end of the eighteenth century, the house was used as a boarding school by the Rev. Richard Johnston. The burials of two pupils are recorded at Well :—

1797. Thomas Hoddle, a boy from the Rev. Rd. Johnston's school at Watlass Moor, Oct. 8th.

1799. George Mason, Schoolboy at Watlass Moor. June 2.



Plate 23.—CHANCEL AND CECIL PEW, WELL CHURCH.

1841. Francis Maria dau. of Alfred and Ann Moisan, Paris, in the Kingdom of France, agent militaire, 5 Aug.

MARRIAGES.

The notices of marriages are continuous from 5th January, 1558, the date of the first entry, to the year 1642. The earlier contracts are entered under the heading of "*Matrimonio Conjugantur*," of which the following extracts will serve as examples:

1558. Johannes Brown et Janeta Stout, Januarii 15.

1570. Johanes Pickrige et Ana Conyers, Augusti 21.

1618. Edward Dodesworth et Charity Lee, Septemb. ultimo.

The continuity of the entries ceases after 15th May, 1642. Only two marriages were recorded during the interval which elapsed between that date and 1653, viz.:—

1643. John Wilson and Margerie Harland, 30 of No.

1647. John Smelt and Dorothe Atkinson, Aug. the 23th.

In 1653, the Little Parliament decreed that marriage was to be a civil contract, and that the names of those who wished to marry should be read out in church after morning service on three successive Sundays, or should be proclaimed in the market place on three successive market days; and further enjoined that the ceremony should be performed by Justices of the Peace, and not by the clergy. Notices of twenty marriages contracted under these conditions, between the years 1653 and 1657, are inserted in the register. They are entered under the heading of "*Marriages registred since the xxixth of September, 1653*":—

1653. Thomas Kay and Ellizh. Brathwait was married accordinge to the Act, by Justice Sampson Staveley, Esqre., at his house in North Stainley, the xxixth day of November, 1653. Witnesses: John Baine, Marma: Burk, John Brathwaites, and others there present.

John Sicklin and Margerit Mudd was married By the afore-said Justice at North Staineley the nintenth day of December, 1653, in the presence of John Baine, Robert Gatenby, Willm. Tompson, and others.

William Shiletoo and Anne Burk, of the parishe of Well, according to the Act, was married Att Allertthroppe before Tho: Harrison, Esqre., one of the Justices for this North Ridd: the twoe and twentieth day of May, In the presence of Mar: Burk, John Smith, and others.

Edmond Savill and Elizabeth Harland was married Before Alderman Willm. Bramley att Rippon, the Sixt day of July, 1654.

George Cooke and Elizabeth Cooke was maryed before Mayor of Rippon, being first Published three severall Lordes dayes according to the Act for mariage, In the presence of Willm. Thompson, Jo. Gatenby, the viiith day of November, 1654.

Edward Blakelock and Dorotheie Scotson was maryed before Mathew Beckwith, Esquire, having first according to the Act for mariage bin published three of the last Lordes Dayes, before this xiiiith day of November, 1654, and alsoe have made proof of their friends consent accordinglie. Witnesses: John Rayneson, Richard Lumley, &c.

(Signed) Matthew Beckwith.

Richard Lumley and Margret Thompson was married At Rippon by Justice Brathwate, Alderman of Rippon, there (having bin published according to the Act of Parliamt.). December the seaventh.

George Bratwhaite and Anne Coates was by me three severall Lords Daies published according to the Act of Parliament and married by the Mayor of Rippon, Arthur Burton, Justice there, December 27th.

Roger Bateman and Anne Mounton, bothe of this parishe, was published three Lords Dayes, and married at Ripon by Henrie Spence, Mayor there, the fifteenth day of ffebruarie, 1654.

Rowth Hutchinson, of the parish of Scruton, and Dorotheie Walker, Daughter of John Walker, of the parishe of Well, was married before Mathew Beckwith, Esquire : Att Aldbrough, the twoe and twentieth day of ffebr: 1654, In the presence of John Heaton, gent., Jo. Cole, and others, Having given testimonie of the publication of there intended mariage According to the late Act of Parliamt. for marriages, &c., three of the last Lords Dayes before this 22nd of ffebr.

(Signed) Matthew Beckwith.

William Myers, of the parishe of Middleton, in the Countie Pallatine of Durham; and Elizabeth Burk, daughter of Marmaduke Burk, of the parishe of Well, in the Countie of Yorke, was married before Mathew Beckwith, Esquire, at Aldbrough, the sixe and twentieth day of ffebruary, 1654, Having first bin published three of the last Lords Dayes, and given testimonie of their friends' consent according to the late Act of

Parliament provided for mariages, &c., in the presence of Marmaduke Burk, Richard Benson, and others.

(Signed) Matthew Beckwith.

Robert Aycrigg : and Anne Nayler, both of the parishe of Well, was married before Mathew Beckwith, Esqre., the fowerth day of Julie, 1655, having first bin published three severall Lords dayes according to the late Act of Parliamt. provided for mariages, &c.: and given testimonie of their friends' consent and all other things observed accordinge to Act of parliamt., John Baine and Willm. Rinder, &c.

(Signed) Matthew Beckwith.

Edmund Lambert and Alice Mitchell, having bin three Lords Dayes solemnly published and all other things performed according to the Act provided for mariages, with the consent of their parents, was married before Tho. Harrison, Esqre., at Allarthorpe, the 27th of August, 1655. Witnesses : Ja. Mitchell, Jo. Cole, &c.

(Signed) Thos. Harrison.

Barnabas Baine and Margret Smith, with the consent of their Parents, having bin three severall Lords dayes solemnly Published, and all other things duellie performed according to Law : and the Late Act of Parliament provided for Mariages, was married before Matthew Beckwith, Esquire, at West Tanfield the xiiith day of October, 1655. Witnesses : Mathew Smith, Edward Thompson, Jo : Bratwhaite.

(Signed) Matthew Beckwith.

The bands of matrimonie, with the consent of the parents and friends of Richard Lumley and Margret Hunter, both of the parish of Well, was published by me, December the 16th, the 23rd, and the 30th, Anno 1655, And all other things performed according to Law : and the parties married according to the late Act of Parliament before Mathew Beckwith, Esqre., Jan: the fifth, 1655, In the presence of Robert Lumley, George Lumley, &c.

(Signed) Matthew Beckwith.

George Cooke and Katherine Simpson, having bene published in Or parishe Church, the 23rd of December, the 6th of Jan : and the 13th of Jan : 1655, And all other circumstances performed according to Law, was married before Mathew Beckwith, Esquire : at West Tanfeild, the 23rd of Jan : 1655, In the presence of George Simpson, of Warsell, Robert Gatenby, of Snape.

(Signed) Matthew Beckwith.

Richard Hunter, of this parishe, and Elizabeth Allonson, of Sharoe, in the parishe of Rippon, According to the Act of

Parliament provided for marriages, was maryed before Henry Greene, Mayor of Rippon, the fifteenth day of Aprill (at Rippon), 1656, In the presence of Thomas Allanson, Jo : Hunter, &c.

Thomas Thompson and Jane Stout, both of this parishe, after theire intended marriage was published by me three severall Lords Dayes, viz.: the 13th, the 20th, and the 27th of Aprill, 1656, with the consent of their parents and all other circumstances performed according to the late Act of Parliamt.: provided for mariages, &c.: was married before Mathew Beckwith, Esqre., the fifth day of May, 1656, at West Tanfield, in the presence of Tho : Stout, Jo. Bayne, Jo. Gatenby.

(Signed) Matthew Beckwith.

Jo : Baine and Anne Wodd, of the parishe of Kirby Malzerd, in the West ridding, was married before Henrie Greene, Mayor of Rippon, according to the Lawe, In the presence of Willm. Ripley, George Wod, and others present the fifth day of July, 1656 : having bin first published three severall market dayes in the publique market place in Rippon aforesaid.

(Signed) Henry Greene, Mayor.

John Heaton, gent., and Margret Conyers, gent.: having bin published according to Law : with all other circumstances according to the Act of Parliament observed, was married at Phyligthorp (?) the 23rd of June, 1657, Before Math : Beckwith, Esqre., in the presence of Edw : Place and John Ullithorne, gent.

The resumption of the ceremony as a religious function is indicated by the next entry:—

Thomas Savile and Sara Harison was married before the minister, in the parish church according to Lawe Provided for marriages, the xxth of December, 1657.

In 1658 and 1659 nine marriages were noted without the use of any special formula, *e.g.*—

1658. John Brathwhaite and Jane Smortwhaite, December the seaventh.

The following extracts will serve to illustrate the later forms in which the ceremony was recorded:—

1668. Willm. Hodgson et Maria Place, Januarii ye 16th.

1697. Arthur Kilding de Tanfield et } Bannis
Dorothea Thompson de Well, 27 Novemb. } Editis.

1721. Henry Hewgill, of Birkby, and Mrs. Cordelia Place, of Well, mar. by licence by E. Braithwaite, 30th Aug.

1726. William Tutin, of Scruton, and Isabel Ward, of the parish of Well, married by Banns, &c., May 13th.
 Mr. John Hardcastle, of the parish of Haughton, and Mrs. Susannah Place, of the parish of Darlington, married (wth licence) July the 3rd, 1726.
1728. William Eshelby and Eliz : Housley, both of Well, mar : by banns Nov. 21.

The following marriages by licence are entered on a page of the old register, although three of them belong to a later period :—

1684. Thomas Thwaite de Low Burton¹ et Cordelia Place de Well, 3 die Aprilis in licencia.
 Aaron Jackson de Well et Elizabetha Dodsworth de Watlass, 6 die Septembris in licencia.
1714. Mr. Edward Place, of Well, and Mrs. Mary Peirse, of Bedale, were married by licence Jan. 4.
1731. Christophier Simpson, of Beedal, shoemaker, and Mary Reynoldson, of Snape, manteau maker, married by licence Jan. ye 5th, 1731.
1734. The Rev. John Robinson, Vicar of Burneston, and Mary Fisher, of Scruton, married by licence Dec. 26.

DEATHS AND BURIALS.

The same want of continuity occurs in the records of deaths and burials that has been noticed in connection with the entries of baptisms and marriages. Only nine deaths were recorded between 20th Feb., 1644, and 29th Sept., 1653. The following extracts are typical examples of the entries of different periods :—

- ²1558. Elizabeth Herison, Octo. 3.
 One power man at Snape, Oct. 31.
1560. Tho : Northfolke,³ June 23.
1561. John Askwith, Febr. 17.
1576. Janeta Kitchinge, Augst. 4.

¹ Low Burton Hall, now a farm-house, near Masham, where Thwaites is a well-known surname.

Baptism : 1685. Cordelia filia Domini Thom. Thwaits de Low Burton, 24 Octob.

² The first entry.

³ Northfolke. Note the old form of the name, and compare :—

1746. Christopher Norfolk, of King's Keld, InKeeper, Buried September the 3rd.

1582. Johannes Rookesbie,¹ March 24.
 1585. Jeneta Hawxwell,² June 8.
 1590. Dorothea Thirne,³ Jan. 13.
 1594. Cecilia Webster,⁴ Januarii 18.
 1601. Thomas Key⁵ de Snape, Maie 12.
 1602. Dorothea Nicholson,⁶ Nov. 7.
 1605. Richard Barkas, August the 18, he lived a hundred and two yeares and halfe a yeare.
 1607. Margaret Thompson, daughter of Jo : Thompson, a Craven man, Maie 21.
 1608. John Hopwood, of Thorp Park,⁷ Aprill 6.
 1616. John, olde man of Midlam, buried October 2.
 Thomas, a yonge childe of a stranger founde at Snape, bapt. October 7.
 1616. Margareta Cadiman, alias Turles, in puerperio,⁸ decimo sexto die ffebruarii 2.
 1619. Isabella Mudd uxor Thomae mortua est in puerperio, 2 Maii.
 1623. Margareta Gleadstone spuria Rossae Burk, Julii 13.
 Agnes King advena,⁹ Octob. 11.
 1624. John Thomas peregrinus,¹⁰ Decemb. 13.

¹ Rookesbie. "Sir John Rokeby" witnessed the will of Richard Threpland, Master of St. Michael's Hospital, 4th June, 1552. In 1548, Richard Rokeby held a cottage in Well at a rental of 6s., and a field called Rokeby Garth is mentioned under the same date.

² and ³ Hawxwell and Thirne are "place" names, probably derived from Hauxwell and Thirn, villages in the North Riding. The latter is in the adjoining parish of Watlass.

⁴ Webster. This "occupation" name is one of the oldest surnames in the parish. In 1301, Thomas Webbestor, of Well, paid his portion of the subsidy granted by the Parliament of Lincoln to Edward I.

Baptisms: 1691. Anna filia Simonis Webster de Well, 27 die.

1826. Leonard Webster, Cranswick Moor House, 8 March.

⁵ Key. The old form of Kay, a widely-spread North Riding name.

⁶ Nicholson. "Baptismal" names occur frequently throughout the registers, e.g. Adamson, Atkinson, Benson, Harrison, Hewson, Hodgson, Jackson, Johnson, Robinson, Simpson, Thompson, and others.

⁷ Thorp Park. Thorp Perrow.

⁸ "In puerperio." This, and several other entries of a similar description, are the earliest records in which the circumstances under which death occurred are mentioned.

⁹ and ¹⁰ Advena and peregrinus. Both terms are used to signify a stranger. In one entry the latter word is used in its feminine form, with this exception it is always applied to denote a male.

Burial: 1695. Peregrina puella mort. in domo Johannis Hunter de Well, 3 die Sept.

1625. Georgius Gill fato concessit,¹ 1 Januarii.
 1631. A poore man whoe died at Snape, Feb. 4th.
 1634. A stranger found dead in ye 7 acre buried here
 Ap. 1.
 1637. An old man dyed in Cranswick Park,² and was buried
 here November 15th.
 1638. A poore man of Wensley, October vith.
 1641. Two soldiers quarter'd at Snape of Lord Grandison's
 Regimt.³ under their serjant major, Died there in
 Julie Instant.

¹ Fato concessit. This form of entry suggests that suicide was the cause of death.

² Cranswick Park. Cranswick, Canswick, Park or Moor, also known as Watlass Moor, comprised 390 acres of land. It included a large portion of the farm of Roskell, practically the whole of the present farm of Watlass Moor, and portions of the farms of Highfield House and Watlass limekilns. Its western boundary seems to have corresponded with Half-penny House Lane and a line drawn from that road, near Clifton, to Watlass Church. The name occurs in 1289 (Inq. p. m. Robert de Tateshall), as the wood of "Chaunceewith," and again, in 1388 (Inq. p. m. John, Lord Neville of Middleham and Raby), as "Caunce Wyk." The Park was enclosed and divided in 1754, when the following shares were allotted to the persons named, who alone were "severally and respectively entitled to a right of common for depasturing of sheep and other cattle in, over, and upon the said open commonfield or moor called Canswick Moor":—233 acres to the Earl of Exeter, as lord of the manor of Snape and Well, and in right of several messuages, lands, farms, and premises within that manor, of the yearly value of £1,500; 104½ acres to John Milbanke, Esq., of Thorp Perrow, as lord of the manor of Watlass, and in right of several messuages, &c., of the yearly value of £700; 16½ acres to Lord Bruce, in right of several messuages, cottages, or tenements within the manor of Snape, of the yearly value of £31, and of a messuage called the Gildykes (Geb-Dykes), of the yearly value of £15; 30 acres to John Blackwell, Esq., as Master of the Hospital of Well, in right of several messuages, &c., belonging to the said Hospital, of the yearly value of £150; 1½ acres to John Dodsworth, Esq., of Watlass, in right of a messuage or farm, lands, and premises, within the manor of Watlass, of the yearly value of £4; and 4½ acres to the Rev. John Stapleton, Rector of Watlass, in respect of his glebe land, within the manor of Watlass. The cost of enclosure and division amounted to £323 13s., which was borne by the Earl of Exeter and John Milbanke, Esq., in shares of two-thirds and one-third respectively. (*North Riding Records, Yorks.*, ix, 283-8.)

³ Lord Grandison's Regiment. The army, raised by Charles I in 1639-40, to act against the Scots in the Bishops' Wars, was disbanded in Yorkshire in August, 1641. Edward Villiers, Viscount Grandison, afterwards served with distinction in the Royalist cause against the Parliamentary forces.

1643. Jane wife of Thomas Byerley, gent., November 23.
 1651. Anne the wife of Jo : Heaton, gent., was buried the
 xxiiird day of Octo : 1651.
 1660. Richard the son of Dr. Ashton, March the 12th.
 1678. Cordelia filia Tho : Preston, Octo. 26.
 1689. Johannes Firby de Snape, 13 die Novemb., non dat
 affidavit.¹
 1718. Edward Matchlock of Snape Hall, Feb. 2nd.
 Charles son of Jno. Gatenby of Snape, Tanner,² Buried
 Nov. 25th.
 1726. William Hewson of Well, Cooper,³ Buried July 11th.
 1727. Richard Raper of Well, Clothbleacher,⁴ buried November
 ye 2nd.
 1734. Elizabeth wife of John Burket, of Snape, Foreigner,
 buried June the 1st.
 1735. William Worlock, Captain, from Sunythwat, buried Octobr.
 ye 17th.
 March 18. Mary daughter of Wm. Hewson, of Well,
 collyer.
 1736. George Cooke, of King's Keld,⁵ yeoman, buried March
 ye 18th.
 1736. Christopher Sharp, of Snape, Baxter, buried August ye 1st.
 1737. William Terlass,⁶ of Well, farmer, 7th March.

¹ Non dat affidavit. This is the only reference to the custom of burying in woollen which was enforced by Act of Parliament, in 1678, for the purpose of encouraging the manufacture of that material. An affidavit, sworn before a magistrate, to the effect that the body had been shrouded in woollen, had to be presented to the officiating minister within a given time after the funeral, under a penalty of five pounds. The fact that the affidavit had not been so presented is duly noted in the entry.

² ³ and ⁴ Tanner, cooper, and cloth-bleacher. Trades and occupations are stated from 1718 to 1762, but are rarely entered after the latter date.

⁵ King's Keld. The well that is known as King's Kell, or Keld, is situated at the foot of the hill (King's Kell Bank), over which the road from Well and Snape passes to Bedale. It is in the field on the west of the main road immediately beyond the point where the lanes from Masham and Middleham converge. One or more houses formerly stood in the field. There was certainly an inn to which a farm was probably attached.

Burial: 1746. Christopher Norfolk, of King's Keld, In keeper, Buried September the 3rd.

Tradition says that one of the Stuart kings drank from the well, which derived its name from that circumstance.

⁶ Tirlass Charity, now extinct.

1738. Margaret wife of Richard Hall, Soldjer, buried May the 4th.
 1739. Thomas son of Randal Holmes, of Well, Firkiner,¹ buried
 June the 20th.
 1770. Mary Prince, apprentice at Nevill Workhouse,² buried
 Dec. 23rd.
 1799. Edward son of Edward Hardy, by lightning, 26th July.
 1830. Eleanor Chapman, spinster or old maid, Snape, æt. 86.
 1831. William Court, a poor Bachelor, Snape, æt. 33.
 1841. Thomas Croft, Well, æt. 2, died of Hydrophobie, bur.
 12 Nov.

In addition to the extracts already quoted, notices of baptisms, marriages, deaths, and burials will be found in the lists of the clergy, the Masters of the Hospital, and in the notes relating to the families of Milbank and Strangwayes. Entries relating to the burial of inmates of the Hospital, are of sufficient interest to merit notice in some detail. The earlier entries are made in Latin, and do not always display that accuracy of grammatical construction that the more frequent use of the language at that period would lead one to expect.

1619. Anna Marshall una sororu Hospitalis Sti. Mich., March 2.
 1624. Ellen Barkas una sororu Hospitalis de Well, Julii 3rd.
 1625. Eduardus Gill unus frat. Hospit. de Well, Julii xxth.
 1626. Elizabeth Mudd unus soror. hospitalis de Well, Augst. 2.
 1632. Christopher Benson unus fratris Hospitalis Scti. Michaelis
 de Well, Marcii viii.
 1633. Georgius Burk unus fratres hospitalis Sancti Michaelis
 Archangeli de Well ultimo die ffebruarii.
 Elizabeth Sicklin uxr. Johani unus soror. hospitalis Scti.
 Michaelis Archangeli de Well, August 22.
 1638. Isabel Scurrey, one of the sisters of ye Hospitall, Feb. 5.
 1655. Johu Place, of Snape, a member of the Hospitall of Well
 (the xxth Aprill last 90 years old), was buried the
 xxth day of December, Anno Dni. 1655.
 1660. Ffrancis Gibson, a member of the Hospitall, March the
 10th.

Early in the eighteenth century a term is used to designate the pensioners, which appears in no less than seven different forms. In 1727, the word "Hermite" is used, which, between

¹ Firkiner, a retailer of small ale.

² Neville's Workhouse, the institution at Well, founded in 1605 by Thomas, Earl of Exeter, and the Countess Dorothy.

that date and 1792, is variously expressed as Cremit, Cremite, Eremite, Chremit, Eermit, Cremiet, and Cremet. Hermite and Eermit are both used on one occasion only. It is interesting to note that the same term was used during the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries to indicate the inmates of St. Leonard's Hospital at York. The following extracts from wills relate to bequests made by the testators to the inmates of the York charity:—

- 1390. "I bequeath 10s. to the poor Cremetts."
- 1392. "Also to the cremets of the hospital, &c., in common, 2s."
- 1444. "I bequeath to the poor cremetts, &c., 13s. 4d."
- 1490. "To each sister of the hospital of St. Leonard at York, 4d.; to each pauper there called a cremett, 2d."
- 1515. "To the eremettes of Saynt Leonerde's at Yorke, 11d."
- 1531. "To Agnes Hilton, cremet, &c., in lente monye, 16s. 6d."

The term was used in connection with St. Michael's Hospital, at Well, in 1548. The certificate furnished by Dr. Neville to the Edwardian Commissioners, mentions: "xxiiii poore folkes, callyd cremetts." The will of Anthony Higgin, Dean of Ripon, and Master of the Hospital, dated 1624, contains this clause: "Item, I give sixteene cremets here in Well, fower markes, ten groates a peece." A letter, written by the Bishop of Carlisle in 1709, bearing upon the use of the word at Well, is printed in the *Thoresby Correspondence*, ii, 221:—

Rose, Jan. 26, 1709.

"The word cremits in your old deed relating to the Hospital at Well is, doubtless, or should be, eremits, which, as Sir H. Spelman's glossary will inform you, is the truer way of spelling it, than (according to our modern usage with an aspirate) Heremits, by which name was anciently meant those asceticks who chose voluntarily to sequester themselves from the conversation of the world, wholly given up to devout contemplation (.), in a wilderness, or other solitary recess. Afterwards, all the poorer orders of monks were commonly called Hermits; insomuch as that Hermitage and Hospital were terms of the same import and significance."

The following extracts illustrate the use of the word in its several variants in the registers at Well:—

- 1727. Eliz. Geldart, of Well, Hermite, buried July the second day.
- 1730. Jane Sadler, of Snape, Cremit, buried May ye 18th.
- 1733. John Myers, of Well, Cremite, buried March ye 7th.
- 1762. Ann Marsh, of Well, widow, a Chremit, buried 25th Feby.
- 1767. Mary Chapman, eermit, of Well, buried 25th Feby.

1774. Mary Cass, of Well, Cremiet, buried December 23rd.
1792. Mary Wilson, cremet, of Well, March 20th.

After the last date, and until 14th Dec., 1854 (the last year in which the word occurs), the form adopted is cremit. Drake, in his *History of York*, says that "the eremites, or hermits, in the north were commonly called eremitts; and there is an annual rent paid out of some houses in Stonegate, called eremitt-money at this day, which undoubtedly belonged to a religious house of these orders" (page 284). Cremit is used since 1903.

There seems to be little doubt that the variants of the word in the registers at Well were, to some extent, due to carelessness, or, possibly, idiosyncrasy, on the part of the vicar or clerk who was responsible for the entry in each instance.

PARISH CLERKS.

John Baine.

Burial: 1616. Johannes Baine, Clericus, December 2. (P.R.)

John Ixom, "clerk."

Baptism: 1651. Johannes filius Johannis Ixom, Clerk, natus decimo nono die Novembris baptizat. undecimo die Decembris.

John Ixem, of Well, son of John Ixem, clerk, was admitted a pensioner to St. John's College, Cambridge, 25 May, 1668, æt. 17.

(*Admissions to St. John's College*, Part ii, pp. 15-16.)

John Baine. Appointed "Register" in 1653.

Roger Bridgewater.

Burial: 1731. Roger Bridgewater, Parish Clerk of Well, buried June the 7th. (P.R.)

Thomas Brockel.

Burial: 1737. Thomas Brockel, parish Clerk of Well, bur. Sept. ye 25th. (P.R.)

George Dobson. Appointed 5 Nov., 1795. He held the office for sixty-one years. Buried 13 Nov., 1856.

It is doubtful if the name of John Ixom should be included in the above list. The title "clerk" attached to his name in the register suggests that he may have been in Holy Orders. Possibly the addition "Clericus" to the name of John Baine may bear the same interpretation.

CHURCHWARDENS.

The following list of churchwardens is necessarily incomplete, as the only sources of information, prior to 1824, are fragmentary and casual. The Episcopal Visitations of 1548 and 1554 afford the earliest available information :—

A.D. 1548.	A.D. 1554.
Mr. Georgius Nevelle.	Mr. Georgius Nevell, Mr. ibm.
Mr. Hospitalis, <i>ibid.</i> 8 <i>d.</i>	non solvit, postea solvit.
Dom. Joh. Robinson, <i>vic. ibm.</i> 4 <i>d.</i>	Dom. Joh. Robynson, <i>vic. ibm.</i>
„ Joh. Rokeby.	Gard. Rob. Hauxwelle.
„ Rob. Redshaw.	„ Will. Durham.
„ Will. Warde.	„ Joh. Gibson.
Joannes Thecuraye.	„ Georgius Gibson.
Gard. Rob. Burdon.	Inq. Thomas Northfolke.
„ W. Windell.	„ Joh. Graison.
Inq. Joh. Pikebusk.	„ Rob. Hill.
	„ Thomas Backhus.

(*Y.A.J.*, xiv, 407.)

The churchwardens are indicated by the abbreviation, Gard. The names of some of the witnesses to the several inductions, quoted in the list of vicars, were, undoubtedly, those of churchwardens, but the office is stated in one instance only, viz.:—the reading in of Roger Cooke, “the second Sunday after the 12th September, 1634,” which was signed by Tho. Allison, Wm. Iles, Churchwardens. The next reliable reference is supplied by a Visitation, held in 1703 :—

Parish of Well. Johes Place, Clericus, Vicarius *ibidm.*

John Reynoldson.	} Outgoing wardens.	John Clerkson.	} Newly elected wardens.
Wm. Tirlowes.		John Thompson.	
Lance. Crow.		Geo. Crow.	
Richard Speck.		Geo. Hammond.	

The following names occur in the register :—

1719.	Edwd. Braithwait,	Churchwardens :	John Brunton.
	Vicar of Well.		Lancelott Crow.
1721.	Edwd. Braithwait,	„	William Smith.
	Vicar of Well.		Matth. Heslup.
			William Atkinson.
1725.	Richard Thistlethwaite,	„	Geo. Coale.
	Vicar of Well.		Wm. Barker.

1726. Richard Thistlethwaite, Churchwardens: William Reynoldson.
Vicar of Well. Thomas Plummer.

From the Parish Book :—

1729. Churchwardens : John Clarkson, Senr.
John Raynoldson.

From the report of the Charity Commissioners, 1821, quoting
the deed relating to the reorganisation of the Hospital in 1762 :—

John Clarkson.
Edward Hare.

1824.	George Todd.	W. Palliser.
1825.	„	H. Webster.
1826.	W. Auton.	R. Abell.
1827.	H. Webster.	J. Kilding.
1828.	W. Audus.	T. Eglin.
1829.	„	M. Eglin.
1830.	T. Binks.	„
1831.	„	G. Beck.
1832.	„	„
1833.	„	„
1834.	„	W. Abell.
1835.	C. Dresser.	„
1836.	„	„
1837-40.	„	D. Plews.
1841.	„	T. Binks.
1842.	„	T. Armall.
1843.	„	„
1844- 6.	„	J. Prest.
1847- 8.	„	T. Lofthouse.
1849-50.	J. Steel.	„
1851-52.	„	W. Hanson.
1853-56.	J. Gothorp.	W. James.
1857-60.	„	T. Webster.
1861-62.	„	H. Webster.
1863-73.	„	B. James.
1874- 5.	„	J. Greaves.
1876- 7.	C. Bell.	„
1878.	P. Allanson.	„
1879-83.	J. Gothorp, Junr.	„
1884-90.	No churchwardens [see note, next page].	
1890-1.	Edith Milbank.	P. Walburn.
1892.	J. Gothorp.	„

- | | | |
|------------|---------------|----------------------------|
| 1893-1901. | J. Gothorp. | J. Greaves and P. Walburn. |
| 1901-2. | A. Gothorp. | P. Walburn. |
| 1902-3. | J. Pilling. | " |
| 1904. | T. S. Walker. | " |
| 1905. | " | " |
| 1906. | J. H. Ward. | G. Kitching. |
| 1907. | " | W. Hare. |
| 1908. | " | " |
| 1909. | " | " |
| 1910. | " | *P. Walburn and W. Hare. |
| 1911. | " | " |
| 1912. | " | J. Scurrah. |
1883. The parish warden, Mr. Gothorp, resigning the office of churchwarden, Mr. Milbank was nominated and returned for that office.
1884. "As there has been no church rate, voluntary or otherwise, and as the Easter Vestry meetings have of late been scenes of discord and strife, and not in any way calculated to further the work of the Church in the parish, it has been determined to do without them, the accounts of expenditure of sacramental alms and collections being published on the church door for the information of the Communicants and Church-people who contribute."

This bears out the local adage that "Well always was a lawless place." Now seemingly removed, when the meetings are usually peaceful and a balance in hand.

*An attempt was made to repeat this in 1910, when the People's warden election resulted in a tie, if a doubtful vote was not allowed, and a non-resident ratepayer's vote was allowed to be good. The Vicar gave a casting-vote for the warden in office if a tie, if not a tie the vote was not necessary. W. Hare was elected.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

These accounts are contained in a book, entitled: "1824. Well Churchwardens' acct. Book.—This book was bought in the year 1824, The Revd. Thos. Dockeray being the then Vicar, and George Todd and Mattw. Sudderby, for Well, and Wm. Palliser and Henry Webster, for Snape, Churchwardens," which covers the period 1824-1907. An older book is in existence,

in private hands, according to report, at Well, and a "vestry" book at Snape, also in private hands.

The following are some of the more interesting entries:—

Disbursements.		£	s.	d.
1824.	To Jno. Deighton, for strings to Violincello .	5	10	
	To ringing at Gunpowder Plott	7	6	
	To singers for two years	10	0	
1825.	Pd. John Deighton, strings for Violincello ¹ .	8	0	
1827.	Pd. for briefs	8	6	
	Pd. for the Clerk's coat	1	12	0
	Pd. for Geo. Dobby's ² coat mending, &c. .	7	6	
	Pd. Deighton, for Violincello strings . .	6	0	
	Pd. for a mouth-piece for Bassoon . .	2	0	
	Pd. to Revd. T. Dockeray, for a new Prayer Book for the Church, &c.	3	2	3
	Pd. for Bell's Tongue mending	17	4	
1831.	To Nov. 5th, for Ringing ³	7	6	

¹ The last occasion on which strings were purchased was in 1832. The orchestra occupied seats in a gallery, under the tower arch.

² George Dobson was the parish clerk at this period. The variant is interesting from the fact that it is in keeping with a tendency to clip, or contract, certain names that is still noticeable in the district, *e.g.* Dodds is often used for Dodsworth, Garbutt for Garthwaite, Mecker for Metcalfe, Speddy for Spedding, and Wilkin, or Wilkie, for Wilkinson.

³ The practice of ringing church bells on the 5th of November ceased, to a great extent, after the Roman Catholic Relief Bill became law in 1829. Bell-ringing, as an institution of parochial life, is full of interest and variety. Even in adjoining villages the practice differs so considerably as to be well nigh inexplicable, and a local custom connected with it is well worth a passing note. Well possesses three bells, which are distinguished by their different sizes and relative position in the belfry, and are known as the large, the middle, and the little bell. They are all brought into use in announcing the services of Sunday, village festivals, such as the annual "Harvest Home," occasions of public rejoicing, and weddings. The remains of the bell-cot, on the gable of the nave, carries us back to the time when this structure was complete, and was occupied by the Sanctus or Sacring Bell. The services, of which this bell was intended to give notice, played a very important part in the spiritual life of the village. It was intended to give notice to all who were within reach of its sound that the most solemn parts of the ceremony of the Mass were being celebrated, the repetition of the Sanctus, the Consecration and Elevation of the Elements.

The use of the curfew was a civil custom, and was a warning to put out all lights, but, in the thirteenth century, a religious ceremony was grafted on to it, "in honour of Our Lord's Incarnation and of His Blessed Mother." "Arch-

1834.	Whitewashing the Church	1	10	0
1835.	Thos. Dobby's Bill, organist ¹	1	6	0
	do. $\frac{1}{2}$ a year	15	0	
1836.	Pd. for Clarck new coat and making	1	19	0
1843.	Received of G. Calvert for old lead	12	9	0
1854.	The church roof repaired	81	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
	A buttress build on the north side of the Church	1	7	0
1855.	To new iron chest	5	0	0
1860.	To Kendall, for iron Gates, per bill	7	15	0

bishop Arundel of Canterbury, in 1399, at the earnest request of King Henry IV, ordered the usage of saluting the Mother of God "at day-break and at the curfew," and the bell that was then rung was called by our English ancestors the "Gabriel Bell," in memory of that Archangel's salutation of Our Blessed Lady. It was variously called the Angelus bell, the Ave bell, or the Gabriel bell. In accordance with this command, the Angelus bell pealed "forth from every steeple and bell-turret in the kingdom, and as the sound floated through the surrounding neighbourhood, the monk in his cell, the baron in his hall, the village maiden in her cottage, and the labourer in the field, reverently knelt and recited the allotted prayer in remembrance of Christ's Incarnation for us." (*Parish Life in Mediæval England*, Abbot Gasquet.) The Angelus bell is still rung in the morning and evening in some parishes, but its origin is forgotten, and it serves now only to summon the labourer to and from his work. From the 5th of November to the 14th of February, the survival of the Angelus bell is rung at Well at eight o'clock in the morning and again at five in the evening. In earlier times, when watches and clocks were rare commodities, this practice must have been of great practical value in the daily life of the community.

The Pancake bell is still rung at eleven o'clock on Shrove Tuesday; but it is more nearly associated with the comestible, from which it derives its name, than with the religious function of calling the faithful to confessional, which was its original object.

Finally, the passing bell, or, as it is now more fittingly called, the death bell, since it is not rung until the act of dissolution is completed, gives warning to the village that some one has found rest. In announcing a death at Well, each bell is tolled three times, beginning with the little one. This is repeated three times, after which a knell is rung on the little bell if the deceased be a child, on the middle bell if a woman, and on the large bell if a man. Finally, for all, a knell of about sixty strokes is rung on the large bell.

Note.—A double ring of the Passing bell was given on April 29th for Dr. Tom Horsfall, "the friend of all."

¹ This is the first occasion on which this office is mentioned. The first organ was placed under the tower, the font was moved into the north aisle, and the small north doorway was built up. At a later period the organ was moved to the eastern end of the north aisle, and the font was restored to its former position. In 1907, by the exertion of the present Vicar, the Rev. T. F. Redmayne, a new organ was purchased, and was erected at the eastern end of the south aisle, at the cost of £187 11s. 4d.



Plate 24.--WELL VILLAGE AND CHURCH.

	Sexton, 3½ days at digging post holes, and assistance in hanging Iron Gates . . .	7 0
1875.	16 Dec. Mallaby Bells re-hanging, &c., as per contract	40 0 0

Items in Accounts.

1825.	Good Friday, 48 Com ^{ts} .	4 bottles wine.
	Easter, 23	3 „
	Trinity, 43	4 „
	Michaelmas, 53	4 „
1827.	G.F., 40	4 bottles.
	Easter, 38	4 „
	Trinity, 18	3 „
	Mich., 36	3 „
	Xmas, 1	12 „

In later years the average is 30, and 3 bottles each celebration !

SNAPE SELECT VESTRY, 1823-1826.

By the kindness of Mr. J. R. Bell, this minute-book has been submitted for inspection and use. It is evidently the original Overseer's book, dated April 28th, 1823, and closing in 1826, dealing with relief in money, work, clothes, food, help to mothers, medical attendance, apprentices, and other deserving cases.

The Vicar of Well seems to have acted as Chairman (T. Dockeray), and the Committee's names are appended ; but there is no account as to how these persons were first appointed. The book begins in truly "imperial" style :—

We, the members of the Select Vestry, do hereby agree—

That if we should be absent 3 successive Vestry meetings to pay a Fine of One Shilling for every such neglect for not attending to the assistant Overseer, and that the above fine of one shilling shall at the end of the year be distributed as a majority of the said Vestry thinks proper.

Rev. Thos. Dockeray (Chairman).	Francis Chapman.
M. Milbank, Esq.	Thos. Lofthouse.
Hy. Webster.	Edward Binks.
Wm. Eglin.	Thos. Wilkes.
Tho. Auton.	John Bell.
John Kilden.	Wm. Checsborough.

The following regulations are the most interesting examples from the sixty-four pages of the book:—

Medical Aid.—Order'd That John Bain be sent to Mr. Spence, surgeon, respecting his *Lame Hand*.¹

That if any poor Woman in Labour. They are at Liberty to Call in any woman that they Plea's to assist them, and that woman so called to her assistance is to be allowed 5 shillings for her attendance.¹

That if any Poor Person be taken ill Their are to apply to Mr. Dockeray or Mr. Rob^t Yowdale—as well as the Overseer for Mr. Spence, the Surgeon to attend to them.¹

Work.—That Ann Turner is to be sent by the Overseer to four of the Farmers for 12 days to work. W^m Eglin, John Kilden, Hy. Webster, Thos. Topham.

That this meeting was Held on Account of so many men out of Employ—it was agree'd that their was all of them to be taken on aGain to Their different employments. Jan'y 12, 1824.

Boarding out and clothing.—The two children of the late John Walburn is to be allowed to Live with Mary Smith at a Sess of 2/- per week Each untill further notice from The Select Vestry. Agree'd That the Boys of the Late John Walburn to have 2 pr Trowsers & they Bills Paid.

Rating.—Order'd. That the Methodist Chapel at Snape is to pay a poor cess at the rate of 5£ pounds per year. 1824.

The Methodist Chapel to pay a poor rate of 4 Pound's a year instead of 5 pounds a year.

That Thos. Kilden, wife & family to be allowed a Cess of 5 shillings p^r week untill forth notice, and also that the children to have sum clothes as the Overseer may think proper.

That John Marshall House be repard at the Tounship expence.

That Jane Middleton Boy to be Allowed a Pare of Shoes.

That a Pump be Errecte'd at the High End of the Village of Snape, and that Part of the Money for errecting the sade Pump be paid by the Parish, and that the Other Part to be paid by a Subscription of the Inhabitants.

Order'd That Jane Middleton to be allowed 2/- p^r week on Condition she send's Her boy out to work to Mr. Matt. Mood's or to sum other Person.²

¹The proper way to use Benson's Charity.

²This condition might well be copied when granting relief

That Rich^d Boynton know living in Snape has apply'd to this Parish for sum Relief. it is order'd that the Overseer take him befor The Magistrates and to swear him as to what Parish he belongs, etc., if the said R. Boynton Do not pay the money that has been advanced by this Parish to him he is to be sent to his Parish, supposed to be St Margaret and St John's, Westminster.

March 20, 1824. Mark Milbank, Esq. To appoint The New Members For the Select Vestry.

A hearse is to be built By John Bell at the Parish Expense.

Mr. Thos. Topham as agree'd to take Ann Turners Boy into to his Employ and to pay him 6^d/ p^r day when the weather will admit of Them standing out to work.

Social!—Agree'd by the Members present to be allow'd 1/- shilling each to spent at G. Johnsons.

Feb. 17, 1825. The Pauper's Accts Examen and The Sess to continue as Befor.

A necessary and humane resolution! "Agree'd that James Middleton, son of Jane Middleton, be Clothed, as he is going out to Service."

That Lan Thornton be allow'd his Expences to take sum boys befor the Magistrates at Bedale.

Did Snape and Well Poor Houses vanish hundreds of years ago?

Agree'd. That Ch^rs Marshall agrees to take the Poor House for One year, and to Maintain all the People that may be brought into the said House All above 10 years of Age at 2/11 per Head, and all that is under 10 years of age at 2/6 per Head to Commence on the 18th of April, 1825!

Work.—William Askew to be employ'd by 'House Row' at 1/6 p^r Day. (Several other instances of house row and road repairing.)

Apprentice.—July 23, 1824. Agree'd That Jane Hewson be allow'd One Pound five shilling's For to clothe Her Boy, which is gone apprentice to Mr. John Peas, of Darlington.¹

SNAPE POOR HOUSE.

This is now the estate lime house, and the "lock-up" of the parish constable adjoins it. It is ascertained that in 1820 at Well the Poor House was the two cottages at the foot of Well Bank, now owned by Mr. C. Hammond (Prest and Grainger, tenants).

¹ Mr. John Pease, the eminent Quaker.

CHAPTER XII.

THE HOSPITAL OF ST. MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL. LIST OF MASTERS. CHARTERS. VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS. WILL OF GEORGE NEVILLE, D.D.

THE HOSPITAL OF ST. MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL.

RALPH NEVILLE, Lord of Middleham, by royal licence dated 5th May, 1342, founded a hospital at Well, and dedicated it to St. Michael the Archangel, "for the increase of divine worship, the maintenance of needy poor persons, and the support of other works of charity." He endowed it with "12 messuages, twelve cottages, 300 acres of land, and 30 acres of meadow in Welle and Snape, and the advowson of the church of Welle." In the same year he granted the hospital and endowment, by charter, to Sir John de Stayndrop, Chaplain, whom he ordained Master, two priests, "and to the poor brethren and sisters (twenty-four in number) dwelling there, and their successors." In 1363, the same Lord Neville founded a chantry in connection with the hospital "for the daily celebration of divine service for himself and his successors for ever." He endowed it with eleven messuages, fourteen bovates, and two and a half acres of land and ten acres of meadow, with their belongings, in Snape. John, Lord Neville, son of the founder, by will, dated 31 Aug., 1386, made the following bequest to the inmates of the hospital.

"Item, I will that, with the residue of my goods, the advowson of one church, worth 40*li.*, or 80 marks, yearly shall be bought and appropriated to the house of the Hospital of Welle, and shall be amortized at my expense, to increase, it may be . . . 2*d.* or 3*d.* a day the corrody of each brother and sister of the same house, . . . with the value of their corrodies at present; and for the addition of so many chaplains there as may be maintained by this legacy, over and above the charge of 2*d.* or 3*d.* above charged, and with an improvement of 10 marks yearly to be appropriated from the same legacy to the Master of the same house for the time being, if this bequest shall not be carried out in my lifetime." (S.S., ii, 38.)

Ralph Neville, first Earl of Westmorland, son of the testator, probably in fulfilment of the above injunction, in 1411 paid "£20 in the Hanaper" for licence—



Plate 25.—ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL, WELL, NORTH-EAST.

"to grant in mortmain the advowson of the church of Holy Trinity, called 'Cristischirehe,' in Conyngsyerd, York. to the Master, brethren, and sisters of the Hospital of St. Michael, Welle, co. York, and for these to appropriate the church in mortmain, provided that a competently endowed vicar be appointed and a competent sum of money distributed yearly among the poor parishioners by advice of the ordinary."

(Pat. Roll, 13 Henry IV, part ii, m. 1, 20 May, Westminster.)

The appropriation was effected 31 July, 1414, by Archbishop Bowet. The deed by which the Earl enfeoffed his son, George Neville, 1st Lord Latimer of Snape, of the Manor of Well, expressly excepts "the advowson and right of patronage of the Hospital of St. Michael of Welle with appurtenances." He reserved this right to the heir of the Middleham estate, his eldest son by his second marriage, Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury. The next reference to the hospital is found in Salisbury's will, viz.:—

"And I desire that my old and poor servants and labourers may be admitted, in their old age, infirmity, and poverty, into the hospital of Welle, before any others, at the discretion of my said wife and executors."

(S.S., xxx, 245.)

The Earl's son Richard, Earl of Warwick, "The King-Maker," succeeded to his father's possessions on the accession of his nephew, Edward IV, to the throne, and would hold the right of patronage until his own death and attainder in 1471. The Middleham estate was then granted by the King to his brother, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, who married his cousin, the Lady Anne Neville, Warwick's younger daughter. Thus, for a time, the patronage of the hospital would be vested in Richard III. A licence to marry one of the Duke's dependents, dated 2nd Oct., 1480, was issued to the Vicar of Well, the contracting parties being Richard Middleton, domicellus to Richard, Duke of Gloucester, and Ellen Pickering. (S.S., xlv, 344.)

In 1535-6, Richard Threpland, Master of the Hospital, supplied information concerning the institution to the Commissioners who had been appointed to prepare the *Valor Ecclesiasticus*. The temporalities and spiritualities were then worth £42 12s. 3d.

	£	s.	d.
The reprises amounted to	37	12	10
The nett value was stated to be .	20	17	11

The number of inmates had been reduced to "fourteen poor laymen called bedemen." In 1547-8, the Edwardian Commissioners reported, under "The Parishe of Well":—

"The hospital of Well dothe contynewe and remayne undissolved, and the goodes of the same dothe still remayne their as yt shall appeare unto you by a litre herin closed sent unto us from the Master of the said hospital."

The letter, to which they referred, contained a report prepared by the Rev. George Neville, D.D. Therein it was alleged that the reduction of the original number of inmates, "xxiii poore folkes, callyd cremettes," had been rendered necessary "by occasyon of losse of the prouffyttes of theyr parsonage there beyng much hynderyd by decay of tyllage in the said paryshe." The goods of the hospital were then valued at £19 10s. 2d., and the plate at £4 6s. The income derived from its possessions amounted to £65 5s. 7d. per annum. After paying all expenses, the balance remained to the use of the Master "for kepyng of hospitalitey."

The rectory and hospital were granted to the last Lord Latimer of Snape, as the representative of the founder, and he presented it to the Vicarage in 1569. The institution still continued to exercise the charitable work inaugurated by Lord Neville in the fourteenth century, and in 1624 the number of inmates had been increased to sixteen. Brownlow, 9th Earl of Exeter, reorganised the charity in 1758-9. He built the present hospital, and endowed it with an annual rent-charge of £132 11s. 4d., issuing out of a messuage or tenement, called the Hospital Farm, within the manor of Well, and a messuage or tenement, with the land thereunto belonging, in Well or Snape.

The hospital is situated in Church Street, and contains apartments for sixteen inmates,—eight men and eight women, of whom the latter occupy the upper rooms. Two shields of arms, Latimer, and Cecil impaling Latimer, carved in stone, are inserted in the front wall of the building, on the left and right, respectively, of a stone on which is cut the date of erection, 1758. The Latimer shield, with its supporters, mantled helmet and crest is identical with the achievement that forms part of the tomb of John Neville, last Lord Latimer, in the church. The Cecil shield, quarterly of six, supported by lions, is surmounted by a mantled helmet and crest, a garb supported by lions. A small chapel, attached to the western end of the

hospital, is used by the inmates for prayers. The letter "E" (Exeter), under an Earl's coronet, both enclosed within an annulet, and gilded, occurs on two rafters which project from the ceiling. The chapel is lighted by two windows, of two lights each, in the south wall, one on each side of the doorway. They are filled with excellent stained glass, in which the four evangelists are depicted, and were the gifts of Frederick A. Milbanke, and Aline A. Milbanke, in 1878.

[*Note.*—Since the above was written the hospital has undergone a change. It has been thoroughly renovated, and the number of resident pensioners has been reduced to eight, in order that each may have two rooms. There will also be eight out-pensioners, who will receive gratuity, but will reside in their own homes. The two monograms of the Earl of Exeter have also been removed from the ceiling of the chapel, and a modern sky-light put in the roof. The cost of alterations was £300.]

The grounds of Well Hall, locally called "Yaller 'all," from the colour of the walls, part of which was formerly the hospital, adjoin the present building. The house consists of two portions, a north wing, which comprises a thirteenth-century mansion, and a modern residence built at right angles to the earlier structure. The north wing formed part of the original hospital founded by Ralph, Lord Neville, in 1342. In the charter of foundation, "the capital messuage of Well, which is called Hond," is the first item in the schedule of property with which he endowed the charity. In the Inquisition taken after the death of Robert de Tateshall (1298), the "capital messuage in the manor of Welle was extended at nothing, as there is in the said messuage no orchard, dovecote, herbage, or any certain profit which may be taken yearly, except only the easements of the houses."

The architectural features of the north wing point to a date of erection early in the thirteenth century, and it is probable that it is an entire remain of the mansion called Hond, the capital messuage of Robert de Tateshall. It was originally divided into two apartments, one above the other. The basement is divided into four double bays covered by quadripartite ribbed vaulting with pointed arches. The ribs are chamfered, and spring from carved corbels in the outer walls. They are supported by three cylindrical columns which have moulded octagonal capitals. This apartment formerly extended through-

out the length of the structure from west to east, leaving a space at the eastern end, which appears to have been occupied by a staircase leading to the upper chamber. It is now subdivided for domestic purposes. A splayed recess in the south wall, at a point corresponding to the easternmost bay, probably marks the position once occupied by a door. The principal modern entrance has been made by breaking a doorway through the wall of the adjoining bay, in which it is probable there was formerly a window. The original upper chamber had an open timber roof, and was lighted by windows of typical thirteenth century character, of which three heads can still be seen in the attic, a modern addition formed by raising the walls and roof and the introduction of a trestle floor, which, with other alterations, have completely changed the character of this part of the house.

Externally, the walls in front of the house are covered with stucco, which conceals any interesting features that may exist with the exception of the heads of two windows in the western end, corresponding to two seen in the attic, which have been recently exposed. The head of the window, in each instance, is cut out of a single stone. Each window originally consisted of two pointed lights, separated by a mullion, and had an oval-shaped opening (*vesica*) in the tympanum. They have moulded semi-circular dripstones, with a hollow chamfer on the under surface and traces of an indented ornament on the convex upper surface. The outer extremities of the hood-moulds terminate in returns, but the moulding is carried horizontally across the space between the windows. There is evidence of a string-course below the windows that has been cut away. The masonry of the walls at the back (east) of the house is not concealed.

A modern window in the eastern wall, near to the north-eastern angle, has been inserted into the upper part of a doorway, of which the semi-circular chamfered head and the jambs remain. This doorway originally gave access to the staircase, by which the upper chamber was approached. A fragment of string-course is visible corresponding to the division between the apartments. There is a small square-headed window in the south wall, formerly guarded by iron rods, which gave light to the staircase. Several fragments of carved stone, apparently portions of fire-places of the Renaissance period, are now in the garden, having been brought there during the time of spoliation of Snape Castle.

Three stone coffins are known to exist in the vicinity, and a fourth was recently cut through in making the village drain in Church Street, immediately adjoining the Hall, when a quantity of human bones were also found. Three graves were also discovered under the rubble floor of the east portion of the hospital built on the churchyard, during the alterations in 1912, and were covered up again. Human remains were also discovered under the footpath along the churchyard wall.

WELLE HOSPITAL, IN THE COUNTY OF YORK.

A.D. 1342.

License granted by King Edward the Third to Ralph de Neville, for the foundation thereof. (Patent Roll, 16 Edward III, part i, membrane 8.)

[*Translation.*]

The King, etc. Know ye that of our especial grace, we have granted and given license, for us and our heirs, as much as in us is, to our beloved and faithful Ralph de Neville, that he may new found one hospital in the vill of Welle, for the purpose of providing and maintaining in the same hospital certain entertainment for poor and sick persons, and other deeds of charity, and that he may give and assign to three chaplains to be established by the same Ralph in the said hospital, when founded, to celebrate divine service every day in the said hospital, for the health of the same Ralph, whilst he lives, and for his soul, when he shall have passed away from this world, and for the souls of his ancestors and of all the faithful departed, twelve messuages, twelve cottages, three hundred acres of land, thirty acres of meadow, with their appurtenances in the same vill of Welle and Snape, and the advowson of the church of the said vill of Welle, which is held of us as of the Honour of Richmond, and is now in our hands by the death of John, late Duke of Bretagne and Earl of Richmond, the which messuages, cottages, lands, and meadow, with their appurtenances, are worth £20 yearly, as by an inquisition thereof, etc., was found; to have and to hold to the same chaplains and their successors, celebrating divine service, as is aforesaid, for the maintenance of themselves, and for the providing and maintaining of the said entertainment and other deeds of charity there, according to the ordinance of the aforesaid Ralph for ever, etc. In witness whereof, etc. Witness the King at Westminster, on the fifth day of May.

A.D. 1342.

Charter of Sir Ralph de Neville, Knight, upon the foundation of Welle Hospital. (From the register in the custody of the Dean and Chapter of York, part iv, fo. 54.)

[*Translation.*]

This writing indented witnesses that I, Sir Ralph de Neville, Knight, Lord of Middleham, for the remission of my sins, with the license, authority, and consent of the most serene lord prince, our Lord Edward, the illustrious King of England, and of the Lord Robert de Wodehous, Archdeacon of Richmond, for the purpose of charity, have ordained, erected, and founded a hospital in the vill of Welle, in the Archdeaconry of Richmond, in honour of Almighty God, of the Blessed Virgin Mary, of St. Michael the Archangel and All Saints, called the Hospital of St. Michael, for the increase of divine worship, the maintenance of needy poor persons, and the support of other works of charity for ever. And I have endowed it with the capital messuage of Welle, which is called Hond, and with six messuages and twelve oxgangs of land, which John the Reeve, John son of Eva, Geoffrey de Farnwick (?), Richard son of Roger's son, and John Sclater hold in bondage, as they lie in the vill and territory of Welle, and with twelve cottages which Richard Blak, Adam the Miller, Stephen de Houton, Anabel Hik, Alice Pyndar, Agnes de Snape, John Carter, Alice Page, Robert Sayer, Richard Attebrig, Agnes de Carethorp, and Robert son of Roger hold in bondage in the same vill of Welle, and 300 (?) acres of land, fifty acres of which lie at Graystane-flat, next the said messuage of Hond, and forty-one acres at Hungerbergh, and thirty-three acres at Avenham, and seventeen at Stubbing, and thirty-six acres at Clintewek, and nine acres at Gynshowfeld, and with ten acres next the manor of Kirkflat, and with nineteen acres of meadow, nine acres of which lie in the little meadow, and ten acres in the new park; and with the east half of the wood of Welle Clough, as it is divided by the highway running through the midst of the said wood from the vill of Welle towards Nostrefield, to hold in severalty with their appurtenances in the vill and territory of Welle; and with the advowson and right of patronage of the aforesaid [*sic*] church of Welle; and have given and granted those same messuages, lands, meadow, and advowson, with their appurtenances, to God, the Blessed Virgin Mary, St. Michael and All Saints, to Sir John de Staindrop, chaplain, appointed and ordained

master of the same hospital, and to the priests and to the poor brethren and sisters dwelling there, and their successors. Moreover, I have granted to the said master, poor brethren and sisters, etc., common of pasture for all their beasts in the vill and field of Welle, and also all common of turbary in the marsh which is called Yarnesfeildmire, etc. Moreover, I have granted, as regards the mill, all kinds of corn and malt for the maintenance of the house aforesaid, freely, without mulcture, at my mills [*sic*] of Welle. To have and to hold to the same master, priests, brethren, etc., and their successors for ever, in frank almoin in the form before written, and for, under, and in the purposes, conditions, and manners following, to wit, so that the same master and his successors shall be appointed to govern the said hospital by myself, whilst I live, and by my heirs, and at their collation after my death. Moreover, the same master of the hospital shall have dwelling and living there with him two suitable priests [who shall wear] closed upper tunics of black, brownish, or bluish stuff, with a mantle of black cloth, similar and conformable to those which the same master uses; and twenty-four sick or infirm poor persons living together constantly in company in one and the same house. And the aforesaid master, and priests of that hospital, shall devoutly say, do and celebrate from time to time all the canonical hours, etc., themselves, and every day three masses, the hours to be sung and said in congregation.

Witnesses: Sir Ralph son of Ralph, Sir John de Lascellis, and Sir Lawrence de Mountfort, knights, Thomas de Fencottes, W. de Surneton, and others.

Given at Welle, etc., in the year of our Lord, 1342.

A LIST OF THE MASTERS OF ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL.

A list of the names of some of the Masters of St. Michael's Hospital is written in the old register by the same hand that inscribed the "Vickers of Well Church," already quoted.

"Masters of St. Michal's Hospitall in Well.

The Honble. Wm. Cecil. ? Agt. . . .	1699.
Edward Place, Gnt.	1652.
Chr. Dodsworth, Gnt.	1624.
Anth. Hegins, Dr. Devinity about ye year	1605.
Mr. Richd. Bird about ye year . . .	1582.
Mr. John Popley. 12 Eliz. Regi. . .	1570.

Geo. Nevil, Dor Devinity, about the yr. 1532.

Mr. Richd. Trepland.

Mr. ffulthrope (?) was no master, but was sent down by Ld. The Earle of Exeter to take care of the Hospitall upon ye turning out of Mr. Bird.

Mr. Higson was sent down by Ld. ye Earle of Ex. after Mr. Dodsworth dyed, till his Ldp. had made choise of a master "

1342. John de Stayndrop. "Chaplain, appointed and ordained Master" by the Charter of the foundation of the Hospital.

1390. Thomas de Aykeskarth. Grant by Thomas de Aykeskarth, Master of the Hospital of Welle, to Robert de Coverham, of lands in the vill and territories of Aykeskarth and Thornton. (*Cal. of Ancient Deeds*, York, 17 Aug., 1390.)

1413. John Bosville. The Abbat of St. Mary's, York, v. John Boseville, Chaplain, and Master of the Hospital of Welle, near Bedale, £6 13s. 4d., debt.

(De Banco, Mich., 1 Hen. V, m. 510.)

c. 1470. William Beverley. (Whitaker, ii, 89.)

1474. John Middleton. John Middleton; pardon, 1460. (Y.R.S., i, 221.) Admitted into the Guild of Corpus Christi in 1474, by Sir John Byker, Vicar of the parish church of St. Trinity, in King's Court, York, and his associates. Imprimis Joh. Myddylton, magister hospitalis S. Michaelis de Well. (Register of the Guild of Corpus Christi, S.S., lvii, 93.)

1535. Richard Threpland, brother of Thomas Threpland, Vicar of the Church of the Holy Trinity, King's Square, York, 1523-1529, who by will, dated 12 June, 1529, gave to Sir Richard Threpland, his brother, his sarcenet tippet.

Richard Threpland was Master of the Hospital in 1535, when the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* was prepared. He had resigned the office, or had been superseded before 1548. His name occurs in the certificate, relating to the possessions of the charity, returned in that year:—"The olde Master Threpeland holdeth a cotage with appurtenances by yere, viis." (S.S., xci, 111.) By his will, dated 4 June, 1552, he left 2s. to be distributed in alms among poor people immediately after his departure: "to be buried in Well Church or church earthe. To Jennett Sympson, my niece, my lease of the house that I dwell in,

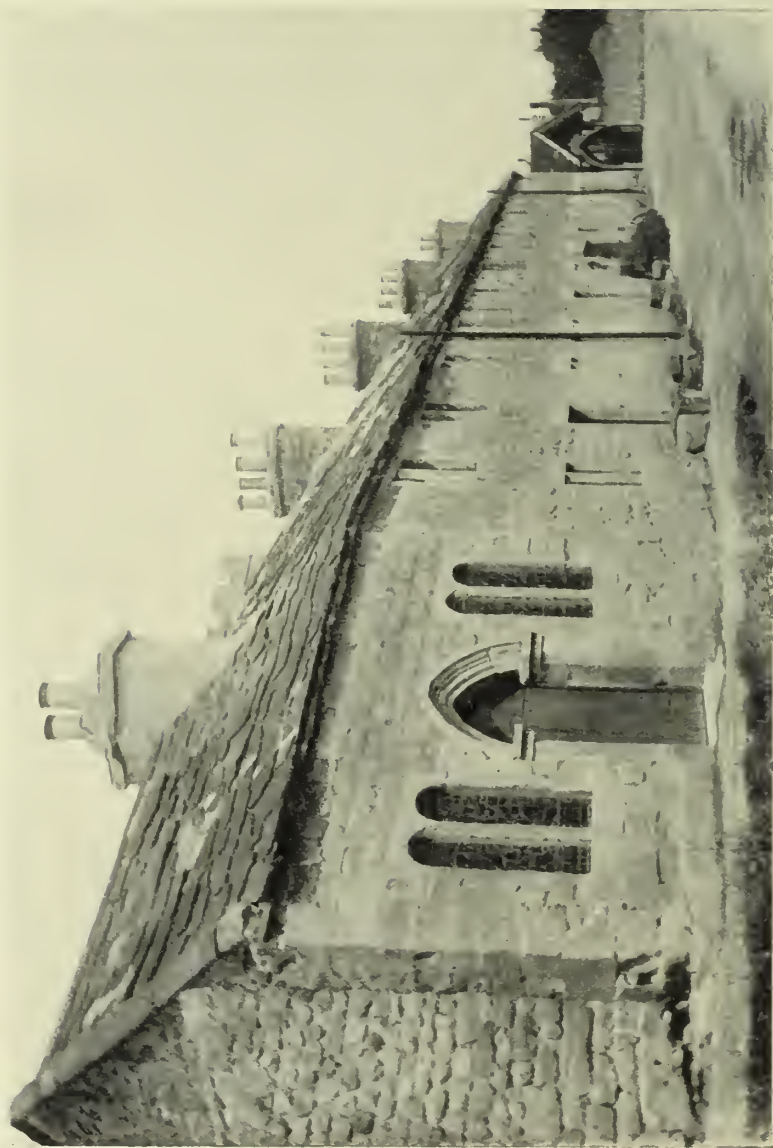


Plate 26.—ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL AND CHAPEL, WELL, SOUTH-WEST.

and my lease of a close in Langwith that I have of my Lord Latimer, and a fedder bedd that I nowe lye in with all the clothes belonging." To Malde Hurkey, my sister, "my furred gowne," and to Anne Wilkinson, my sister, "a side gowne that no lynyng," and to John Williamson, my nephew, "a shorte gowne." Residue to Jennett Sympson, my niece, and Richard Sympson, and Kateryne Sympson, her children, my executors. Witnesses, Sir Robert Redshaw, Sir John Rokeby, Sir John Robynson, "my curate." Proved 19 July, 1552, by Janet Sympson. (*Y.A.J.*, xiv, 407.) He was buried in the choir of Well Church.

In 1548, Roger Threpeland, aged 57 years, was priest of the Chantry of St. John Baptist in the Church of the Holy Trinity. (*S.S.*, xcii, 470.)

1546. George Neville, D.D. He was the thirteenth child, and the seventh son of Richard, 2nd Lord Latimer of Snape, by Anne, daughter of Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Grafton, in Worcestershire. He was born 29 July, 1509. He graduated at Cambridge, taking his B.A. in 1524, subsequently proceeding to the degree of D.D. He was Master of the Hospital in 1548, when he furnished the certificate to the Commissioners appointed to examine into the condition of hospitals and chantries. (*S.S.*, xci, 110.) He also held the livings of Spofforth, Bolton, and Leake, in Yorkshire, Rothbury, in Northumberland, and Salkeld and Morland, in Cumberland. In, or about, 1558, he was made Archdeacon of Carlisle, and one of the Queen's Chaplains. His will, dated 4 Sept., 1567, contains instructions concerning his burial, and the provision of a successor in the mastership of the hospital:—"My body to be buried within the queyr of Well Church nye unto the old Mr. of Well, and to have a writyng gravyn above fixed upon the marbill stone ther, and the old Mr. Threplande name ther on also." (*S.S.*, xxvi, 204.) Dr. Neville died at Well. His burial is recorded in the old register:—

1567. Georgius Nevell docto. et Mr. Hospitalis de Well. Septembr. 6.

1570. Edward Popley. The list of masters given in the old register includes the name of John Popley; but Edward Popeley, as Master of the Hospital, presented Henry Fisher to the Vicarage of the Holy Trinity, in

King's Square, York, in 1575. "Edward Popley was instituted to the Rectory of Thornton Watlass, 22 Sept., 1549, on the death of John Richardson (patron, Sir Christopher Danby, of Thorp Perrow, Knt.), and appears to have held the living until his death in 1582." (*Y.A.J.*, xiv, 408 note.) The old register of Well records the following :—

Baptism :—1577. Elizabetha Popeley, Aprilis xi.

Death :— 1582. Dominus Edwardus Popelay, March 16.

The register of the parish of Thornton Watlass records the burial of its Rector two days later :—

1582. Mar. the 18 was Mr. Edwarde Popeleye buryede, p'sonn of Watlasse.

c. 1582. Richard Bird.

Baptism :—Elizabeth, 8 June, 1588 ; Maria, 13 May ; and Dorothy, 8 Aug., 1589 ; John, 21 Jan., 1592 ; Richard, 23 June, 1593.

Burial :— 1605. Elizabeth Bird, Decembr. 1. "Mr. Bird's daughter."

1605. Anthony Higgin, B.D., Dean of Ripon. Dean Higgin was the second son of Thomas Higgin, of Manchester, "occupier," by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of George Birch, co. Lancaster, gent., and niece of the Rev. William Birch, Rector of Stanhope, co. Durham, and the first Warden of Manchester Collegiate Church after the Reformation. He was of St. John's College, Cambridge. B.A. 1571, M.A. 1575, B.D. 1582 ; admitted March 25, 1574, as a native of Lancashire, to one of the fellowships at St. John's, founded by Mr. Hugh Ashton. Whilst at Cambridge he was tutor to the learned Thomas Morton, afterwards Bishop of Durham. (*S.S.*, lxxviii, pp. 260-1 ; *Y.A.J.*, ii, pp. 372-3.) He was Rector of Kirk Deighton, co. York, from 1583 to 1624, and about the year 1605 he was appointed Master of St. Michael's Hospital. "The patent for his appointment to the deanery of Ripon is dated 2 April, 6 James I (1608)." The following notice of his death occurs in the old register at Well :—"Anthonius Higgins custos Hospitalis Scti. Michaelis Archangeli de Well, Decanus Ripponensis, obiit decimo septimo die Novemb. anno Dom. 1624."

He was buried at Ripon, as recorded in the Cathedral register :—"November, 1624. 18. Anthony Higgins, deane of this church. xviii." By his will, dated 12 Nov.,

1624, he gave "sixteene cremets here in Well, fower marjes, ten groates apeece." He also left all his books to his "cosen Clieburn and his nephew in Lumley, upon condicion that they, when they die, shall give them to the church of Rippon for a Liberarie." These formed the nucleus of the Minster library in the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin, still called the Lady loft. "In the south wall, over a modern fire-place, is a grievously-mutilated monument of Antony Higgin, the founder of the present library, with a stone half-length figure in surplice and scarf, the head and hands knocked off. The inscription is also gone, but a copy of part of it has been preserved :

ANTONIO HIGGIN, | DECANO RIPONENSI DIGNISSIMO, |
ECCLESIAE DIGHTONENSIS | PASTORI VIGILANTISSIMO
CUSTODI | HOSPITALIS WELLENSIS FIDELISSIMO VIRO |
DOCTRINAE SINGULARIS, | VITAEQUE INTEGERRIMAE. |
RICHARDUS HUTTON, MILES | POSUIT

(S.S., lxiv, 362-4.)

1624. Christopher Dodsworth. He was the third son of John Dodsworth, of Thornton Watlass, and of Winifride, his wife, daughter of John Warde, of Barton, co. York. He married, 27 Oct., 1629, at Stranton, Mary, daughter of Christopher Fullthorpe, of Tunstall, co. Durham. He presented Roger Cooke to the Vicarage of Well, in 1634, and signed the register when the latter "did openly reade the articles of religion."

Baptisms:—Maria, 13 Aug., 1630; Christopher, 11 Dec., 1631; Winifred, 4 Jan., 1634; John, 5 Nov., 1635; Matthew and Elizabeth, 27 Dec., 1638; Katherine, 15 May, 1643.

Death:—Christo: Dodsworth custos Hospitalis Sti. Michaelis Archangeli de Well, obiit vicessimo die Julii, 1650.

Burial:—Domina Winifreda Dodsworth, filia Domini Dodsworth olim Magister Sti. Michis de Well, Sept. 28, 1708.

(P.R.)

c. 1652. Captain Edward Place. In 1651 he was residing at Canswick Park, when his daughter Isabell was baptized. A previous entry in the register records the baptism of:—"Susan filia Capt. Edward Place, Aprill the 29th, 1649." In 1653, he was Master of the Hospital.

Baptisms:—Susan, 29 April, 1649; Isabell, 2 April, 1651; Barberry, 6 April, 1653; Henry, 4 April, 1655; Edward, 25 July, 1657; Thomas, 25 May, 1660; Cordelia, 29 Nov., 1662; Conyers, 10 April, 1665.

1699. The Hon. William Cecil. He was the second son of John, 5th Earl of Exeter, and resided at Snape Castle. He performed the duties of the Master by deputy, his agent, Thomas Place, son of his predecessor, acting for him.

1715. Thomas Place. He was the third son of Captain Edward Place, and was appointed Master by the Hon. Charles Cecil, having previously acted as deputy for Mr. Cecil's elder brother.

Mr. Place took the oath of allegiance to their Majesties William and Mary, at Thirsk, 7 Oct., 1690, and 3 Oct., 1692; to Queen Anne, 2 Oct., 1711, and 6 Oct., 1713, also at Thirsk; to King George I, at Bedale, 20 Oct., 1714; and at Richmond, 17 Jan., 1716.

Baptisms:—Edward, 13 April, 1691; Cordelia, 1 Sept., 1692; Thomas, 3 Oct., 1695; John, 28 Dec., 1697 (buried, 15 Aug., 1707); Maria, 5 Feb., 1708 (buried, 6 Feb., 1708).

Mr. Place resigned the mastership on the death of his patron in 1725.

1725. Joshua Blackwell. He was appointed by Brownlow, 8th Earl of Exeter. He died 15 Oct., 1727, aged 64, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, Stamford.

1727. John Blackwell. He was the son of the former Master, and was appointed by the Earl of Exeter. He was an attorney and an alderman in Stamford, and performed the duties of the Master by deputy. In the first instance, he employed Mr. Thomas Place, a former Master, and on the death of the latter, which occurred 25 May, 1729, he appointed his son, the Rev. Edward Place. Mr. Blackwell represented the Hospital, as "Warden and Master," in the agreement which provided for the partition and enclosure of Canswick Park, or Watlass Moor, 6 Jan., 1753. He died 26 Sept., 1770, aged 79, and was buried in St. Mary's Church, Stamford. Since his death the Mastership has been held by the lords of the manor in succession, by virtue of their position, viz.:—

Brownlow, 9th Earl of Exeter, until his death, 26 Dec., 1793.

Charles Chaplin, Esq., of Blankney, in the county of Lincoln, to whom his uncle, the Earl of Exeter, had bequeathed his estates in Well and Snape. Mr. Chaplin died in 1859, and was succeeded by his nephew.

Henry Chaplin, Esq., sold the estates in Well to F. A. Milbank, Esq., in 1861.

Frederick Acclom Milbank, Esq., was the second son of Mark Milbank, Esq., of Thorp Perrow. He was created a Baronet 16 May, 1882, and died 28 April, 1898.

Thomas Arton, Esq., of Micklefield, Rawdon, and Tanfield Lodge, purchased the estate of Mowbray Hill, to which were attached the advowson of the church of Well, and the lordship of the manor, from the representatives of the late Sir F. A. Milbank, Bart., 31 Oct., 1901. Mr. Arton died 27 March, 1910, and was succeeded by his son.

William Denby Arton, Esq., M.A., Oxford, J.P. (1904), North Riding of Yorkshire, is the present Master of the Hospital, patron of the Vicarage of Well, and joint patron, with the Vicars Choral of York Minster, of the Vicarage of St. Sampson with Holy Trinity, King's Court, York. The Master of the Hospital is entitled to present once to every two occasions exercised by the Vicars Choral.

DEPUTY-MASTERS OF ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL.

c. 1702. Thomas Place, Esq., a former Master, was appointed by John Blackwell, Esq. He died 25 May, 1729.

Burials:—1727. Mrs. Mary Place, wife of Mr. T. Place, 5th May.
1729. Thomas Place, of Well, gent., 27th May.

1729. The Rev. Edward Place, M.A., son of the above-named Mr. Thomas Place, married Mrs. Mary Peirse, of Bedale, and was presented to the Rectory of Bedale by Henry Peirse, Esq., to which he was instituted 20 March, 1731. He was installed Dean of the Collegiate Church of Middleham, 1 May, 1742, but resigned that office in favour of his son, also the Rev. Edward Place, in October, 1754. Mr. Place held the Rectory of Bedale until his death in 1775.

Marriage:—1714. Mr. Edward Place, of Well, and Mrs. Mary Peirse, of Bedale, were married by licence Jan. 4.

Baptisms:—Elizabeth, 6 May, 1716; Dorothy, 14 Nov., 1724; Edward, 14 Nov., 1726; Mary, 29 Aug., 1728.

Burials :—Dorothy, 4 July, 1725 ; Cordelia, 21 Aug., 1728, æt. 3 weeks ; Mary, 18 Jan., 1729. (P.R., Well.)

1775. May the 10th. The Rev. Edward Place, A.M.,
Rector of this parish. (P.R., Bedale.)

Mr. Place was buried beneath a pew belonging to the Rector, in the chancel, but without any inscription.

1732. John Strangwayes, Esq., son of Thomas Strangwayes, Esq., of Little Holtby, by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Hardcastle, Esq., of Kirby-on-the-Hill. Mr. Strangwayes was descended from Sir James Strangwish, Knt., of Harlsey Castle. He married Gratiana, daughter of Thomas Preston, Esq., by Elizabeth, his wife, only daughter and heiress of Darcy Conyers, Esq., of Holthby Hall, and had issue :—

John, of Alne, co. York, born 13 March, 1708.

Richard, born 5 April, 1716.

Thomas, of Barham Wood, who married, 16 Dec., 1748, Elizabeth Anne, only surviving issue and heiress of Thomas Holt, Esq., of Reading, by whom he had a daughter, Louisa, who married her kinsman, Richard Strangwayes, of Well, as his third wife.

Elizabeth, who died unmarried.

Dorothy, who married J. Palmer, Esq., of London.

Mr. Strangwayes went to live at Well Hall in 1732, and was Deputy-Master until his death in 1749. He was buried at Well, 14 Oct., having survived his wife, who died in 1746.

Burials :—1746. Gratiana, wife of John Strangwayes, Deputy-Master of St. Mich's Hospital in Well, Buried October ye 13th.

1749. John Strangwayes, Deputy Mr. of Well Hospital, Buried Octob. ye 14th. (P.R., Well.)

1749. Richard Strangwayes, Esq., second son of the above-named Deputy-Master, married Faith, daughter of Thomas Topham, Esq., of Aysgarth, and had issue :—

John, baptised 8 Sept., 1748 ; buried 31 May, 1756.

Richard, baptised 21 Oct., 1749.

Gratiana, baptised 17 Oct., 1744 ; married 9 Jan., 1762, Christopher King, Esq.

Mr. Strangwayes occupied the position of Deputy-Master until the reconstitution of the Hospital in 1759.

after which date, although he continued to reside at Well Hall, he does not appear to have been officially connected with the charity, and was probably the last Deputy Master. He died in 1764, and was buried at Well.

Burials :—1764. Mr. Richard Strangwayes, of Well, buried 24th Novr.
1769. Mrs. Strangwayes, of Well, widow, buried Aug. 5th.

Although the subsequent history of this family is not connected with the Hospital, this is the most convenient place in which to complete its association with the village. Richard Strangwayes succeeded his father at Well Hall. He married first, at Well, 6 Oct., 1772, Ellen, or Ellenor, daughter of Mr. Fryer, of Pickhill, and had issue :—

Gratiana, baptised 14 Aug.; buried 5 Sept., 1773.

Burial :—1773. Mrs. Ellenor, wife of Mr. Richard Strangwayes, of Well, buried Augt. 14.

Mr. Strangwayes married, secondly, Catherine, daughter of Thomas Purchas, Esq., of Spennithorne, by whom he had issue :—

Richard Purchas, baptised 10 July, 1776.

Thomas, ... ; buried 17 July, 1779.

Catherine, born 13 May; baptised 1 July, 1778;
married Thomas Prest, Esq., of Bedale, at Well,
10 June, 1805.

Gratiana, baptised 8 July; buried 16 Oct., 1780.

Mrs. Strangwayes died in 1781, and was buried at Well.

Burial :—1781. Catherine, the wife of Mr. Richard Strangwayes, of Well, buried March the 24th.

Mr. Strangwayes married, thirdly, Louisa, daughter of Thomas Strangwayes, of Barham Wood, one of the coheirs, in right of her mother, of the barony of Berners, by whom he had issue :—

Louisa, baptised 28 Oct., 1782; married William Morton, Esq., of Masham, at Well, 30 Dec., 1801.

Thomas, baptised 18 Dec., 1783; a Captain in the army.

John, baptised 2 Aug., 1785; died at Folkestone, 26 July, 1848.

Edward, of Ripon, baptised 2 Nov., 1786; died 7 May, 1864. Married Georgina Frederica Dorothea

Margaretta, daughter of John Walker, Esq., of Walterclough, co. York, who died 19 May, 1843, aged 58 years, leaving issue :—

Richard William, of Littlethorpe, near Ripon, buried at Well, 5 March, 1853.

D'Arcy (of London), baptised 2 Nov., 1788.

Francis, baptised 4 Jan., 1791 ; a lieutenant in the 65th Regiment ; died at Surat, 11 Jan., 1821.

Mr. Strangwayes died at Oak Villa, near Harrogate, and was buried at Well, 9 Aug., 1829, aged 78. Mrs. Strangwayes died at Ripon, aged 90, and was buried at Well, 23 Nov., 1840.

The names of all the members of the family who were buried at Well are inscribed on a large marble tablet, attached to the wall above the priest's door, in the church, and upon a brass under the western window of the south aisle. They all occupy a vault, which abuts upon the western boundary of the churchyard. A lofty and massive iron railing protects the space, which corresponds to the vault, on three sides. The western wall of the churchyard, which at this part divides it from the garden of the Hall, is faced with dressed masonry, in the upper part of the centre of which is the shield of arms, with the crest and motto of the family, and under this composition, the legend :—"MORS JANUA VITAE." A marble tablet in the centre of the space below is inscribed :—"The vault of the family of Strangwayes." The arms of the family also occur upon the large memorial tablet in the church. In both instances an oval classical shield, with conventional drapery, displays :—Sable, two lions, passant, in pale, paly of six, argent and gules ; in dexter chief a canton of the second, and supports the crest, on a wreath of the colours, a lion as in the arms ; whilst below is the motto : "Ystoyeau et ne doubtero." On the brass attached to the wall at the western end of the south aisle, is engraved a shield of alliance, quarterly of six, impaling Walker, with mantled helmet, crest, and motto, viz :—

1. Strangwayes, of Well, differenced by a martlet, gules.
2. Holt, argent, on a bend engrailed, sable, three fleurs-de-lys of the field ; a fleur-de-lys, sable, for difference.
3. Knyvet, argent, a bend, sable, within a bordure engrailed of the same.
4. Bouchier, argent, a cross engrailed, gules, between four water bougets, sable.



Plate 27.—SEAL OF ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL.

5. Thomas, of Woodstock, quarterly, France and England,
a bordure, argent.
6. Berners.

The motto, "Ystoyeau et ne doubtero," is a corruption of which there is another and rather more intelligible form, "Soys joyeux et ne doubte pointe," although three errors occur in it. "Soys" should be soye, the "b" in doubte should be omitted, and "pointe" should be point. The meaning is: "Be thou cheerful and fear not." In the other rendering of the motto, "Ystoyeau" should be "yst (i)ioieux." Yst may be an attempt to render the Latin esto into French; ioieux is the old spelling of joyeux; doubtero should be doutero, of which the final "ro" may represent "re," a way of writing ren (Latin, *rem*), an old spelling of rien. The letters "o" and "e" were frequently confused in writing in the fifteenth century.

Immediately to the north of the vault there is a plain headstone, which bears this inscription:—"Here | Lyeth the Body of | Richd. Strangeways, of | Snape Hall, who departed | this life Decemr. 30th, 1786, AG. 69. | He was an affectionate Husband, a tender parent, | and a true member of the Church of England."

VALOR ECCLESIASTICUS. HENRY VIII. HOSPITAL OF WELLE.

RICHARD THREPLAND Master there.

COUNTY OF YORK.

Temporalities.

Worth in		
the site of the hospital there, with	}	£7.
the close of arable land to the		
same annexed, yearly		
Rents and farms from the divers	}	£22
vills underwritten, to wit, the vill		
of Welle, £8 6s.; Snape, 107s.;		
Masham, 7s.; and Watlous, 20s.		
In all		

COUNTY OF YORK.

Spiritualities.

Worth in	
Rectorial tithes of the Church of	} £10.
Welle, to wit, in tithes of grain .	

Tithes of hay, £4 ; the chief obla-	} £20 12s. 3d.
tions, 40s.; the purification of	
women, 12d.; marriages, 12d.;	
burials, 2s.; mortuaries, 3s. 4d.;	
pigs, 10d.; hens, 5s.; geese, 20d.;	
bees, 2s.; cows' milk, 40s.; ewes'	
milk, 7d.; calves, 4s.; wool, 20s.;	
lambs, 11d.; flax and hemp, 5s.;	
fruit, 2s.; herbs (?), 2s.; foals,	
11d. In all	

Total of all the temporalities and spiritualities of
the hospital aforesaid £42 12s 3d.

Whereof

REPRIZES. FREE FARM,

to wit, in

Free farm yearly paid to
Richmond Castle 12d.

PENSIONS,

to wit, in

Pension yearly paid to John	}	£9
Robynson, vicar there, by		
composition		
To two chaplains celebrating	}	£8
divine service daily in the		
church there for the souls		
of Ralph Nevyl, Lord of		
Middleham, and his suc-		
cessors for ever, for their		
salary, board, and lodging		
between them, allowed		
here, because it is charged		
afterwards under the		
heading of vicarages and		
chantries .		
		£17 os. od.
To the Archbishop of York,	}	20s
yearly, as pension from		
the church of Welle . . .		
To the Archdeacon of Rich-	}	20s
mond		
To the deacon of the choir	}	13s 4d
of York		

To the Prior of St. Martin next Richmond, for tithes of sheaves, by composi- tion 40s.	£4 13s. 4d.
In all	£21 14s 4d.

ALMS,

to wit, in

Alms given to fourteen poor- laymen, called "Bedmen," being and remaining in the said hospital and praying for the souls of the founders, at £16 18s. 6d. yearly among them for food and clothing . .	}	£16 18s. 6d.
---	---	--------------

£21 14s. 4d.

£37 12s. 10d

And it is worth nett £20 17 11
4 19 5

The tenth part thereof 41 9½

The chantry annexed to the Hospital of Welle.

Robert Smarthwate, incumbent

The chantry there is worth in money by tale

from the aforesaid hospital £4 0s. 0d.

And it is worth nett

The tenth part thereof 8s. 0d.

(*Richmondshire Wills*, Surtees Society, xxvi, pp. 204-12.)

CLXI. TESTAMENTUM GEORGII NEVELL, M^r. OF WELL.

[*Note*.—George Neville, the thirteenth child and seventh son of Richard, Lord Latimer, by Anne, daughter of Sir Humphrey Stafford, of Grafton, co. Worcester, was born on Sunday, the 29th of July, 1509, and was therefore, at the date of the present will, under sixty years of age. He probably took orders in early life, and must soon have risen to the highest preferment, as he could rely upon the support and patronage of the two great and noble houses of Percy and Neville. At the time of his death, in addition to the mastership of the hospital at Well, he appears to have held the livings of Spofford, Bolton, and Leake,

in Yorkshire, Rothbury, in Northumberland, and Salkeld and Morland, in Cumberland. Rich, indeed, he was when he died, and although his decease may, in point of age, be deemed premature, it may be considered a fortunate event for him; for had he survived but two short years he would have witnessed the total overthrow of those two princely houses with which he was so intimately connected, and the ruin and dispersion of so many of his friends and kinsmen. A very interesting account of the state of the Hospital of Well during his mastership will be found in Whittaker, ii, 85.]

"In the name of God, Amen: the fourth day of September, the yere of our Lord God a thowsande fyve hundreth threescore and seven, I, George Nevill, doctor of dyvinitye and Maister of th'ospitall of Well, of an hole mynde and perfite remembrance, makith this my last will and testament in maner and forme folowyng. First, I geve and bequyeth my soule unto God Almyghtie, my cretor and redemer, the whiche onely I trust in his marcy and merits of his passion, to have everlastyng life after this miserable worlde, and my body to be buried within the queyr of Well churchye nye unto the old M^r of Well, and to have a writyng gravyn above fixed upon the marbill stone ther and the old M^r Threplande name ther on also.

Item I geve and bequyeth unto the church warke of Well *vjli. xiiis. iiid.* Item I geve and bequyeth unto the parishe of Spotorde *xxli.*, to the parishe of Well *xxli.*, to the parishe of Bolton *xxli.*, to the parishes of Sawghell and Morland *xxli.*, and to the parishe of Burton Latymer *xxli.* Item I geve unto Sir Henry Perry and my lady his wife, and Thomas ther son, my godson, amongst them in old golde, *xli.* Item I geve unto M^r Crist^r Wyvell *vli.* To Maistres Wyvell his wife *iiili. vjs. viiid.* To M^r Marmaduke Wyvell and his wife *vli.* To the parson of Tanfeld *xls.* To the parson of Kyrtlyngton¹ *xls.* To the Vicar of Well *iiili. vjs. viiid.* To M^r Hodgeson *xls.* To Sir William Adamson *xls.* To Sir Rauf Smyth *xxs.* And where I am lawfully possesside of one annuytie of *xjli. ix. s. vd.*, goynge furth of the maner of Nonmonkton for the terme of many yeres yet enduryng, I geve, will, and bequyeth unto Antony Chaloner *xxvjs. viiid.* parcell of the saide annuities of *xli. ix. s. vd.* Item I geve, will, and bequyeth unto John Wilsone *xxvjs. viiid.*, parcell of the said annuitye of *xli. ix. s. vd.* Item I geve, will, and bequyeth unto Henry Harlande *xxvjs. viiid.*, parcell of the said annuitye of *xli. ix. s. vd.* Item I geve, will, and bequyeth unto John Lambert *xxvjs. viiid.*, parcell of the said annuitye of *xli. ix. s. vd.* Also I geve, will, and bequyeth unto Thomas Scrafton *xiiis. iiid.*, parcell of the said annuitye of *xli. ix. s. vd.* Item I geve, will, and bequyeth unto Sir Thomas Gill *vli.*, parcell of the said annuitye of *xli. xxs. vd.* And if it fortune the saide Sir Thomas Gill, or any other of my servants above writtyn unto whome I have geven any annuitye, to dye affore my yeres of the afforesaid ann^{te} of *xli. ix. s. vd.* in Nonmonkton be fynished and ended, that then the said annuities of them so deceased and deid to be distributed to the poore people within Well parishyng, to whome as shall be thought most mete by the sight and appoyment of my executors. Item I geve and bequyeth unto my sead servants, Antony Chaloner *xli.*, to John Wilson *xli.*, to Henry Harland *xli.*, to

¹ Rev. John Wandesford.

Antony Sympson *xli.*, to Thomas Scrafton *iiii*li**. Item I geve unto Agnes Freer *v*li**. To Anne Key *xxs.* To John Cooke, with his wagies, *xs.* To Wynde, with his wagies, *xiiis. iiiid.* To John Browne *xxs.* To Thomas Wade, with his wages, *xiiis. iiiid.* To Buccle, with his wages, *xs.* To Agnes Freer, with his wages, *xiiis. iiiid.* To Ware, with his wages, *xs.* To Waynman, with his wagies, *xs.* To Marmaduke Edmondson *v*li**. To Robert Barkus *xls.* To William Morland *xxs.*

Item I geve and bequyeth unto Sir John Nevill *xli.*, and *v* marks for hymself. Item I bequyeth *xx* marks to be bestowide by my exeutors for mendynge of briggs and hye wais. Item I geve unto Susan Nevill, if she be lyvyng, *iiii*li**. To Mary Nevill *xls.* To M^r doctore Sygewike *iiii*li**. To the poore people at my buryall and for the dyner *xx* marks. To my exeutors *xli.* a peece, except those rewarded and appoynted in a bill. Item I geve unto Sir Henry Percy halfe the tithe corne of Spoford, for the delapidacions and his goodnes shewid unto me. Item I geve unto M^r doctore Carter *xls.* And I geve, will, and bequyeth unto my trusty servants, Antony Chaloner, John Wilson, Henry Harland, John Lambert, and Thomas Serafton, those *iii* parts of my ferme hold of Leake, in *iiii* parts devided, whiche I have in myn owne oocupacion, to have and to hold unto them duryng all my interest and terme of yeres in the same; and the *iiiith* parte therof, beyng nowe in the oocupacion of Richard Danby, I geve, will and bequyeth unto the said Richard Danby, duryng all my interest and terme of yeres in the same. Also I geve unto the said Richard Danby *xls.* Also I geve and bequyeth unto the lady Jefforth fyve marks. And I geve unto my nephos Francis Norton, John Norton, Edmund Norton, William Norton, George Norton, Crist. Norton, Sampson Norton, and Marmaduke Norton, *xli.*, to be devidid equally emongest them. Item I geve and bequyeth unto M^r Myghell Wandisford *xls.* And to George Wandisford, my godson, other *xls.* Item I geve unto my nece Mary Lambone *liis. iiiid.* Item I geve unto my nepho William Danby *xx*li**. To my nepho James Danby *xx* marks. And I geve unto my nepho Marmaduke Danby *xx* marks. Item I geve unto Sir Thomas Seoot *iiii*li**. Item I will, geve, and bequyeth unto John Wandisford, elerke, Hen. Hodgeson, elerk, and Leonard Bateson, elerk, all my bokes, eerten books whiche are called the course of Lyra, whiche I will shall remayne into the churche of Well onely excepted. Item I geve, bequyeth, and will that my executors shall pay all suche summes of money and bequests as ar writyn and conteynynd in a cedall or bill hereunto annexed. The residewe of all my goods, my will fulfilled, my detts and legacies contented and paid. I geve unto Syr Henry Percy, Knyght, Rieharde Norton, Crist. Wyvell, and Crist. Danby, esquyers. Witnesses hereof, Hogo Hodgsonus, Thomas Seottus, clerieus, William Firie, Thomas Hutehenson, John Anderson, Marmaduke Lemynge, John Pikerynge, yonger. George Nevile.

[Prob., 4 Nov., 1567. Adm. to Richard Norton, Chr. Wyvell, and Chr. Danby, esq^{rs}, potestate Committendi Henrico Percy militi.]

Provid alwaies that whatsoever I shall put or cause to be put in this cedall any bequest more then is in this my will or mynyshe any thyng therin contenyd to be effectuell, and my exeutors to performe the same.

Item I will that my nepho Crist^r Danby shall pay xxli. to my nepho William Danby, his brother, and discharge the will therof, or els I will that he shall be none of my executors, any thyng above mencioned not withstandynge. Item I geve and bequyeth unto my brother and my sister Danby xxviii. vjs. viiid., whiche he owith me as apperith by his bills therof.

Item I geve unto my nece Lucy Nevill vii. Item I geve and bequyeth unto Richard Danby xxs. by yere owt of my annuytie whiche I have in Scampston, Relyngton, Benyngton, and Plixton. Item I geve and bequyethe unto Marmaduke Edmondson other xxs. of my said annuytie whiche I have in Scampstone, Relyngton, Benyngton, and Plixton, so that he wilbe orderid by my executors and the Vicar of Well, and els all my gifts and bequests to be void and of none effecte. Item I forgeve my nepho Sir Thomas Danby all the dett whiche he owith to me, and I do geve and bequyeth unto hym, besydes that iiili. to by hym a nag withall, and other iiili. unto his son, my godson. Item I geve unto my nece Calverley iiili. Item I geve unto my nece Menuell xls. To my nepho Crist^r Danby wife xls. To my goodson James Danby son xls. Item I geve unto M^r Deane, vicar of Christs Churche in York, iiili. Item I will, geve, and bequyeth xli. to be given unto the said vicar of Cristo Churche if he can fynde the meanes at my lorde archbishipez hand that Sir William Adamson, M^r of art, or som other honest man, may be placed in my rowme, and be maid the maister of the hospitall of Well, and occupy the same in like maner as I did in my tyme as trew as he can unto the foundation of the same, and if he cannot so optayne the busynes that then this my gift to be of none effect. Item I geve unto the porest of my nepho Hopton children iiili. And whereas I have in the custody of M^r Crist^r Wyvell certen summes of money that he shuld pay unto my frends and servants suche gifts, legaces, and bequests as ar writen both in cedall and a dede of gift, my special will is that my executors shall first pay with the same summes all the same legaces and bequests unto my said servants as ar conteynyd in the same cedall as far forth as they will reache. And whereas I have afore appoynted in my will unto Sir Thomas Gill vii. of annuitie owt of Nonmonkton as is afforesaid, my will is if the said Sir Thomas fortune to dye before the yeres therof be fully expired, that then my executors to apoynt an other preist to have the same for so long tyme as my interest therin doth last.

George Nevill.

Inventorium omnium bonorum et debitorum Magistri Georgii Nevill sacrae theologiae doctoris ac nuper Magistri hospitii de Well infra doces in Chestriensem, quae fuerunt sua et sibi debita hora mortis suae, estimata per indeferentes viros et fide dignos, viz. Richardum Danby, Johem Milner, Lancelotum Danby, et Jacobum Turner, iiij^o die Octobris, A^o Dñi 1567.

His goods at Well. In the great chamber. In the gret chamber—vii fether beds, vii.; vii bolsters, xxs.; x blankets, xvjs.; vii coverlates, xxs.; two bed coverings, iiili.; iii iron bun chests, xxs.; one prese and iii pare of shetes, xxs.; two pyllowes, iis.; vii quishings, xs.; ii velvet quishings, vs.; one standing bed, vjs. viiid.; ii blankets of fustiane, iis.;

one chaire, *xd.*; one poyder pot, *xiiid.*; iii candlesticks, *vs.*; one bayson and yewer of poyder, *vs. vjd.*; one fyer pane, *vjd.*; one chamber pot, *vjd.*; one clothesack, *vs.*; one standydg, *xviii.* Summa, *xvli. iis. viiid.*

The parlor. One standing bed and iii hangycrs of say, *xxs.*; one carpet, *iis.*; one cobbord, *xiiid.*; one long table, *xis.*; iii chaires, *iis.*; one pare of regalls, *xxs.*; one pare of virgenals, *xs.*; iii bufet stooles

.
fyve pare of sheets, *xis.*;; ii ketles and iii pannes, *xs.*; one brase pott, *iis.*; v skells and ii butter kilts, *iis.*; xii bowles and one chirme, *iis.*; xxvj cheses, *xs.*; iii whamoks and ii stands, *xii.*; one falsk, *vjd.*; iii ches fatts, xij wooddyshes, ii sinkes, *iis.*; one awle for lyeing of chese in, *xii.*; ii crokes of iron, *vjd.*; butter, *iis.*; one bushell, ii pecks, one halfe peck, *iis.*

Summa, *lviis. iiid.*

The butterie. iii tableclothes, *iis.*; vj table napkins, *xii.*; vj candlesticks, *viis.*; viii jugges and xij cannes, *iis.*; one tunnell and iii firkins, *xij.*; ix hogshcades, *vs.*; iii spurging tubbes and ii seayes, *iis.*; ii barrells and one tumyll, *iis.*; j salt kyt, *xvjd.*; one basin and cwer, *iis.*; kettles, chistes, leades.

Summa, *liiis. xd.*

The oxw howse. One mattres with a happin, *iis.*; ii coddys, with a window cloth, *xii.*; one pare of shetes, *xij.* Summa, *liiis.*

The fcmans chamber. One fether bed and one bolster, *viis.*; one coverlate and one blanket, *iis.*; one pare of shetes, *iis.*; one mattres, *iis.*; one cod and one covering, *xii.*; one pare of shetes, *xviii.*

Summa, *xviis. vjd.*

The kyche. viii platters and viii dysles, *xxs.*; iiiii pottegers and iii saycers, *iis.*; xv plate trenshers, *vjs. viiid.*; one chafin dyshe, *iiid.*; one brassill morter and one pestell of yron, *viis.*; two pare of rackes, *iis.*; one pare of tonges, *xvjd.*; iiij crookes, *xij.*; one drissing knyfe, *iiid.*; vj pottes, iiiii of brasse and ii of tin mettell, *xxs.*; one caldron and one kette, *viis.*; ii pannes, *xvjd.*; one fryen panne, *xij.*; spetes.

Summa, *iiii. iis. iiid.*

The klok chamber. One fatherbed, one bolster, and one codd, *vs.*; one pare of shets, *iis. vjd.*; one hapen and coverlate, *xvii.*

Summa, *ixs.*

The buttler chamber. One featherbed and one bolster, *xij.*; one pare of shetes, *iis.*; one pare of blankets and one coverlet, *vs.*

Mr Hodgson's chamber. One fatherbed and one bolster, *xiiis.*; one pare of blankets and one pare of shets, *vs.*; one coveringe and one covelete, *xxs.*

Summa, *xxxviiiis.*

In the preasse in the great chamber. ii dyaper table clothes, *xvs.*; ii towells of dyaper, *iis.*; xj dyaper napkins, *iis.*; ii covered potts, *xij.*; iiiii glasses, *iis.*; one jugs glasse, *viid.*; one skarlyt gowne, *xxs.*; one worsted cassock, *vs.*; one blake velvet cassock, *xls.*; two olde velvet cotes, *xiiis. iiid.*; one flowre damask jaket, *vjs.*; one grogram cassocke, *xvjs.*; one tawny taffaty cassock, *vs.*; iii blake clokes, *xxxs.*; one tawny satten doblet, *iiiiis.*; one blake satten doblet, *viis.*; one old doblet, with satten sleeves, *iis.*; one Devinitie hoode, *iis.*; v cappes, *vs.*; ii velvet hattes, *iis. iiid.*; one pare of hose, *iis. iiid.*; one old blake gowne furred with connye, *vs.*; one russells gowne, *vs.*; two old cassacks, *iis.*;

lx yeards of canves at *iiii^d*. a yard, *xxs.*; xv yeardes of linnen clothe at *viii^d*. a yard, *xs.*; one old dyaper clothe, *xvd.*; one fyne shete, *vs.*; *iiii* pilloberes, *iiiis.*; one shirt, *xvj^d*.

In the studdy. One boxe presse, *xvis.*; one grete chist in the studdy, *iis. vi^d*.; one warming pan, *xxd.*; two platters, one gret charger and *iiii* plates, *iiiis.*; one dyshe for eggs, *viii^d*.; one stand and *ii* peeces of brasse mettell, *iis. viiii^d*. Summa, *xiii^{li}*. *vjs. ix^d*.

The plate. One standing coppe doble gilte, *ii* saltes doble gilte, *iiii* lytle broken saltes, *ii* dossen silver spones, and one silver bowle, *xv^{li}*.

In coyne, *cevi^{li}*.

The garner. Of whet, *xii q^{rt}*, *viii^{li}*.; rye, *v q^{ur}*, *iii^{li}*. *xiis.*; one cage and bird in yt, *vjs.*; otmeale, *vs.*; *iii* dossen qyrthes and one chist, *iis.*; pethers, *xij^d*.; malt, *ii q^{rs}*, *xxvjs.*

Summa, *xiii^{li}*. *xiis.*

His quicke goods at Well. One whit ambling gelding, *xls.*; one trotting gelding, *xls.*; one gelding which ran at Hornby, *iii^{li}*.; one ambling gray nag, *xxxiiis.*; one stoned horse, *xxvs.*; one whit meare and hir fole, *xxs.*; one blake meare and hir fole, *xxs.*; one yong gray meare, *xxxs.*; *ii* old meares, *xs.* a pece, *xxs.*; one blake horse, *iiis.*; one yoong trotting gray nag, *xxvs.*; *ii* trotting gray horse, *xls.*; one old gray horse, *xvs.*; *xvj* kyne, *xxiiis. iii^d*. a pece, *xviii^{li}*. *xiiis. iii^d*.; one bull, *xviis.*; *xxj* wark oxen, *xxiii^{li}*. *xs.*; *v* stottes, *iii^{li}*. *vjs. viii^d*.; fyve wyes, *iii^{li}*. *vjs. viii^d*.; *xxiiii* rammes and rygadds, *lvs. viii^d*.; *cc* yewes, *xxvi^{li}*. *vs.*; *cxiiii* hoggs, *xiili.*; *cxlix* wathers, *xxiii^{li}*. *xs. viii^d*.; *ii* gotes, *vjs. viii^d*.; *iii* brawnes, *ixs.*; *vj* hoggs, *xxs.*; *viii* sewes, *xxiiis.*; *iiii* shotes, *iiis.*

In the yngs, one stacke of hay, *xxs.*

In the fawde head, one stack of strawe and hay, *xxiis.*

In the parkes, one stacke of hay, *xxvs.*

In the ox closes, *ii* old stackes, *xxxiis. iii^d*.

In the same closes, one new stack, *xxs.*

In the parkes, one lytle stack of old hay, *vjs. viii^d*.

In the stubbing close, one stake of hay, *xs.*

In the hudd howse, one mew of hay, *xiiis. iii^d*.

Hay in the barne and stable, *xxxs.*

In the barne, by estemacion, *x q^{rs}* *vj^{li}*.

Rye in the barne, by estimacion, *x q^{rs}* *vj^{li}*.

Barley in the barne, by est., *xxvj q^{rs}* *xiili.*

Otes by est., *x q^{rs}* *ls.*; pease by est., *ii q^{rs}* *xvs.*

In the woolhowse, *iii^{xx}* *xx* stone of wooll, *xxxli.*; *ii* yron bun wanes with yeokes and toames, with the rest of the plew gere, *iii^{li}*.; *iii* pare of new wane blades, *viis.*; *iiii* plew beames, with axes, spads, and other huslements, *xiis.*; one grindstone and one windoclothe, *iis.*

In the kilne, one seastron and one kilne hare, with the huslements belonging thereto, *xiis. vj^d*.

In the brewhouse, *iiii* leades for kealors, with the rest of the huslement ther, *xxviis. xd.*; two leades and one mashing tubb, *xls.*; one gyle tub, *ii* kealers Summa, *cexviii^{li}*. *iiis.*

His goods at Spofford.—In the garners, wool, pease, barley. In the great chamber, whet, *iii q^{rs}*, *xxxiis.*; one bedsted, *viis. vj^d*. In the parler, one table, *j* chaire, *ii* tressels, *xvj^d*. In the buttery, *iiii* hogsheds, *iiiis.*; *ii* old bedstedes and one windocloth, *iis. iii^d*. In the chamber over the



Plate 28.—THE OLD HOND, *or* WELL HALL.

hawle, one bedsted and one fatherbed, xviiis., etc. Logs of wood in the Court yard, xvjs. In the barne, wheat, rye, barleye, otes, pease, hay. One copbard cloth of dornex, iis. In the chamber over the hawle.

Summa, cxli. vjs.

His goods at Leake.—Oxen, stotts, kyne, stirks, calves, horses, ploughs, etc. etc. Corn of all kinds, etc.

Summa, liiili. . . .

His goods at Rothbury.—Rye, hay, tables, and formes, by estimacion in the chambers, xxxiiis. iiid.

Summa, iiiiili. xijs.

His goods at Saughyd.—Rye, byge, otes.

Summa, xiiiili. iis. iiid.

His goods at Morland.—Otes, xvjs.

The bookes geven by legacie to John Wandisforth, Hen. Hodshon, Leonard Batson, clarkes, and unprased. Debts which ys owing unto hym of Northumberland Mr Clowghe, xli.; Mr Dynmys Plompton, xli.; Sr John Baytman, vii. Summa, cxxxli. xs. viiid.

Dettes which he owithe.—For curattes wagis of Saughild, Morland, Bolton, and Rothbury, xviili. The curet of Spofforth, for his halfe yeares wagis and allowans for gathering and leading of tythe, xiiiili. To Mr Slingsby, xli. Sarvantes wages and lyverie To shearers, haymakers”

CHAPTER XIII.

NEVILLE'S WORKHOUSE. GRAMMAR SCHOOL. BENSON CHARITY. SCHEME FOR REORGANIZATION OF HOSPITAL.

THIS charitable institution was established in 1605, by Thomas, Earl of Exeter, and Dorothy, his wife. By the original rules and ordinances for the regulation of the charity, dated the 15th of March, 1605, it was declared that a master, mistress, and twelve girls should be instructed in sewing, knitting, spinning, and religious instruction; the property settled for support of the charity was stated to produce £30 per annum, and thereout it was directed that £1 a year should be paid to the Vicar of Well for instructing the children in religion; and it was provided that the Master of the Hospital at Well, the parsons of Kirklington and of Tanfield, and the lords chief officers of Snape and Well, should be overseers of the Workhouse, and liberty was reserved to the founders and their heirs to alter any of the ordinances, and make new ones for the benefit of the house, and as thought convenient by the overseers.

By subsequent ordinances, made the 7th March, 1722, by Brownlow, Earl of Exeter, and the Honourable Charles Cecil, then lord of the manor of Snape and Well, the number of girls was reduced to eight, and the Master of Well Hospital, the Vicar of Well, the two foremen of the jury of the manor of Snape and Well, and their successors, and one other person, to be named by the Earl of Exeter, or the lord of the manor, were appointed overseers; and it was declared that all questions concerning the house, or touching the order of the master, mistress, or apprentices, should be decided by the Earl of Exeter and the lord of the manor, or one of them, and their heirs, to whom power was reserved to alter any of the ordinances, and make new orders, so as the same should be for the benefit of the house, and allowed by the trustees.

In 1788, a change was made in the institution by the then Earl of Exeter, the Master of Well Hospital, the Vicar of Well, and the two foremen of the jury, by which it was converted into four free schools, one of them for boys and another for girls at Well, and one for boys and another for girls at Snape; at which schools the children were to be educated free of expense, one of each sex out of every house in Snape and Well. It does not appear that the regulations made on this occasion were reduced into writing.

We have not met with the original deed of settlement or endowment, or any other deeds or documents relating to the property appropriated to the support of the institution, except the ordinances above mentioned, and a survey of the farm, which is the principal part of the property made in 1712. The property consists of a farm-house and 70 acres of land, at Nunwick Thorns, in the parish of Ripon, intersected by the River Ure, two oxgangs of land, in Sharow pasture, in the parish of Ripon, giving a right of depasturing two head of cattle there during the summer, and two horse-gates and two cattle-gates in Langwith pasture, in the parish of Well. The farm at Nunwick, with the oxgangs in Sharow pasture, is in the occupation of Thomas Clarke, as tenant from year to year, at the rent of £105, which is the fair value; the rent was raised from £75 to its present amount in 1811.

The master of the boys' school at Well is in the enjoyment of the two horse-gates and two cattle-gates in Langwith pasture, rent free; he lets some of the gates, and uses the others himself; these gates at the time of this inquiry were in the course of being exchanged by agreement for nearly $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land in and adjoining Langwith pasture, the property of Charles Chaplin, Esq., now lord of the manor of Well; this exchange is for the accommodation of the schoolmaster; the gates are valued at about £9 a year; the land to be substituted at £11 or £12 a year.

The farm at Nunwick Thorns was surveyed in 1811, and found to correspond with the plan mentioned above, except as to some small alterations by encroachment of the River Ure.

The Workhouse premises consist of a dwelling-house at Well, with a school, a small garden, and an orchard of about half an acre adjoining. These premises are in the occupation of the master of the boys' school at Well.

The application of the income of the charity is as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Salary to the schoolmaster at Well	36	0	0
Do. to the schoolmistress at do.	16	0	0
Do. to a schoolmaster at Snape	30	0	0
Do. to the schoolmistress at Snape	16	0	0
To the Vicar of Well	1	0	0
To the trustees	1	0	0
	£100	0	0

The surplus is retained to answer occasional expenses ; and it is intended, when it amounts to £20, to place it in the savings bank at Bedale.

The schoolmaster at Well is required to educate a boy out of each house in Well, and usually has from 30 to 40 free scholars, whom he instructs in reading, writing, and arithmetic. The boys are admitted at six years of age, and remain there until the age of 13 ; each boy receives a ticket of admission to the school from the Vicar of Well. The master has other scholars, for whose education he is paid by their parents. The schoolmistress at Well is required to educate a girl from each house in Well, and has usually about 20 as free scholars under her care, with others for whose education she is paid. She teaches the children to sew, knit, and read, in a house hired by the mistress. The girls are admitted into the school at the same ages and in like manner as the boys, and continue at school for the same period.

The schoolmaster at Snape is required to teach a boy out of each house in that place, and generally has about 30 free scholars, with others for whom he is paid. The boys are instructed in the same manner as at Well, but in a house hired by the master himself.

The schoolmistress at Snape is also required to teach a girl out of each house in Snape, and generally has about 25 free scholars, for whom she is paid. She also teaches the girls in a school hired by herself, in the same manner as the girls at Well are instructed.

The children from Well attend church regularly throughout the year, and those from Snape during the summer ; but, owing to the distance from Well Church, the smaller children from Snape do not always attend during the winter. The children are taught the Church Catechism, and are catechised in the church at Christmas by the Vicar. The accounts of the charity have been kept by the Vicar for the last two years in a book used for the purpose. The balance in hand, at the time of this inquiry, amounted to 50 shillings only, a considerable sum having been lately expended in supplying new windows, and doing other repairs to the school and house at Well.

The revenues of the charity were received from 1774 to 1818 by a late agent of the lord of the manor. He expended at different times considerable sums of money in repairs and improvements upon the Workhouse premises and the farm,

as well as in payment of the salaries; but the charity not having been regularly kept up from 1774 to 1778, it was understood, at the time of this inquiry, that a considerable balance was in his hands, and he had never made out any account of his receipts and payments; in consequence of this, we caused an application to be made to him for a regular statement of his accounts; and since the time of our examination, he has transmitted a copy of the accounts from 1774 to 1818, with a certificate annexed, signed by the Vicar of Well and Mr. Chaplin's agent, as two of the trustees of the charity, stating that they had examined the accounts, and found them correct and satisfactory, and that they had received the balance thereof, amounting to £161 2s. 10d.

Utensils now belonging to ye House,

Two Clog Bed Steads with matts and cords.

Two iron Ranges, one set in ye room yt is made ye Work-House, and ye other in ye chamber over ye same. Ordered further, That a proper chest be made for ye Statutes and other Writings belonging to ye Work-House; also a Box for Charities, and a Book of Common Prayer for ye use of ye members of ye Work-House. 'Tis further agreed that a stable be built before winter for ye convenience of ye master. And 'tis thought that shutters are necessary for ye lower windows and therefore be prepared as soon as may be.

Tho : Place.

Fransiss Thompson.

Edwd. Brathwait.

William Smith.

Jurmn.

The Workhouse, built in 1722, is now the dwelling house of the schoolmaster. A stone tablet, above the entrance, until recently hidden by rough-cast but now partially exposed, bears the inscription:—

“Nevil's Work House

Rebuilt A.D. 1722.”

The lower part of a shield, on which the lower limbs of a saltire can be traced, appears on the tablet above the inscription. The upper portion, covered with plaster, is still more effectually concealed by the addition of a recently erected porch.

New rules were framed 7th March, 1722, when the number of girls was reduced to eight. The Hon. Charles Cecil of Snape, who died in 1725, “gave silver badges, with the arms of the family, to the eight girls at Langwith Bridge.” The following memorandum supplies some interesting information concerning

the Workhouse, and the source from which its income was derived.

May 25th, 1723.

Memorandum. The same day there was a meeting of four of ye Trustees appointed for ye Work-House in Well call'd Nevill's Work-House, viz.:—

Mr. Thos. Place, Mr of ye Hospital.

Mr. Edwd. Brathwait, Vicar of Well.

Francis Thompson, of Snape.

Wm. Smith, of Well. Foremen of ye Juries.

Then agreed ye Mr of ye Work-House and these 4 aforesaid Trustees with ye prest. Tent. of Nunwick Thorns, Chrr. Rockliffe, yt ye sd. Chrr. shd have a Lease of ye sd Lands for this and 5 years more at ye yearly Rent of 40*li.* at 2 equal paymts, whereof 2*li.* shd be allowed to ye sd Tent for necessary Repairs abt ye Houses or Ways at Nunwick Thorns yearly, according to his own Discretion, ye sd Mr and Trustees being acquainted wth ye sd Reparations and consenting to ye same. The same Time ye New Statutes were read according ye orders of ye same before ye Persons concerned. Also Mr. Place produc'd his Papers of Accounts relating to ye said Work-House, whereby it appeared that his accounts had been 94*li.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, and his Disbursements about ye Rebuilding ye sd House and other things were 122*li.* 13*s.* 2*d.*; so that there is now due to him 27*li.* 19*s.* 10*d.* Ordered therefore by ye rest of ye Trustees present, that Mr. Place be re-immursed as fast as ye Revenues will allow thereof out of ye Overplus thereof.

Draft of proposed Order and Scheme.

Sealed July 16, 1906.

No. 483.

No.

County—YORK, N.R.

Ancient Parish—WELL.

Parishes—SNAPE.

WELL.

Foundation—Nevill's Workhouse.

C.T. 5974.

Stamp 10s.

*Scheme—including Appointment of Trustees—for—
Public Elementary Schools,
Letting Teacher's Dwelling-house,
Expenditure of Accumulated Income,
Maintenance of School Premises,
Prizes,
Exhibitions.*

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

In the Matter of the Foundation called NEVILL'S WORKHOUSE, in the Parishes of SNAPE and WELL, in the Ancient Parish of WELL, in the Administrative County of the North Riding of YORKSHIRE, founded in the year 1605 by Thomas, Earl of Exeter, and Dorothy his wife, whereof Trustees were last appointed by Order of the Charity Commissioners of 5 August, 1864 ;

In the Matter of the Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1894 ; and

In the Matter of the Board of Education Act, 1899, and the Board of Education (Powers) Orders in Council, 1900 to 1902.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION in exercise of the powers conferred on them by the above-mentioned Acts and Orders,

Do hereby ORDER that the following Scheme be and the same is hereby established.

SCHEME FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED FOUNDATION.

1. *Administration of Foundation.*—The above-mentioned Foundation and the endowment thereof specified in the Schedule hereto, and all other the endowment (if any) of the Foundation, shall be administered by the body of Trustees hereinafter constituted, in conformity with the provisions of this Scheme.

TRUSTEES.

2. *Trustees.*—The body of Trustees shall, when complete, consist of eight persons, being—

THREE Ex-officio Trustees—

The VICAR of Well,

The LORD OF THE MANOR of Snape, and

The LORD OF THE MANOR of Well, respectively for the time being ;

THREE Representative Trustees to be appointed each for a term of three years :—

ONE by the County Council of the North Riding of Yorkshire,

ONE by the Snape Parish Council, and

ONE by the Well Parish Meeting ; and

Two Cooptative Trustees to be appointed (except at first as hereinafter provided) by resolution of the Trustees, each for the term of five years.

A Representative Trustee need not be a member of the appointing body.

The first Representative Trustees shall be appointed as soon as possible after the date hereof, and their names shall be notified to the said Vicar on behalf of the Trustees.

The first Representative Trustee to be appointed by the County Council shall be appointed for the remainder of the term for which the existing County Councillors were elected, and thereafter until the appointment of his successor.

3. *First Cooptative Trustees.*—The following persons shall be the first Cooptative Trustees under this Scheme :—

1. WILLIAM DENBY ARTON, of Tanfield Lodge, Bedale, Barrister-at-Law ; and

2. CHARLES WYNN TILLY, of Snape Castle, Bedale, Estate Agent.

Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained with respect to the determination of Trusteeship, of the said first Cooptative Trustees, one shall retire from office at the end of three years, and the other at the end of five years, from the date of this Scheme respectively.

The Trustee to retire in the first case shall be determined, if necessary, by lot.

4. *Declaration by Trustees.*—No person shall be entitled to act as a Trustee, whether on a first or any subsequent entry into office, until after signing in the minute book of the Trustees a declaration of acceptance and of willingness to act in the trusts of this Scheme.

5. *Trustees not to be personally interested in the Foundation.*—No Trustee shall take or hold any interest in any property belonging to the Foundation otherwise than as a Trustee for the purposes thereof, and no Trustee shall receive any remuneration, or be interested in the supply of work or goods, at the cost of the Foundation.

6. *Determination of Trusteeship.*—Any Representative of Cooptative Trustee who is absent from all meetings of the Trustees during a period of one year, and any Trustee who is adjudicated a bankrupt, or who is incapacitated from acting, or who communicates in writing to the Trustees a wish to resign, shall thereupon cease to be a Trustee.

7. *Vacancies.*—Upon the occurrence of a vacancy the Trustees shall, at their next meeting, cause a note thereof to be entered in their minute book, and in the case of a vacancy in the office of Representative Trustee shall cause notice thereof to be given as soon as possible to the proper appointing body. Any competent Trustee may be reappointed.

On a vacancy occurring in the office of Trustee, otherwise than by effluxion of time, the Trustee appointed to fill the vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired residue of the term of office of the Trustee in whose place he is appointed.

8. *Meetings of Trustees.*—The Trustees shall hold ordinary or stated meetings at least twice in each year. A special meeting may at any time be summoned by any two Trustees upon four clear days' notice being given to all the other Trustees of the matters to be discussed.

9. *Quorum.*—There shall be a quorum when three Trustees are present at any meeting.

10. *Chairman.*—The Trustees shall at their first ordinary meeting in each year elect one of their number to be Chairman of their meetings for the year. They shall make regulations for supplying his place when necessary.

11. *Voting.*—Every matter shall be determined by the majority of the Trustees present and voting on the question. In case of equality of votes the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

12. *Minutes and accounts.*—A minute book and books of account shall be provided and kept by the Trustees. All proper accounts in relation to the Foundation shall in each year be made out and certified, and copies sent to the Board of Education in such form as the Board may require.

13. *General power to make regulations.*—Within the limits prescribed by this Scheme the Trustees shall have full power from time to time to make regulations for the management of the Foundation, and for the conduct of their business, including the summoning of meetings, the deposit of money at a proper bank, the custody of documents, and the appointment as Clerk or Secretary during their pleasure of one of themselves (without salary) or of some other fit person.

PROVISIONS AS TO PROPERTY.

14. *Vesting of real estate.*—The Trustees shall forthwith apply to the Charity Commissioners for an Order vesting all freehold or leasehold lands and hereditaments belonging to the Foundation not already vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands in the said Official Trustee, for all the estate and interest therein belonging to or held in trust for the Foundation.

15. *Investment of surplus cash.*—Any sum of cash now belonging to the Foundation, and not needed for immediate working purposes, shall (unless otherwise ordered by the Board of Education) as soon as possible be invested, under the authority of a further Order of the Charity Commissioners, in the name of the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.

16. *Vesting after-acquired property.*—The Trustees and all other persons capable of being bound by this Scheme shall, unless the Board of Education otherwise order, do all such acts as may be necessary in order to vest in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands, and to transfer to the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds respectively, all freehold and leasehold lands and hereditaments, and all stocks, shares, funds, and securities respectively, which may hereafter become the property of the Foundation.

17. *Further endowments.*—The Trustees may receive any additional donations or endowments for the general purposes of the Foundation. They may also receive donations or endowments for any special objects connected with the Foundation not inconsistent with or calculated to impede the due working of the provisions of this Scheme. Any question arising upon this

last point shall be referred to the Board of Education for decision.

18. *Allotments Extension Act, 1882.*—The Trustees may set apart and let in allotments under the Allotments Extension Act, 1882, any portions of the land belonging to the Foundation other than buildings and the appurtenances of buildings.

19. *Management of property.*—Subject as aforesaid, all the property of the Foundation not occupied for the purposes thereof shall be let and otherwise managed by the Trustees, according to the general law applicable to the management of property by Trustees of charitable foundations.

THE SCHOOLS.

20. *Public Elementary Schools.*—The land and buildings respectively specified in Part I of the Schedule hereto shall (except as herein provided) be appropriated and the Trustees shall permit them to be used for the purposes of a School for the instruction of the poorer classes in the Parish of Well; and the leasehold premises specified in Part II of the said Schedule shall be appropriated and the Trustees shall permit them to be used for the purposes of a School for the instruction of the poorer classes in the Parish of Snape. The Schools shall be conducted as Public Elementary Schools under the provisions of the Education Acts, 1870 to 1902.

21. *Use of School buildings.*—The Trustees shall have the sole control of the school buildings and premises out of school hours, so far as the same are not required for the purposes of Section 7 (1) (e) of the Education Act, 1902.

22. *Religious instruction.*—Religious instruction in accordance with the doctrines and principles of the Church of England shall be given in the Schools.

23. *Letting of dwelling-house.*—If the Local Education Authority refuse to rent, under the provisions of Section 7 (1) (d) of the Education Act, 1902, the Teacher's dwelling-house forming part of the said school buildings and premises in the Parish of Well, the Trustees may, so long as the School is conducted as a Public Elementary School not provided by the Local Education Authority, let the same as hereinafter provided.

In that case, the Trustees shall give the Head Teacher of the said School the option of renting the said dwelling-house at a fair rent for such time as he or she continues to hold office and the School is conducted as a Public Elementary School not provided by the Local Education Authority.

If the Head Teacher declines to rent the house the Trustees may let it at the best rent obtainable to any other person for a period determinable by six months' notice expiring on any of the usual quarter days. Provided that, if the Local Education Authority agree with the Managers under Section 7 (1) (d) of the Education Act, 1902, to rent the house, or if the School ceases to be conducted as a Public Elementary School not provided by the Local Education Authority, the tenancy shall be determinable by three months' notice expiring on any of the usual quarter days, and the Trustees shall give notice accordingly.

The Trustees shall require every tenant (other than a Head Teacher) to covenant that the house shall not be used so as to cause obstruction or annoyance to the Managers of the School.

The Trustees shall out of the rent received for the said dwelling-house keep it in repair and insure it against fire.

24. *Application of accumulated income.*—For the purpose of effecting necessary repairs, alterations, and improvements to the leasehold school buildings and premises of the Foundation in the Parish of Snape, the Trustees may expend a sum not exceeding £300, to be replaced within such period and in such manner as may be directed by an Order of the Board of Education.

Such sum shall be provided as far as possible out of the accumulated income of the Foundation in the hands of the Trustees, and as to any residue, if necessary, out of the capital endowment of the Foundation in such manner as shall be approved by the Board of Education.

APPLICATION OF INCOME.

25. *Application of income.*—After payment of the expenses of administration, the yearly income of the Foundation shall be applied by the Trustees in the manner and to the objects hereinafter prescribed.

26. *Religious instruction.*—A yearly sum of £1 shall be paid to the Vicar of Well for the time being for instructing children of the Ancient Parish of Well in religion.

27. *Maintenance of School premises.*—(1) So long as the School at Well is conducted as a Public Elementary School not provided by the Local Education Authority, the Trustees shall apply the net rent of the Teacher's dwelling-house, and may apply a further yearly sum not exceeding £10, for the main-

tenance (including insurance) and improvement of the school buildings and premises of the Foundation in the Parish of Well. (2) So long as the School at Snape is conducted as a Public Elementary School not provided by the Local Education Authority, the Trustees may apply a yearly sum not exceeding £10 for the maintenance (including insurance) and improvement of the school buildings and premises of the Foundation in the Parish of Snape. (3) The Trustees may in each case pay the sums to be applied for the purposes aforesaid to the Managers of the School; and in that case the Managers shall render a yearly account thereof to the Trustees in such form as the Trustees may from time to time direct.

28. *Prizes.*—The Trustees may apply a yearly sum of not more than £10 out of the said income in providing Prizes of not less than 5s. nor more than £2 in any one case, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) The Prizes shall be awarded to boys and girls, with as nearly as possible equal division between them—

- (i) whose parents are *bona fide* resident in the Ancient Parish of Well;
- (ii) who are and have for not less than two years been in attendance at a School of the Foundation or, in default of candidates so qualified, at any Public Elementary School; and
- (iii) who have in the foregoing school year made not less than 90 per cent. of the possible number of attendances at such Public Elementary School.

(b) The Prizes shall be awarded on the result of such examination as the Trustees think fit for proficiency—

- (i) in arithmetic in the case of boys, and needlework in the case of girls; or
- (ii) in any special subject in which instruction is given in the School under the Code of Regulations for Public Elementary Schools of the Board of Education in force for the time being; or
- (iii) in the general work of the School.

(c) Every sum awarded as a Prize shall be applied by the Trustees upon the child leaving such Public Elementary School—

- (i) in assisting the child to continue his or her education; or
- (ii) in contributing to the cost of the outfit of the child on entering upon a trade or occupation, or otherwise for his or her special benefit.

For this purpose, the Trustees may place the sum on deposit in a Savings Bank, or otherwise accumulate the same for the benefit of the child.

29. *Exhibitions.*—The residue of the same income shall be applied by the Trustees in the maintenance of Day or Boarding Exhibitions, subject to the following conditions:—

(a) Each Exhibition shall consist of—

- (i) in the case of a Day Exhibition, a payment equivalent to the tuition fees payable at the School or Institution at which it is held, together with, if the Trustees think fit, a yearly payment of not more than £10; or
- (ii) in the case of a Boarding Exhibition, a yearly payment of not more than £30.

(b) The Exhibitions shall be awarded to girls—or in default of duly qualified girls, to boys—

- (i) whose parents are *bona fide* resident in the Ancient Parish of Well; and
- (ii) who have for not less than three years at any time been in attendance at a School of the Foundation, or, in default of candidates so qualified, at any Public Elementary School.

(c) The Exhibitions shall be tenable at a School or Institution approved by the Trustees, and being—

- (i) in the case of girls, a Secondary School or an Institution for the teaching of Dairy Work, Laundry Work, or any branch of Domestic Economy; and
- (ii) in the case of boys, a Secondary School, Agricultural College, or other Institution of technical, professional, or industrial Instruction.

Provided that no Exhibition shall continue to be held at any School or Institution which the Board of Education shall, after inspection, declare to be inefficient for the purpose, or at any School or Institution the Managers of which shall refuse to permit its inspection if required by the Board for the purpose of this clause.

(d) The Exhibitions shall be tenable for a period of three years, which may be extended from time to time by the Trustees while the holder remains at the School or Institution aforesaid.

(e) In awarding any Exhibition under this Scheme, the Trustees may, if they think fit, give the preference

to any candidate qualified as required by paragraph (b) hereof, on whose behalf a declaration is made that he or she intends to become a Pupil Teacher, and who satisfies the Trustees of his or her fitness in respect of health, character, and freedom from personal defects, to be a Pupil Teacher.

- (f) Within the limits fixed by this Scheme, the Exhibitions shall be freely and openly competed for, and shall be awarded for merit on the result of such examination and under such regulations as the Trustees think fit, but so that as nearly as possible the same number may be awarded in each year. The Trustees may apply to the North Riding County Council to admit candidates to any examination conducted by that Council for Scholarships or Exhibitions tenable at Secondary Schools or at Institutions of education higher than elementary, and to report upon such candidates, and may award Exhibitions on the Report so made. Any Exhibition, for which there is no duly qualified candidate, who, on examination, is adjudged worthy to take it, shall for that turn not be awarded.
- (g) The Exhibitions shall be tenable only for the purposes of education. If the holder of an Exhibition is, in the judgment of the Trustees, guilty of serious misconduct or idleness, or fails to maintain a reasonable standard of proficiency, or wilfully ceases to pursue his or her education, the Trustees may deprive him or her of the Exhibition, and for this purpose may act on the report of the proper authorities of the School or Institution at which the Exhibition is held, or on such other evidence as the Trustees think sufficient. Under this provision the decision of the Trustees shall be final in each case.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

30. *Questions under Scheme.*—Any question as to the construction of this Scheme, or as to the regularity or the validity of any acts done or about to be done under this Scheme, shall be determined conclusively by the Board of Education, upon such application made to them for the purpose as they think sufficient.

31. *Date of Scheme.*—The date of this Scheme shall be the day on which it is established by an Order of the Board of Education.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

<i>Description</i>	<i>Extent or Amount</i>	<i>Tenant or Person in whose Name invested</i>	<i>Gross Yearly Income</i>
PART I.	A. R. P.		£ s. d.
A piece of land in the Parish of Well with the School buildings thereon, including a Teacher's dwelling-house let at £9 per annum.	—	In hand.	—
PART II.			
A piece of land in the Parish of Snape, with the School buildings thereon, held upon lease from William Cresswell Gray, Esq., of Thorp Perrow, for a term of 30 years from 30 June, 1905, at the yearly rent of 5s.	—	In hand.	—
	Leased to	{ Rev. F. Redmayne Thomas Arton, Esq.	
PART III.			
A piece of land situate at Well, with the buildings thereon adjoining the School.	6 0 0		
	£ s. d.		
Consols - - -	3,002 13 8	The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.	75 1 4
Cash representing accumulated income.	211 17 8	William Cresswell Gray, Thomas Arton, and the Reverend T. Fitzgerald Redmayne.	—

This Schedule is made up to 8 December, 1905.

NOTE.—All lands and hereditaments, not being copyhold, belonging to the Foundation, were vested in the Official Trustee of Charity Lands by Order of the Charity Commissioners of 5 August, 1864.

A GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

John Neville, third Lord Latimer of Snape, by will dated 12 Sept., 1542, directed that the Master of the Hospital and the Vicar of Well should "take all the rentes of the parsonedge of Sancte Georgie¹ Church in Yorke, for the term of fortie yeres, and therewith to fynde a scole maister at Well for kepinge of a scole and techinge of gramer ther, and to pray for me and them that I am most bounden to pray for."

The certificate, furnished by the Edwardian Chantry Commissioners in 1548, states that "at Well certain goods were sold for building a school house, and mending the bells," and "that there is also in the same paryshe one Sir Robert Redshawe,² bachelor of divinitie, a preacher of Gode's worde, and scole master of a free grammar scole for the better bringing up and instructyng of children, founded by the ryght honorable John Latimor, and receyvet yerely for his salary or wages the some of £6 13s. 4d., of the master of the hospital of Well and the Vicare of the same."

A note, attached to the certificate, recommends "that the grammar school at Well should be continued till the King's title be examined." Nothing further seems to be known concerning this institution.

BENSON CHARITY.

November 27, 1730.

A schedule of deeds in the hands of Thomas Haukswell, which belong to the estate called Nether Croke, for the use of the poor inhabitants of Well and Snape, viz., the clear yearly rents and profits to be divided into six parts, whereof five parts to be distributed in Well, and the sixth part in Snape.

Impr. A conveyance from George Dobson, of Brancepeth, West Park, in the county of Durham, to Richard Benson, of Well, in the county of York, of both the moieties of a close

¹ In 1535, the church of St. George had been demised for a term of ten years, at the annual rent of £6 13s. 4d., to the Priory of Nun Monkton by William Wright, alderman of York, and dame Ursula, his wife. Two years later, Henry VIII gave the reversion of the site of the Priory, and the whole rectory of the parish of St. George, in the city of York, to John Nevill, Knight, Lord Latimer (*Mon. Ang.*, iv, 193).

² Dom. Rob. Redshaw was one of the clergy at Well mentioned in the Visitation of 1548, and was probably the same person who was at Richmond, co. York, in 1554 (*Yorks. Arch. Journal*, xiv, 407, 394). His death is recorded in the register at Well:—

1559. Dominus Robertus Readshaw. April 8.

called Nether Croke, containing about eighteen acres, with another close called the Paddock, bearing date 28 May, 1666.

Copy of the last will and testament of Richard Benson, not in his hands, but mentioned in the deed of conveyance from Anthony Benson, of Aiskew, in the County of York, Yeoman, heir of Richard Benson, and joint executor with Richard Firby, of Carrthorp, in the same county, yeoman, of the one part, and Edward Place, of Well, Gent., Henry Place, his son, Christopher Haw, of Well, Gent., Thomas Haukswell, of Well aforesaid, yeoman, and John Gatony, of Snape, in the said county, tanner, of the other part, bears date March 1st, 1670, and conveys to the trustees above a close in the township and territories of Carrthorp containing eighteen acres called Nether Croke, besides another close or parcel of ground called the Paddock, in the said township adjoining upon the lordship of Burneston containing one acre, to and for the uses above-mentioned.

Lease and release between John Danby, of Aiskew, in the county of York, Gent., of the one part, and the before-mentioned trustees of the other part, bearing date the 27th and 28th of May, in the 2nd year of James the IInd, conveys to the parties above all that close or parcel of meadow ground called Nether Croke, containing by estimation three acres.

The Tirlass Charity has vanished.

Hutchinson Dole—merged into Hospital and Benson's Charity under a new scheme, 1911—managed by eight trustees, and called "the United Charities":

Lord of the Manor of Well.	} Permanent.
Lord of the Manor of Snape.	
The Vicar.	
Snape Parish Council, 3 members.	
Well Parish Council, 2 ,,	

Sealed 4th April, 1911.

1054-11.

County—YORK, N.R.

Ancient Parish—WELL.

Charities—Hospital of St. Michael the Archangel.

Stamps } 10s.
 } 10s.

Hutchinson.

Poor's Land.

B-31,102.

Scheme, including

*Vesting in Official Trustee of Charity Lands, and
Appointment of Trustees.*

CHARITY COMMISSION.

In the Matter of the following Charities in the Ancient Parish of WELL, in the North Riding of the County of YORK :—

1. The HOSPITAL OF ST. MICHAEL THE ARCHANGEL, of the foundation of Sir Ralph de Nevill under a License in Mortmain dated the 5th May, 1342, which Charity is comprised in an Indenture of the 24th July, 1762, and an Act of Parliament of the 35th year of King George III ;
2. The Charity of JOHN HUTCHINSON, founded by Will dated the 9th September, 1719 ;
3. The Charity called the POOR'S LAND, founded by the Will of Richard Benson in or before 1670, and comprised in a Scheme of the Charity Commissioners of the 14th August, 1891, and Orders of the said Commissioners made under the Local Government Act, 1894, s. 14 (3), on the 17th September, 1895, and the 13th March, 1896 ; and

In the Matter of " The Charitable Trusts Acts, 1853 to 1894."

The Board of Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, upon applications in writing duly made to them as follows :—

- (1) In the matter of the above-mentioned Charity numbered 1, signed by

THOMAS ARTON,

the then Lord of the Manor of Well, and as such the then Trustee of that Charity ;

- (2) In the matter of the above-mentioned Charity numbered 2, signed by

PETER WALBURN and

THOMAS STAINCLIFFE WALKER ;

being Inhabitants of the Ancient Parish of Well, within which that Charity is applicable ;

- (3) In the matter of the above-mentioned Charity numbered 3, signed by

ALFRED GOTHORP, of Well; and

The said THOMAS STAINCLIFFE WALKER,

two of the Trustees of that Charity :

AND it appearing that the gross annual income of neither of the said Charities No. 2 or No. 3 amounts to £50 :

AND after due notice of the intention to make this Order published according to the direction of the Board by being affixed to or near a principal outer door of the Post Office of Well, on the 21st July, 1910, and of the Parish Church of Well, on the 23rd July, 1910, and by advertisement in the newspaper called *The Ripon Gazette and Times* on the 28th July, 1910, and in the newspaper called *The Darlington and Stockton Times* on the 30th July, 1910; and also sent through the post as follows :—

- (1) On the 13th July, 1910, to the Reverend the VICAR of Well; and who entered protest.

- (2) On the 24th October, 1910, to

WILLIAM DENBY ARTON, the present LORD of the MANOR of WELL;

The CHURCHWARDENS and OVERSEERS of the POOR of Well;

JOHN WARRIOR, of Snape;

CHARLES WYNN TILLY, of Snape; and

WILLIAM CRESSWELL GRAY, of Snape;

being or some of them being those of the Trustees of the Charities who were not privy to the said applications, or one or more of them, at their respective last-known places of abode in Great Britain or Ireland (being in each case more than one calendar month before the date hereof) :

AND after due consideration of all objections made to the proposed Order and suggestions for the variation thereof :

AND after due communication of the draft of the subjoined Scheme to the Parish Councils of Well and Snape :

DO HEREBY ORDER as follows :—

The subjoined Scheme is approved and established as the Scheme for the regulation of the Charities.

SCHEME.

1. *Administration of Charities.*—The above-mentioned Charities and the endowments thereof specified in the Schedule hereto,

and all other the endowments (if any) of the said Charities, shall be administered and managed by the body of Trustees hereinafter constituted, subject to and in conformity with the provisions of this Scheme, under the title of the United Charities.

2. *Vesting of Real Estate*.—Any rentcharge and freehold or leasehold lands and other hereditaments comprised in this Scheme, and not already vested in “The Official Trustee of Charity Lands,” are hereby vested in the said Official Trustee for all the estate and interest therein belonging to or held in trust for the Charities.

3. *Investment of Cash*.—All sums of cash now or at any time belonging to the Charities, and not needed for immediate working purposes shall (unless otherwise ordered) as soon as possible be invested, under the authority of a further Order of the Charity Commissioners, in the name of “The Official Trustees of Charitable Funds.”

TRUSTEES.

4. *Trustees*.—The body of Trustees shall (except at first as hereinafter provided), when complete, consist of six competent persons, being—

ONE *Ex officio* Trustee, and
FIVE Representative Trustees.

5. *Ex officio Trustee*.—The *Ex officio* Trustee shall be—

The LORD for the time being, if of full age, of the Manor of Well.

Provided that any such Lord as aforesaid may by writing under his hand duly notified to the Trustees delegate his office as Trustee to any fit person for any specified period determinable on the person so delegating his office as Trustee ceasing to be such Lord.

The said Lord shall bear the title of Master of Well Hospital, and when acting in person as a Trustee of the Charities shall be Chairman of all meetings of the Trustees at which he may be present.

6. *Representative Trustees*.—The Representative Trustees shall be appointed as follows:—

Two by the Parish Council of Well, and

THREE by the Parish Council of Snape.

Each appointment shall be made for a term of four years at a meeting convened and held according to the ordinary practice of the appointing body. The Chairman of the meeting

shall forthwith cause the name of each person appointed to be notified to the Trustees or their Clerk. The person appointed may be, but need not be, a member of the appointing body.

7. *First Representative Trustees.*—The first Representative Trustees shall be appointed as soon as possible after the date hereof, and their names shall be notified to the Lord of the Manor on behalf of the Trustees.

8. *Additional Trustees.*—At first the following persons shall be Additional Trustees of the Charities and shall be entitled, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained with respect to determination of Trusteeship, to hold office as follows:—

The above-named WILLIAM CRESSWELL GRAY, for life ; and
The Reverend TUNSTAL FITZGERALD REDMAYNE, the
Vicar of the Ecclesiastical Parish of Well St. Michael,
so long as he remains such Vicar. (Declined to act.)

9. *Declaration by Trustees.*—No person shall be entitled to act as a Trustee, whether on a first or any subsequent entry into office, until after signing in the minute book of the Trustees a declaration of acceptance and of willingness to act in the trusts of this Scheme.

10. *Determination of Trusteeship.*—Any Representative Trustee who is absent from all meetings of the Trustees during a period of one year, and any Trustee who is adjudicated a bankrupt, or who is incapacitated from acting, or who communicates in writing to the Trustees a wish to resign, shall thereupon cease to be a Trustee.

11. *Vacancies.*—Upon the occurrence of a vacancy the Trustees shall, at their next meeting, cause a note thereof to be entered in their minute book, and in the case of a vacancy in the office of Representative Trustee shall cause notice thereof to be given as soon as possible to the proper appointing body. Any competent Trustee may be reappointed.

MEETINGS AND PROCEEDINGS OF TRUSTEES.

12. *Ordinary Meetings.*—The Trustees shall hold at least two ordinary meetings in each year.

13. *Chairman and Deputy Chairman.*—Subject to the provisions of Clause 5 of this Scheme, the Trustees shall at their first ordinary meeting in each year elect two of their number to be Chairman and Deputy Chairman respectively of their meetings for the year. They shall make regulations for supply-

ing the places of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman in case of death, resignation, or absence. The Chairman and Deputy Chairman shall always be re-eligible.

14. *Special Meetings*.—A special meeting may at any time be summoned by the Chairman or any two Trustees upon four days' notice being given to all the other Trustees of the matters to be discussed.

15. *Quorum*.—There shall be a quorum when three Trustees are present at a meeting.

16. *Voting*.—Every matter shall be determined by the majority of votes of the Trustees present and voting on the question. In case of equality of votes, the Chairman or Deputy Chairman, in the absence of the Chairman, shall have a casting vote, whether he has or has not previously voted on the same question, but no Trustee shall in any other circumstances give more than one vote.

17. *Minutes and Accounts*.—A minute book and books of account shall be provided and kept by the Trustees. All proper accounts in relation to the Charities shall in each year be made out and certified in such manner as the Charity Commissioners require, and copies thereof shall be transmitted to the said Commissioners, and published in conformity with the provisions of the Charitable Trusts Acts.

18. *General Power to make Regulations*.—Within the limits prescribed by this Scheme the Trustees shall have full power from time to time to make regulations for the management of the Charities, and for the conduct of their business, including the summoning of meetings, the deposit of money at a proper bank, the custody of documents, and the appointment of one of themselves as Clerk during their pleasure, without salary.

MANAGEMENT OF REAL PROPERTY.

19. *Sale*.—The Trustees may, with the approval of the Charity Commissioners, sell the right belonging to the above-mentioned Charity No. 1 of presentation on every third turn to the Vicarages (now amalgamated) of St. Sampson and Holy Trinity in the City of York.

20. *Allotments Extension Act, 1882*.—The Trustees shall let and otherwise manage in conformity with the provisions of the Allotments Extension Act, 1882, such of the lands belonging to the Charities as are subject to the provisions of the Fourth Section of that Act. The Trustees may set apart and let in

allotments in the manner prescribed by and subject to the provisions of the said Act any portion of the land belonging to the Charities other than buildings and the appurtenances of buildings.

21. *Management and Letting of Property.*—Subject as aforesaid, all the property of the Charities not required to be retained or occupied for the purposes thereof shall be let and otherwise managed by the Trustees. In every case public notice of the intention to let any land or other property shall be given by the Trustees in such manner as they consider most effectual for ensuring full publicity. The Trustees shall not create any tenancy in reversion after more than three years of any existing term, or for more than 21 years certain, or for less than the improved annual value at rack-rent, without the sanction of the Charity Commissioners, or a competent Court.

22. *Leases.*—The Trustees shall provide that on the grant by them of any lease the lessee shall execute a counterpart thereof: and every lease shall contain covenants on the part of the lessee for the payment of rent and the proper cultivation of the land, and all other usual and proper covenants applicable to the property comprised therein, and a proviso for re-entry on non-payment of the rent or non-performance of the covenants.

23. *Repair and Insurance.*—The Trustees shall keep in repair and insure against fire all the buildings of the Charities not required to be kept in repair and insured by the lessees or tenants thereof.

RECONSTRUCTION OF HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

24. *Reconstruction of Hospital Buildings.*—The Trustees may reconstruct the Almshouse buildings belonging to the said Charity numbered 1, so as to adapt them for the accommodation of eight Almspeople, and for this purpose may borrow a sum not exceeding £200¹ upon the security of this Scheme or of a mortgage, expressly excluding all power of sale, of the whole or any part of the property belonging to the Charities, at interest, at a rate not exceeding £4 per cent. per annum, to be paid out of the yearly income of the Charities.

The amount of any such loan as aforesaid shall be repaid out of the income of the Charities within the period of 25 years from the date of this Scheme, by means of annual instalments of not less than £8.

¹ The sum borrowed reached £300.

The receipt for the payment of each instalment shall be sent by the Trustees for the inspection of the Charity Commissioners.

If the said Commissioners so require at any time, any instalment or instalments shall be remitted by the Trustees to the Banking Account at the Bank of England of the said Official Trustees of Charitable Funds, by whom each such instalment shall, in accordance with directions to be given to them by the Trustees, be forthwith remitted to the Lender or the person or persons for the time being entitled to receive the same.

APPLICATION OF INCOME.

25. *Expenses of Management.*—The cost of ordinary repairs and insurance, and all other charges and outgoings payable in respect of the property of the Charities, and all the proper costs, charges, and expenses of and incidental to the administration and management of the Charities shall be first defrayed by the Trustees out of the income thereof.

26. *Benefit of Almspeople.*—A sufficient portion of the remaining yearly income of the Charities shall be applied by the Trustees in giving effect to the provisions hereinafter contained for the benefit of the Almspeople of the Charities.

27. *General benefit of Poor.*—Subject as aforesaid the said yearly income shall be applied by the Trustees in making payments, under one or more of the following heads, for the benefit either of the poor of the Ancient Parish of Well generally, or of such deserving and necessitous persons resident therein as the Trustees select for this purpose, and in such way as they consider most advantageous to the recipients, and most conducive to the formation of provident habits—

I. Payment of Pensions as hereinafter prescribed :

II. Subscriptions or donations in aid of the funds of any Dispensary, Infirmary, Hospital, or Convalescent Home, whether general or special, upon such terms (so far as may be) as to enable the Trustees to secure the benefits of the institution for the objects of the Charities :

III. Contributions towards—

- (a) The provision of Nurses for the Sick and Infirm ;
- (b) The provision of duly certified Midwives to attend women in childbirth ;
- (c) The travelling expenses of Patients to and from such institutions as are above-mentioned in paragraph II ;

- (d) The cost of providing proper care and supervision (including any necessary cost of locomotion) for poor persons requiring temporary change of air or special protection or treatment :

IV. The supply of Medical or other aid in Sickness.

AS TO ALMSPEOPLE AND PENSIONERS.

28. *Almshouse*.—The Almshouse buildings for the time being belonging to the Charities and the property occupied therewith shall be appropriated and used for the residence of the Almspeople in conformity with the provisions of this Scheme.

29. *Absence from Almshouse*.—No Almsperson shall be absent from the Almshouse for a period exceeding 24 hours without the consent in writing of the Trustees, or their Clerk ; but in special cases such consent may, for any sufficient reason, be given retrospectively after the absence has occurred.

30. *Rooms not to be let*.—No Almsperson shall be permitted to let or part with the possession of the room or rooms allotted to him or her or, except with the special permission of the Trustees, to suffer any stranger to share the occupation of the same or of any part thereof.

31. *Saving for existing Almspeople*.—Appointments of Almspeople under this Scheme shall be made without prejudice to the interests of the existing Almspeople.

32. *Number of Almspeople*.—The full number of Almspeople shall be eight.

33. *Qualifications of Almspeople and Pensioners*.—The Almspeople and Pensioners shall be poor persons of good character who have resided in the Ancient Parish of Well for not less than two years next preceding the time of their appointment, who have not during the last of such years received Poor-law relief other than medical relief, and who from age, ill-health, accident, or infirmity, are, wholly or in part, unable to maintain themselves by their own exertions.

34. *Stipends of Almspeople and Pensioners*.—There shall be paid to each Almsperson and Pensioner out of the income of the Charities by weekly or other periodical payments as the Trustees think fit, such a stipend, being at the rate of not less than 5s. a week and not more than 7s. a week, as the Trustees may from time to time fix, having regard to the needs and circumstances of the respective Almspeople and Pensioners and

to the income and other circumstances of the Charities; and the Trustees, instead of paying the whole amount of the stipend to any Almsperson or Pensioner in money, may from time to time expend the whole or any portion thereof for his or her benefit as they think fit. In the case of a person appointed or qualified to be appointed as an Almsperson, or a Pensioner possessing or becoming possessed of a properly secured income from other sources or in receipt of assistance from relations or others, the Trustees may fix such a smaller stipend to be payable out of the income of the Charities as they think fit, provided that the total income of the recipient shall not be less than the said minimum.

35. *Payment of Stipends and Conduct of Inquiries.*—The Clerk of the Trustees, or some other person appointed by them for the purpose, shall pay the stipends to the Almspeople and Pensioners, and conduct any inquiries with regard to them and to applicants for appointment.

36. *Notice of Vacancy.*—No appointment of an Almsperson or a Pensioner shall be made by the Trustees until a sufficient notice (which may be according to the Form annexed hereto) of the vacancy to be filled up, specifying the qualifications required from candidates, has been published in the Ancient Parish of Well by advertisement or otherwise, so as to give due publicity to the intended appointment.

37. *Applications for Appointment.*—Applications for appointment as Almspeople or Pensioners shall be made in the first place in writing to the Trustees, or their Clerk, in such manner as the Trustees prescribe. Except in case of physical disability, the Trustees shall before appointing any applicant to be an Almsperson or a Pensioner require him or her to attend in person. Every applicant must be prepared with sufficient testimonials and other evidence of his or her qualification for the appointment.

38. *Appointments of Almspeople and Pensioners.*—Every appointment of an Almsperson or a Pensioner shall be made by the Trustees, and shall be made at a special meeting to be held as soon as conveniently may be after an interval of one month from the occurrence of the vacancy to be filled up, allowing a reasonable time for publication of notice and for inquiries as to the applicants.

39. *Selection of Almspeople and Pensioners and Payment of Pensions.*—The Almspeople and Pensioners shall be selected under the following conditions:—

1. After full investigation of the character and circumstances of the applicants, and inquiry whether they have shown reasonable providence, and whether and to what extent they may reasonably expect assistance from relations or others.
2. Where claims are equal, preference shall be given to those applicants who have been longest resident in the Ancient Parish.

The pensions shall be paid subject to such reasonable regulations for ascertaining the identity and good conduct of the Pensioners and their continued possession of the required qualifications as the Trustees from time to time prescribe.

For the purpose of this clause the Trustees may avail themselves of the agency of any Charity Organisation Society, or other like agency.

40. *Term of Pensions.*—Each pension shall be granted for a term of three years in the first instance, but may be prolonged by the Trustees, if they think fit, for a further period of not more than three years at each prolongation.

41. *Register.*—The Trustees shall provide and keep a book in which shall be entered the name, age, and description of every person appointed to be an Almsperson or a Pensioner, the date of every appointment, and the date and occasion of every vacancy. They shall also keep a register of all applications for appointment.

42. *Removal of Almspeople and Pensioners.*—(1) The following persons shall be removed from being Almspeople or Pensioners:—

- (a) Any Almsperson or Pensioner who receives Poor-law relief other than medical relief;
- (b) Any Almsperson or Pensioner detained under lawful authority as a person suffering from mental disease;
- (c) Any Almsperson or Pensioner becoming an inmate of any Poor-law Institution for the purpose of receiving medical relief.

(2) If, in the opinion of the Trustees, any Almsperson or Pensioner is guilty of insobriety, insubordination, breach of regulations, or immoral or improper conduct, or is disqualified for retaining his or her appointment by having become entitled to a sufficient income from sources other than the Charities, or on account of mental or other disease (in the case of an Almsperson) or from any other cause, or if in any case it appears that any Almsperson or Pensioner has been appointed

without having the required qualifications, the Trustees, upon proof thereof to their satisfaction, may remove the Almsperson or Pensioner.

(3) Upon the removal of any Almsperson, the Trustees shall take possession of the tenement or room occupied by him or her, and upon the removal of any Almsperson or Pensioner the Trustees may proceed to appoint another Almsperson or Pensioner in his or her place.

(4) In any case of such misconduct as aforesaid, the Trustees may suspend the payment of the stipend to the Almsperson or Pensioner, either wholly or in part, during such time as they think fit.

(5) Any Almsperson or Pensioner removed under head (b) or (c) of Section (1) of this clause, and any Almsperson removed on account of mental or other disease under Section (2) of this clause, may, on recovery, be reappointed without previous notice being given of the vacancy to be filled up, and need not possess the qualifications as to residence and previous non-receipt of Poor-law relief.

43. *Regulations.*—The Trustees may from time to time prescribe such reasonable regulations as they consider expedient for the government of the Almspeople and Pensioners, provided that the same shall not be at variance or inconsistent with any of the provisions of this Scheme, and by such regulations may provide that the Almspeople shall render such assistance to each other as is within their power.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

44. *Appropriation of Benefits.*—The appropriation of the benefits of the Charities shall be made by the Trustees from time to time at meetings of their body, and not separately by any individual Trustee or Trustees.

45. *Trustees not to be personally interested.*—No Trustee shall take or hold any interest in any property belonging to the Charities otherwise than as a Trustee for the purposes thereof, and no Trustee shall receive any remuneration, or be interested in the supply of work or goods, at the cost of the Charities.

46. *Charities not to relieve Rates.*—The funds or income of the Charities shall not in any case be applied in aid of any rates for the relief of the poor or other purposes in any Parish or place, or so that any institution or, except under the express provisions of this Scheme, any individual may become entitled to a periodical or recurrent benefit therefrom.

47. *Questions under Scheme.*—Any question as to the construction of this Scheme, or as to the regularity or the validity of any acts done or about to be done under this Scheme, shall be determined conclusively by the Charity Commissioners, upon such application made to them for the purpose as they think sufficient.

FORM OF NOTICE.

In the Matter of the UNITED CHARITIES, in the Ancient Parish of WELL, in the North Riding of the County of YORK.

The Trustees of these Charities give notice that they will on the _____ day of _____ 19____, proceed to elect [*an Almsperson*], [*a Pensioner*] to fill a vacancy in the number of [*Almspeople*] [*Pensioners*] of the Charities. The election will take place at _____ o'clock on that day, at _____. Poor persons of good character who have been resident in the Ancient Parish of Well for the past two years at least, who have not during the last of such years received Poor-law relief other than medical relief, and who from age, ill-health, accident, or infirmity are unable to maintain themselves by their own exertions, are eligible for the appointment. Preference will be given to those who have shown reasonable providence, and to those who have been longest resident in the Ancient Parish.

Application for the appointment must be made in the first place in writing to the Trustees or their Clerk at _____, fourteen days at least previously to the election. Every applicant must state his or her name, address, age and occupation, and must be prepared to produce sufficient testimonials and other evidence of his or her qualification for the appointment, and, except in the case of physical disability, to attend in person.

Signed,

} Clerk to
the
Trustees.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

Description	Extent	Tenant or Person liable	Gross Yearly Income		
			£	s.	d.
<i>Hospital of St. Michael the Archangel.</i>	A. R. P.				
The Almshouse buildings at Well, with site and appurtenances.		In hand.			
Rentcharge issuing out of the lands mentioned or referred to in the first Schedule to the above - mentioned Act of Parliament of the 35th year of King George III.		Lord of the Manor of Well, Christopher Hammond, Trustees of A. Womersley, Trustees of —, Barningham, Trustees of James Gothorp, Peter Walburn.	1200	0	0
Right to present on every third turn to the Vicarages (now amalgamated) of St. Sampson and Holy Trinity, in the City of York.	—	The Master of Well Hospital.			
<i>Charity of John Hutchinson.</i>					
Rentcharge issuing out of a farm known as The Falls at Galghway.	—	Admiral Oxley - -	1	0	0
<i>The Poor's Land.</i>					
Land situate at Carthorpe, in Burneston, in the County of York.	20 2 21	Thomas Clark - -	15	0	0

¹ The original endowment of Well Vicarage consists of £10 per annum included in the above £200; but since the sale of the Chaplin estate, the owners have declined to pay the due (*Valor Ecclesiasticus*). Sir F. Milbank's solicitors, agent, and others, including the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, state it is lawfully due. The new Charity Trustees also decline to pay, and the matter is temporarily referred to the Charity Commission, a new scheme may have to be prepared allowing the claim.

CHAPTER XIV.

MANOR ROLLS. SOME FIELD NAMES. PECULIAR CHRISTIAN NAMES AND ENTRIES IN THE REGISTERS. MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS. CONCLUSION.

THREE sources from which information relating chiefly to Well during the eighteenth century can be obtained, still remain to be noted, viz.:—

1. A Plea Book, No. ii, of the Manor of Snape and Well, dated 1727.
2. The old Parish Book of Well, dated 1729.
3. A Map of the township of Well, dated 1795.

A PLEA BOOK OF THE MANOR OF SNAPE AND WELL.

A "Plea Book" of the "Manor of Snape and Well," marked No. ii, and dated 1727, supplies the only available record of the meetings and business of the courts of the manor. These courts were held at Snape, and the entries date from 21 October, 1727, to 8 January, 1757. Mr. Thomas Raper, of Bedale, acting successively for the 8th and 9th Earls of Exeter, was the steward, and, by that reason, the judge of the courts throughout that period. The causes tried were chiefly for damage, done by trespass, estimated at 39s. 11d., the maximum amount which brought them within the jurisdiction of the manor courts. "All civil injuries, trespasses, other than those 'vi et armis,' debts and other actions, when the debt or the damage were under forty shillings, might be determined in these courts." (Fisher. Copyhold tenure, 70.) The early records, up to and including a Court Leet, etc., held 28 October, 1732, were entered in Latin. The following are examples of the formulæ used to describe the sessions of the courts, with illustrative causes:—

Mannor of Snape	The Court Leet or View of Frankpledge Court
and Well.	Baron of the Right Honourable Brownlowe,
	Earl of Exeter, Lord of the said Mannor,
	held at Snape the 23rd day of October, 1742, before Thomas
	Raper, Steward of the said Court. The Court Baron is adjourned
	to the 6th of Novr., 1742.

Thomas Wilson agt. Richard Brockell of a plea, etc., to the damage of the said Thomas, xxxixs. xid.

Manor of Snape The Court Baron of the Right Honourable and Well. Brownlowe, Earl of Exeter, Lord of the sd. Manor, holden at Snape the 18th of Decr., 1756.

Francis Chambers agt. John Cheesbrough of a plea of trespass to the damage of the said Francis, xxxixs. xid., agreed.

John Metcalfe agt. John Lambert of a plea of trespass, etc., to the damage of the said John Metcalfe, xxxixs. xid. Deft. appears, and issue is joined, but agreed.

John Lambert agt. John Metcalfe of a plea of trespass, etc., to the damage of the said John Lambert, xxxixs. xid. Deft. appears, and issue is joined and cause tried, and a verdict for plt. with 1s. Damages.

John Lambert and Mark Lambert agt. John Metcalfe of a plea of trespass, etc., to the damage of the said John Lambert and Mark, xxxixs. xid. Deft. appears, and issue is joined and cause tried, and a verdict for the plts., with 2d. damages.

Richard Cleasby agt. Thomas Rose of a plea of trespass, etc., to the damage of the said Richard, xxxixs. xid. Agreed.

John Ward agt. Richard Hall of a plea, etc., to the damage of the said John, xxxixs. xid. Distr. issued 8th Jan. 29th of Jan. Agreed.

One of the "pains" made by the Jury of Well, in 1761, was to the effect "that none shall sue out of my Lord's court, except it be more than the court can bear," under the penalty of paying 13s. 4d. on every default.

THE OLD PARISH BOOK OF WELL.

"No. I. MSS. relative to Parish of Well, 1729."

A book, which bears the above title, contains some interesting information concerning the manner in which the affairs of the township were arranged during the eighteenth century. A note written on the fly-leaf records the purchase of the book: "November ye 6. day, 1729. Recd. of John Clarkson, of Well, The sum of seaven shillings and sixpence for this Book in full. Witness my Hand—Richard Awston (?)."

The governing body, whose meetings and enactments are chronicled in this volume, was styled "The Jury of Well," and the area over which its power of jurisdiction extended

was called "The Constabulary of Well cum Nosterfield." Apparently the Jury did not consist of an arbitrary number, but included the principal male inhabitants. The court was held annually, the jurors acting under one of their number, who was named the foreman.¹ The book contains records of the meetings of the Jury from 1729 to 1777, together with occasional references to other matters connected with the affairs of the Constabulary. The Jury is not mentioned after the latter date, but the entries concerning the business of the township are continued to 1816. It would appear that the meetings or courts were held at one of the village inns.²

The various officers, overseers of the poor and highways, the constables, pindar, and others, produced their accounts, which, having been "straightened" to the satisfaction of the Jury, their successors, for the ensuing year, were elected. On several occasions, after the accounts had been checked, a small balance was found to remain, and it is recorded that the amount was "paid to the shott," by which was, doubtless, meant the refreshment of all who had taken part in the business of the court—*e.g.* 4 Feb., 1750, the constable, Christopher Lofthouse, "paid the shot for ye Jeurey, 7s." 2 Jan., 1759, a balance of 5s. 5d. remained "due to the town, memorandum, that this money was paid to the shott." 1 Jan., 1767, "paid to the shott, 4s." This custom appears to be a survival of Leet-ale, or Scot-ale, a festival held on certain occasions, *e.g.* Michaelmas, or Martinmas, usually set apart for the holding of a law day, or court-leet. All persons present paid a fee or "Scot" to provide the feast, or for the benefit of some officer. Hence are also derived the expression "scot-free," and the phrase, "I'm glad to be shot (or rid) of you."

An introduction, written by the Rev. Richard Thistlethwaite, vicar of the parish 1724-1757, occupies the early pages of the book. "This book was bought in the year of our Lord one

¹ In a memorandum relating to Neville's Workhouse, dated 25 May, 1723, Francis Thompson, of Snape, and William Smith, of Well, are named, and are described as "Foremen of ye Juries." It is probable that the jury of Snape, to which the allusion is made, was the body which sat at the Manorial Courts which were held in that village.

² There is now only one inn in each village, but, in 1823, there were three in Well, *viz.*:—The Well Ox, the Bay Horse, and the Board Inn; in 1840 there were two:—The Milbank Arms

and the Griffin's Head; now (1912), the Milbank Arms is the only licensed house. There were also three inns in Snape in 1823, the Buck, the Sober Robin, and the Board Inn; in 1840, the Milbank Arms and the Lion and Lamb; now the Milbank Arms is the sole survivor, but will be known, in future, as the Castle Arms. The Well Ox Inn derived its name from an ox, bred by Mr. Strangways, of Well Hall, which was slaughtered at Masham in 1815, when its four quarters were found to weigh 160 stones.

thousand seven hundred and twenty-nine, for the convenience of inserting in it, all the affairs and material papers, which belong to the Town and Constabry of Well. And, indeed, it were mightily to be wished, that the proper officers and their successors would annually and carefully pursue the laudable custom of transcribing in a legible hand, all the publick occurrences and business of their said town, which would not only remain as a credit to the present generation, but would likewise be of use, and do great service to the succeeding one. It may not be improper for the curiosity of those that come after us to fill one page with the names of the Town Officers for the year 1729. But methinks before we enter upon that, it would be a great pity not to look a little back, and give our posterity some account of two Honourable Gentlemen that were Lords of the Manors of Snape and Well, and lived and dyed unmarried at Snape Hall, viz., William and Charles Cecil, second and sons of John, Earl of Exeter, by Anne, his wife, only daughter of William Cavendish, Earl of Devonshire. William came to the estate about the year 1702. He served in Parliament for the Burrough of Stamford, in Lincolnshire, and was Master of Saint Michael's Hospital in Well. He departed this life the beginning of May, 1715. Lyes buried in the chancel of the church of Well, which he was at great charge in repairing, and will be remembered for having built the wall (called Canswick Park) in 1703, and about ten years afterwards, for planting the churchyard with trees. After whose death succeeded Charles, who likewise served in several Parliaments, for the said Burrough of Stamford, and did several eminent and remarkable things about the estate to make his name remembered. In the first place, it was he (to his honour be it spoken) that first beautified and made the Chappel in Snape house useful. He also erected a new seat for the family in Well Church, and made the pallizades, and hung the iron gate, in Snape hall west court, and planted likewise the grand avenue from the said gate to the High road, with double rows of ash trees,¹ and another avenue from the said road, leading up into the deer park, with Dutch elms. It was he that first gave encouragement to the Low Park spring, and ordered it to be fenced about, for the preservation of the young oaks. It was he that built Roskill

¹ Three of the ash trees are still standing. A short length of wall, which stands somewhat behind the line of the hedge which skirts the high road

to the west of the castle, probably marks the place where the entrance gates were situated.

well house, and the new Lodge in the park. It was he that made all the Fish ponds about the house, and gave silver badges (with the arms of the Family) to the eight girls at Langwith Bridge, and, lastly, he followed the steps of his dear Brother in being a good and gracious Landlord to his tenants, and dyed lamented by all that knew him the 18th of March, 1725, and lyes buried in the said chancel of Well.

During the lifetime of the Honourable William Cecil, Mr. Thomas Place (third son of Mr. Edward Place, late Master of Saint Michael's Hospital, and Mr. Cecil's immediate predecessor) acted as his Deputy in the business of the said Hospital, and was likewise Receiver of his Rents, as he had been for the family at Roose, in Holderness, and elsewhere, for about fifty years, and carried with him to his grave, the reputation of being an useful and a faithful servant. After the death of William Cecil, the Honourable Charles Cecil (by virtue of his being then Lord of the Mannor) was pleased to appoint the said Mr. Place to be Master of Saint Michael's Hospital, and Receiver of his Rents, who continued in both stations, till the death of his patron, Charles Cecil, when he resigned the Mastership of the said Hospital, and thereupon the Right Honourable Brownlow, Earl of Exeter, in whom (after the death of his uncle) the estate then vested, appointed Joshua Blackwell (his Auditor) to be Master of the said Hospital, who lived not long afterwards, but dyed in the year 1727, and thereupon the said Earl appointed Mr. John Blackwell (*i.e.* son of the deceased, an attorney, and an Alderman in Stamford) to succeed him, who continued Mr. Place as his Deputy, and who likewise was continued by Lord Exeter, as agent and Receiver of his Rents, till the time of his death, which happened on the 25th of May, in this present year 1729. Hereupon the said noble Lord was pleased to appoint Mr. George Fleeming, of Gabedykes, to be his steward; and Mr. Blackwell gave a deputation to the Reverend Mr. Edward Place (only son of the deceased Thomas Place) to act in the business of the said Hospital. In the same year the Reverend Mr. Richard Thistlethwaite was Vicar of Well.

Roger Bridgwater, Parish Clerk.

John Tipping, Sexton.

John Clarkson, senr., and John Raynoldson,

Well Churchwardens.

Robert Heslup and Hannah, his wife,

Master and Mistress of Nevil's Workhouse.

Mr. Thomas Raper, attorney in Bedale, Court keeper.
John Gaytonby, Bailiff.

OFFICERS OF WELL FOR 1729.

A list of the jurymen:—

Thomas Haukswell, foreman.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. John Raynoldson. | 7. Henry Cass. |
| 2. Abraham Housley. | 8. Christopher Haukswell. |
| 3. John Clarkson. | 9. Francis Shotton. |
| 4. John Dobson. | 10. George Todd. |
| 5. Christopher Loftus. | 11. William Shotton. |
| 6. William Terlas. | 12. John Buck. |

John Dobson, Thomas Shotton, Abraham Housley, Christopher Loftus.—Bylaw-graves.

John Clarkson, Christopher Haukswell.—Constables.

Thomas Haukswell, Henry Cass.—Overseers for the Poor.

Thomas Shotton, Simon Johnson.—Overseers for the Highways.

John Raynoldson, Christopher Loftus.—Collectors of the land tax.

Robert Hewson.—Pindar of Well.

The following extracts illustrate some of the more interesting features of the contents of the book:—

3rd May, 1729. John Dobson, Milner of Well, entered into an agreement with the jury, that, for the sum of ten shillings, he, his heirs, administrators or assigns, would keep the wash beck in good repair on their own proper charges for ever. Signed by John Dobson and the jury, of which he was the foreman on this occasion.

27 Nov., 1730. "A schedule of Deeds in the hands of Thomas Haukswell, which belong to the estate called Nether Crooke, for the use of the poor inhabitants of Well and Snape," refers to the Benson Charity (to which allusion has been made on page 221).

4 December, 1731. John Raynoldson and Chris: Loftus, constables, received from the townsmen who neglected to go to the common day's work the sum of ten shillings and fourpence. A later reference to the neglect of this duty occurs:—1 Jan., 1757, when Thos. Hawxwell and Chris. Housley, overseers of the highways, paid five shillings to the jury, which "John Clarkson paid at ye Justis for not going to ye common

day's work, and Thos. Robinson one shilling for ye same." These entries refer to the neglect of a duty, the survival of a manorial custom. The labourers of the village were expected to perform certain duties, for the benefit of the community, at different seasons. These included the repair and maintenance of land boundaries, *e.g.* balks, stones, and hedges, where they existed, the repair of township roads, cleansing of water courses, etc.

In 1732, George Fleeming and Michael Granger, being overseers, caused the "long Lonin" in Langwith to be stubbed and cleansed "of all the whines (whins, furze, or gorse) and brament (brushwood), and scoured on both sides to the satisfaction of the township," at the cost of two pounds ten shillings. "A memorandum made in ye year 1732, that Mr. Thistlethwaite, ye Vicar of Well, has a security in his hand that was left by Richard Rapper, deceased, for the use of the Township of Well, after his wife's death, of a considerable value, and so to remain for ever in the Township's poor." The bequest to which reference is here made is a thing of the past; nothing is now known about it. The benefactor was buried at Well:—1727. Richard Raper, of Well, Cloth-bleacher, buried November ye 2nd.

In 1747, the Court of the Jury was "kept" at Snape, 24 October, on which day, it is noted, "Jenerall Waid¹ brought His sholders to Beedall and artillery." At that date General Wade's army would be on its return march from Scotland, where it had been employed in making the roads which have made its chief's name famous, and in stamping out the remnants of the rebellion of '45.

In December of the same year, there is an account of the collection of the "poor sess," with the names of the rate-payers, and the amount of the tax paid by each householder.

¹ General Wade at Bedale. In 1747–8, 6,000 men, chiefly Swiss mercenaries, were encamped at Bedale under General Wade. An extract, taken from a paper called "The Perfect Diurnal," alludes to this circumstance. "The county puts up many complaints, Bedall, a little town in Yorkshire, of 57 (rate-payers); and Ascough, a lesser village of 42 liables, have put up their several complaints, that they have in less than five months last past paid to the Scots Amy quartering upon them almost two

thousand pounds, besides former billettings and taxings; by said sufferings some have left their houses, some at the point of leaving theirs." The camp appears to have been situated in the soldiers' field in Masham Lane, now used as allotment gardens. A Swiss soldier died in camp, and was buried in the field, where an upright stone is said to have marked his grave. The field doubtless derived its name either from being the site of the camp, or the burial-place of the soldier.

Xbr. ye 31st, 1747.

A poor sess as it was gathered by in the year 1747.

	£	s.	d.		s.	d.
Mr. Blackwell . . .	2	15	6	Mr. Thistlethwaite . . .	04	00
Edmd. Smith . . .	0	01	11	Edmd. Smith . . .	04	00
do. for Todds . . .		00	10	John Walburn . . .	04	00
Thos. Hawxwell . . .	0	01	11	John Wardell . . .	16	00
Revd. Mr. Place . . .	0	01	6	John Whyhill . . .	08	00
John Gill . . .	0	00	8	Chris. Howsley . . .	03	06
Hen : Harland . . .	0	00	11½	Wid. Scurra . . .	00	05
Mr. Strangwayes . . .	0	00	7½	John Chapman . . .	00	03
Geo : Todd . . .	0	00	6	Thos. Mudd . . .	00	04
Thos. Carmachel . . .	0	00	4	John Clarkson . . .	04	00
Thos. Sicklin . . .	0	00	8	Simon Johnson . . .	04	00
Chris. Darnbrough . . .	0	00	4	John Johnson . . .	02	09
Fran : Ploughs . . .	0	00	5	Robt. Hewson . . .	00	01
Chris. Foster . . .	0	00	7	Wid : Chapman . . .	00	03
Joseph Nurse . . .	0	00	4	Wid : Raynoldson . . .	04	00
Richd. Brockell . . .	0	00	2	Ann Webster . . .	00	03
Robt. Dobson . . .	0	00	3?	Robt. Squier . . .	01	00
Thos. Rose . . .	0	00	6	Chris. Howsley . . .	00	00
Wm. Baines . . .	0	00	6	Wm. King . . .	01	10
John Clarkson . . .	0	01	2	John Cass . . .	04	00
Wm. Shotton . . .	0	00	10	Ann Metcalfe . . .	00	04
Ann Tipin . . .	0	00	4	Sam Beckwith . . .	04	00
Chris. Loftas . . .	0	01	0			
Bry. Smith . . .	0	00	6			
Thos. Wilson . . .	0	01	4			
Chris. Hawxwell . . .	0	00	10			
Wid : Raynoldson . . .	0	01	11			
Revd. Mr. Place . . .	0	01	2			
Chris. Loftus . . .	0	01	9			
Savil Dobson . . .	0	00	4			
Wid : Raynoldson . . .	0	00	8			
Jonathan Myers . . .	0	00	10			
Ann Maxam . . .	0	00	4			
John Buck . . .	0	00	4			
Chris. Hunter . . .	0	00	6			

DEMAINES.¹

Edmd. Smith . . .	00	09
Wid : Raynoldson . . .	00	08
John Clarkson . . .	00	08

¹ Demaines. The second enclosure, south of the Belt, and on the east of the road from Bedale to Well, now let in allotments, or gardens, is the only land in the township which retains the manorial name "demesne." Locally, it

is known as Demons', or Van Diemen's Land; and it sounds peculiar to visitors to hear a native say, "I'm going to t'demons"—but they need not be afraid as to his fate.

John Wardel		Chris. Hawxwell	00 : 09
for Langwith	0 : 01 : 6	Richd. Cleasby	01 : 03
Chris. Howsley	0 : 01 : 0	Thos. Hawxwell	00 : 04
Geo. Croft	0 : 01 : 3		
Wid : Raynoldson			
for Shottons	0 : 00 : 10½		
Revd. Mr. Place			
for Langwith	0 : 00 : 10½		
	£4 : 7 : 5		£3 : 11 : 5
			£7 : 18 : 10.

26 December, 1745. Memorandum of the parties concerned in the Acre dyke fens, as followeth, from the west side of it:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Mr. Strangwayes, the first. | 10. Richard Brockel. |
| 2. Mr. Strangwayes, for Tods. | 11. Will. Shotton. |
| 3. Thom. Cirmachel. | 12. John Clarkson. |
| 4. Chris. Darnbrof. | 13. Ann Tepeon. |
| 5. Francis Plues. | 14. The Rev. Mr. Place. |
| 6. Chris. Foster. | 15. The Rev. Mr. Place, for |
| 7. Robert Dobson. | Longstaffs. |
| 8. Thom. Rose. | 16. Mr. Thistlethwaite. |
| 9. Joseph Norsey. | 17. Mr. Blackwell. |

The word “fens” is probably a clerical error, where fence is intended. In a map of part of the township of Well, dated 1745, a portion of Masham field, now included in the farm of Mowbray Hill, is shown divided into sixteen strips one of which is twice as large as any of the others, and marked Acre Lands. One of the penalties, to be mentioned presently, provided for the upkeep of the acre dyke hedge.

An acct of what money hath been expended in Repairing the lane leading to Nosterfield by the Direction of Chris. Howsley and Edwd. Hare, overseers of the high Roads, begun Novbr. ye 5th and ended Xbr. 24, 1750. The account, which follows, probably refers to the repair of the road leading from Watlass Moor to Nosterfield. A complaint was made in the Court of Quarter Sessions, held at Bedale, 9 May, 1749, to the effect that the road was “utterly founderaus and out of Repair for horses and carriages, so as to be dangerous and difficult for all travellers.”

Imprs.	£	s.	d.
to Chris. Howsley for thirty eight days as Mastr.			
Director	1	18	0
to Laboures, sixty-nine days at 8 <i>d.</i>	2	06	0
to Labourers, twenty fower days at 7 <i>d.</i>	0	14	0
to Labourers, one hundred and seventy nine days at 6 <i>d.</i>	4	09	6
Pade for thirteen carts each one day at 2 <i>s.</i>	1	06	0
Ale for the Labourers	0	07	7
Pad. Mr. Wrather as bill	0	16	4
Pad. Chris Hewson and Geo. Metcalfe for sharpening work tools	0	03	7
Pd. John Chapman for sharpening hacks	0	00	6
for meeting Justices 2 times	0	01	0
Court fees at Allerton	0	02	0
to the Bailiff	0	03	0
for going to Allerton	0	02	0
Court fees at Thirsk	0	02	0
to the Bailiff	0	02	6
for going to Thirsk	0	02	0
Court fees at Richmond	0	02	0
to the Bailiff	0	02	6
for going to Richmond	0	02	6
Spent with the Bailiff	0	01	0
Court fees for fower sessions	0	06	0
Bailiff fees for ditto	0	10	0
for three times going to Sessions	0	06	0
	£14 : 06 : 0		

The Jury for the year 1761 formulated a list of Pains, or Penalties, the avoidance of which would greatly tend to engender the peace of the community, good fellowship, careful husbandry, and rudimentary sanitation.

Pains made by the Jury of Well this 16th Day of November,
in the year of our Lord 1761.

	£	s.	d.
Item—A pain laid that none break His Majesty's Peace on every default	3	4	
Item—A pain laid that none break any hedges nor cut any wood without right. on every default	6	8	
Item—A pain laid that none let their fences lie down to damage his neighbour's. on every default	3	4	

	£	s.	d.
Item—A pain laid that none listen at his neighbour's window	3	4	
Item—A pain laid that (none) wash any guts or unwholesome thing betwixt the dam and Langwith Bridge. on every default	3	4	
Item—A pain laid that the sewers from the Lady Bridge be sufficiently scoured from time to time. on every default	3	4	
Item—A pain laid that the water sewers from Gowlay Well to the " Flasks " be sufficiently scoured from time to time. on every default	13	4	
Item—A pain laid that the main dike be sufficiently scoured from time to time betwixt the " Rowmyers " and the south corner of " Birtill Ing close." on every default	3	4	
Item—A pain laid that the Mill dam be sufficiently kept up that the water run not down the Mill End. on every default	3	4	
Item—A pain laid that the beck fronts through the town be sufficiently kept up from time to time. on every default	1	6	
(and the same to be carefully viewed by the jury at Midsummer.)			
Item—A pain laid on the jury for not attending with lawful notice. on every default	1	0	
Item—A pain laid on all the officers that they give in their accounts to the jury within six weeks after their discharge. on every default	5	0	
Item—A pain laid that the foreman of the jury give notice of the same. on every default	5	0	
Item—A pain laid that the field fences be made in barley seed time before the 10th of March, and wheat seed-time before the 10th of October. on every default	3	4	
Item—A pain laid that the Acredike hedge be sufficiently kept up from time to time. on every default	3	4	
Item—A pain laid that none turn on the head lands in barley seed-time after the 15th of May, and in wheat seed-time after the 9th of November. on every default	6	8	
Item—A pain laid that none let their swine go upon the open common unrun. on every default	3	4	
Item—A pain laid that none break the pin-fold nor make any disturbance in going to it. on every default	6	8	
Item—A pain laid that none let any " riggals " or tups			

upon the commons betwixt the 7th of September and the 10th of December.	on every default	6	8
Item—A pain laid that none shear any grass in the corn-field till the corn be shorn.	on every default	10	0
Item—A pain laid that none shall pull any pease in the commonfield without right.	on every default	6	8
Item—A pain laid that none let any scabb'd horses go upon the common.	on every default	10	0
Item—A pain laid that none oppress the common . . .		10	0
Item—A pain laid that none let any houses nor harbour any persons that have not a legal settlement, without the consent of ye jury.	on every default	1	0 0
Item—A pain laid that none shall sue out of my Lord's Court except it be more than the Court can bear.			
	on every default	13	4
Item—A pain laid that none let any common right without the house belonging to it.	on every default	13	4

Signed by us, the Jury of Well, for ye year 1761,

Chrisr. Howsley.	Chrisr. Hawxwell.	Bryan Smith.
Thos. Hawxwell.	Edwd. Hare.	Jno. Chapman.
Jno. Clarkson.	Jno. Raynoldson.	Thos. Court.
Robt. Squire.	Jno. Sayer.	Jno. Jonson.
	Henry Walton.	

Another penalty was added to the above list at a subsequent meeting of the Jury, viz.:—

A pain laid that none go up John Clarkson's head-land with cart or carriage but those that have a right to go to their field land.

Upon every default 3s. 4d.

12 April, 1774. Memorandum, that it was agreed at this meeting of Jury: To Build or erect a House for reception of the poor of Well finding them very troublesome and Expensive as at present. The Expenses occurring to be paid by Pound Rent in the Constabry of Well.

(Signed) Richard Strangwayes, Foreman.

The last occasion on which the names of the Jury are given was 31 May, 1788, when the following members of that body "examined and allowed the accounts of the sundry officers from 1781-2, to May 31st, 1788":—

Rd. Strangwayes.	Thos. Hawxwell.	John Sayer.
William Walbourn.	John Walburn.	Simon Johnson.
Edward Hare.	Joseph Clarkson.	

A "terrier," or account of the land, house, and other rights and ecclesiastical dues belonging to the Vicar of Well, given 22 August, 1789, written in the book, is printed in the ecclesiastical history of the parish.

5 Nov., 1795. George Dobson appointed Clerk. A note adds that he was buried 13 Nov., 1856, "having held the office of Parish Clerk 61 years."

The accounts from 1808 to 1814 were kept by John Eggleston, constable, 1814-15 by William Wood, and 1815-16 by John Walburn. The following extracts will serve to illustrate the character of the records and the manner in which the accounts were kept by these officers:—

			£	s.	d.
1808.	Oct. 20.	To swearing a constable	1	0	
	Dec 5	To delivering Local Militia names	1	6	
	„ 15.	To delivering old Militia names	1	6	
1810	Feb 2.	To a warrant for apprehending Richd. Pattison and expenses	4	0	
		To a journey with do. to Ripon and expenses	4	0	
1811.	Jan 15.	To returning 14 articles	1	6	
1812.		To pinfold wall mending	2	0	
	July 6.	To repairing pinfold door	3	0	
1813.	Mar. 3.	To a journey to Bedale (Militia)	2	0	
		Relieving 3 sailors	1	6	
	„ 13.	To a quarterly payment	3	10	6
	June 29.	Freeholders' Oath	1	0	
1814.	Sept 20.	To carrying a woman in a cart to Snape	2	0	
1815.	July 4.	Stocks making	7	0	
		Repairing pinfold door	3	8	

The stocks¹ stood upon an open space, now partly occupied by Scurrah's blacksmith's shop. A story is still told about one of the clergy who, in an unguarded moment, possibly, too, actuated by a laudable desire to enter into the woes of his less fortunate brethren, placed himself in that position which they only involuntarily assumed. Finding that he was unable to release himself, he called upon his wife, as she passed, to set

¹ See note at the end of this chapter as to the fate of the stocks.

him free. She, however, declined to assist him, doubtless considering that a short spell of restraint would do him no harm, but might prove to be a blessing in disguise, and left him to reflect upon the mutability of temporal matters. The first suffragette, no doubt. Apparently, his sore strait did not appeal to any of his flock, for he was not set at liberty until a stranger (a wayfarer) took pity upon him and raised the restraining block.

The last entry in the book, dated 21 July, 1860, is a memorandum, written by the Rev. Phinehas Stubbs, vicar, which refers to the augmentation of the living of Well by two donations, viz.:—the sum of £5,000 given by Miss Mary Emily Milbank, and £1,000 granted by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

FIELD NAMES.

"A plan of part of the Townships of Snape and Well, in the North Riding of the County of York, the property of Charles Chaplin, Esquire, made by Alexander Calvert, Richmond, in Spring, 1795," supplies the names of the fields of the greater portion of the township of Well; but, unfortunately, omits to give in detail the divisions of the lands which composed the Hospital Farm, and the farm of Holly Hill, both of which were, at that date, in the possession of Mr. Strangwayes, of Well Hall. Some field names are also noted in the charter of foundation of the Hospital, 1342; in the certificate of the possessions of the charity furnished to the Commissioners, 1548; and in the schedules, attached to a lease of the farms of Mowbray Hill and Langwith House, dated 1874. The Belt, a plantation which extends from Low Park Wood to a point in Halfpenny House Lane, nearly opposite to the farm-house of Watlass Moor, largely represents the boundary between the townships of Snape and Well. The road from Bedale to Well traverses the wood about half a mile to the north of the village. Immediately after its emergence it enters the original North Field of the manor (now enclosed and divided), parts of which lie east and west of it. The township is readily divided into areas, thus facilitating the localisation of the fields and the comparison of the names supplied by the above-mentioned documents.

(i) Area bounded on the west by the high road, on the north by the Belt, on the east by Snape township and the land occupied by Mr. Strangwayes, and on the south by the village :

1342.	1548.	1795.	1874.
Graystane flat.		Eastern portion of the North Field of the manor divided into : Glebe. Lick Bottoms. Little Boldrons. Great Boldrons.	Bottoms. Beldrons.

(ii) Area bounded on the east by the high road, on the north and west by the Belt, on the south by the road from Masham and by the village. This area included a portion of the land belonging to Mr. Strangwayes, which extended from Holly Hill to the Belt :—

1342.	1548.	1795.	1874.
		Western portion of the North Field, including Buck Flatt, Well Park, Stubbing. Stubbyng. Stubbings, Two " Long Garths."	Noth Field. High Stubbings.

(iii) Area bounded on the west by land occupied by Mr. Strangwayes, on the north by Snape township, and on the south by Langwith Lane :—

1342.	1548.	1795.	1874.
		North Langwith Closes. Dan Crofts. Stripe.	
	Over Ox Closse.	Ox Closes.	Ox Pastures.
	Nether Ox Closse.	World's End.	
	Horse Closse.	Horse Close Wood.	

(iv) Area bounded on the north by Langwith Common, Langwith Lane, and on the west by the Ings Goit :—

1342.	1548.	1795.	1874.
		South Langwith Closes. Glebe. Owl lands. Owlands Plain.	Howlands.
	A Closse callyd Parkes.	Parts Closes. Lumley Garth. Great Ings.	Paits.
	Folde Heade.	Fold Head. Ings Closes. Sweet Hill Closes.	Sweet Hills.

(v) Area bounded on the east by the Ings Goit, on the north by Church Street and Well Bank, on the west by Phlashedts Lane, and on the south by the road from Cayberry Bank to Nosterfield :—

1342.	1548.	1795.	1874.
The little meadow.	Lytell Inge.	Little Ings. Glebe. High Garths.	
	Rock Myre.	Raw Mires. Birkdale Pasture. Sweet hills. Welskew Bottom. Low Welskew. Gowley Closes. Seven acre closes. Welskew Closes.	Roe Mires. Bottoms. Gowlands. Great Willscar. Little Willscar.
	Ley.	Lea Close.	
	Wells	Welskew Kil Garth.	Well Scars,
	Roughsyde.		Quarry, etc.

(vi) The triangular area, on which the farmhouse of Mowbray Hill stands, bounded by Phlashedts Lane, the road from Masham to Nosterfield, and the branch of the same road to Well :—

1342.	1548.	1795.	1874.
Hungerbergh.		Bean Flatt. Hungerbirds. Kayberry Bank. Kayberry Bank Closes. Binsey Field. Hard Scarpes. Glebe.	Hungerbirds. Caberry Banks. Binsoe Field.
	Hood Garth.	Hood Garths. Long Stripes. Bryan Dales. Crooked Rood. Croft Garth. Thistle Bitts. Hanging Acre. Masham Field. Roodlands. George Flatend. Acre Lands. Howlands Rise.	Hood Garth. Stripe. Crooked Roads.

(vii) The triangular area, upon which the farm house of Whitwell is situated, bounded by Thief, or Thiefgate, Lane, Binsoe Lane, and the road from Masham to Nosterfield:—

1342.	1548.	1795.	1874.
		Guiltstyle Closes.	Gyltstyles.
		Whitwell Wood Close.	
		Whitwell Pasture.	Whitwell high
		Whitwell Hill.	and low
		Thief Lane Closes.	pastures.
		Binsey Closes.	
		Jack o' Becks.	
		Binsey Fields.	Binsoe Fields.
		Moor Bitt Closes.	Moribit.
		Meeklands Fields.	Micklands.
		Night Pastures.	Night Pastures.
		High Fields.	
		Home Pasture.	Home Close.
		Reynard Close.	
		Glebe.	
		Haw Leases.	
		Little Whitwell.	
		Whitwell Close	

The following names have not been identified with any of those contained in the list of 1795:—

1342. Avenham, Clintewek, Gynshowfeld (? Binsoe Field), Yarnesfeildmire.
1548. The Eller, Farwath, Felde, Calffe Closse, Rokeby Garth, Parochys.
1874. Mowbray Hill Farm:—William Fields, Johnson Field, Pybus Fields, Walthew Fields, Egglestone Field, Rose Hill, Cow Pastures, Paddocks, Sivers Paddock, Top Garth, Trouts Close, Two Lamb Garths.
- Langwith House Farm:—Fillbarn, High and Low Pybus Closes, Annal Close, Home Close, Orchard Close, Cow Close, Parks and Meadow, Rennison Closes, Hill Close, Dobson Field, Grenland Field, Nursery Field, Four Squares, Robinson Garth, Strawberry Field, Two deer crofts, etc.

The Glebe lands, shown in the map, include:—Two acres in the North Field, twelve acres on the south side of Langwith Lane, twelve acres adjoining the site of the old Vicarage, two acres in Binsoe Field, and two acres in Masham Field. These

two latter fields seem to have been merged into the Mowbray property, and there is no record of their being sold or exchanged for other lands. Any change should have been entered in the "terrier" of the parish, see page 248.

PECULIAR CHRISTIAN NAMES IN REGISTERS.

Men's Names.

These are rich in the names of Prophets, etc.:—

Abner.	Hotchin.	Pybus.
Amon.	Jemiah.	Randal.
Barnabas.	Jemias.	Ruben.
Brass.	Jeremiah.	Shadrack.
Chryspin.	Job.	Simon.
Crispin.	Josias.	Suddaby.
Darcey.	Marland.	Syeth.
Dennis.	Matty.	Temple.
Emmanuel.	Nathan.	Tobias.
Frances.	Nesom.	Tryson.
Grebby.	Nonus.	Zachariah.
Horis.	Philemon.	

Bezaliell fil. Ed. Lamb January son of Barnabas.

One unfortunate infant rejoices in the following:—Joseph Francis Philip Charles James Captain Steel!

Women's Names.

Abygill.	Ellin.	Mercy.
Allas.	Emmy.	Molly.
Amey.	Elsapeth.	Nanny.
Ammy.	Esel.	Patience.
Arabella.	Eveland.	Price.
Aspasia.	Florie.	Prudence.
Barbary.	Gratiana.	Rayment.
Barberry.	Hassleen.	Rosimond.
Bellah.	Heneryetta.	Savinah.
Beteress.	Henny.	Thomasin.
Charity.	Honorysta.	Tibby.
Christawanda.	Isabellah.	Tomisona.
Cleiria.	Jenot.	Troth.
Cordelia.	Jessamy.	Ulrica.
Crissy.	Lavinia.	Winfrid.
Deborah.	Lenney.	Youseley.
Elen	Lidia.	Zalenda.
Elentheria.	Lora.	

PECULIAR ENTRIES IN REGISTER.

1640. Ann the wife of John Baines and a sonn of his aforetime was both buried in one grave, Sept. 24.
1656. Judith and Dorothe, twinns and daughters of Ed. Savile, borne ye nineteenth daye Sept., bapt^d ye xxieth.
1730. Matthew Mudd of Snape, or near it, and Ann Sadler, a servant, married by banns Nov. ye 17th.
1614. Henry Silsen and Jane Awcadley were marryed at S. Otterington on ye xx Maye and by a certificat from ye parson and now registered on ye xxix day of ye same month followinge.
1828. { Abygill daughter of Barwick, spinster, B. May 19.
{ Thomasin d. of Foggett, butcher, B. May 19.
1833. Ann d. of J. Blackburn, singular, B. June 27.
1834. Jane d. of — Smith, wanting a husband, Aug. 17.
- Nov. 26, 1838. 6 Crofts baptized at once.
1803. Rich. Furby of Firby Hospital buried.
1805. Will. Hill of Snape Poor Housse do.
1810. Thomas Agar do. do.
1831. Will^m Court, a pore bachelor, B. Sept. 12.
W. Hill, a soldger pensioner, B. Ap. 25.
1832. Mary Johnson, an unmarried woman, B. July 16.
1819. Christopher son of J. M., a spinstress, Bapt.
1796. John, base begot child of Elizabeth of Snape.
1798. Robert Youdle, a quaker, christened June 10th.
1799. William son of Rich. Thomas of Waremouth, Durham, a seafaring man, and Jane, bapt. March.
1800. Reuben, Mary, and Elizabeth, children of W^m and Ann Ascough of Snape christened Dec. 7, 1803. These children, by the neglect of their parents, were not christened till this date, though Reuben was born July 2, 1795; Mary, Nov., 1798; and Eliz., Dec. 2, 1800.
1707. Sylvester et Gratia gemini filius et filia Domini Xtopheri Hare de Snape, bapt. Jany. 10.
1710. Margareta relicta Thomæ Ward, prædicti, buried May 26.
Henricus Garbut parochia de Rippon et Beatrix Hauxwell de Kirkby super Horam incumbentium consensu locarum prædictorum connubio conjuncti sunt in Ecclesia S^t Mich. parochiali de Well bannis editis in locis prædictis.
1640. Two twinns, ye sonn and daughter of Ed. Thompson, bapt. Sept. xxiv.
1634. Jenot filia Matthew Mudd, a stranger, found dead in ye ares green, buryed here Aprill i.

The pretty old custom of bridal parties walking to and from church is still to be noticed in this parish, also at the funerals the bearing of a body by old friends of deceased by means of scarf or white towels passed through the coffin handles, and the "bidding" of mourners and friends to church the following Sunday. The great festival of the year in such an agricultural district seems to be the "Harvest Home" service, when all gather up from far and near, and the old style of plaited corn in various shapes may be seen, though fast becoming a thing of the past.

We conclude with a few peculiarities of banns and marriages not previously noted :—

1754. Banns of marriage between Matthew Thompson of ye parish of Beedale, Joyner, and Dorothy Court of ye paristh of Well, servant maid, were legally published in ye parish Church of Well, July ye 7th, 14th, and ye 21st, 1754, and no impediment alledged, by me Richard Thistlethwaite, vicar of Well.

The said Matthew Thompson of the parish of Beedale, in the diocese of Chester, Joyner, and the said Dorothy Court of this parish were married in this church by Banns this 23rd day of July, in the year 1754, by me Richard Thistlethwaite, vicar.

1755. Banns of Marriage between Robert Ascough, weaver, and Phillis Toller, spinster, both in the parish of Well, in the diocese of Chester and County of York, were legally published according to the Act of Parliament in the Parish Church of Well, July ye 20th and ye 27th and ye 3rd of August, 1755, and no impediment alledged, by me Richard Thistlethwaite, vicar of Well.

The said Robert Ascough and Phillis Toller, weaver and spinster, in the diocese of Chester and county of York aforesaid, were legally married in this Church by Banns this 6th day of August, 1755, by me Richard Thistlethwaite, vicar of Well.

his

Robert x Ascough.

mark.

Phillis Toller, now Ascough.

1756. Thomas Dobby, shoemaker of the parish of Well, in the Diocese of Chester and County of York, and Jane Hog of Temple, in the parish of Aysgarth, in the diocese of

Chester, spinster, were legally married this 29th day of January, in the year 1756, in the Church of Well, by virtue of a licence obtained from the Reverend Mr. Brown, curate of Bedal, and with the consent of those whose consent is required by law in that behalf, by me Richard Thistlethwaite, vicar of Well.

Thomas Dobby.

her

Jane × Hog, now Dobby.

mark.

1773. Isabella Marshall signs the register :—

Esbel Marshall, now Topham.

1784. The said John Brunton and the said Anne Wain were married in this church by Banns this 1st day of July, 1784, by me W. Baines, minister.

This m. was solemnized } John Brunton.
between us } Ann Wainman.

1795. June 7th, 1795. William Walbron and Elizabeth Cleasby, both of this parish, were married in this Church by Banns, by me { William Walburn.
{ Eliz. Cleasby.

N.B.—The bridegroom has used the vicar's name-space, so unsigned.

1815. John Court of the parish of Bedale and Susannah Crow of this parish were married in this Church by licence, with consent of parents, this 24th day of August, 1815.

Several others follow by like consent.

1827. Nov. 3. A similar consent, but bride, bridegroom, parents, and all the witnesses made their mark, ×.

1830. Robert Illingworth and Sarah Firby of this parish were married in this Church by licence with the consent of those present, August 7th, 1830.

Four others follow, with like consent, 4 with consent of the congregation, 23 with consent of those who were present.

THE FATE OF THE STOCKS, AND THE STORY OF THE WITCH OF WELL.

The stocks were taken by an old woman, who lived in a cottage by the road side going up to Well Bank, and were burnt as firewood. The old lady had the reputation of being a witch, and, by that reason, of being able to bring calamity

upon those of her neighbours who placed themselves within the range of her animosity. Having been "crossed" by a villager, who, like many of his fellows, eked out his livelihood by keeping cows, "she wished a wish" that ill might befall them. Three or four are said to have died, and their owner, in great trouble and perplexity, implicitly believed that his loss was due to the power for evil possessed by his enemy. Having been told that, if blood could be drawn from the witch by the person who was suffering from her attentions, her power, so far as he was concerned, would be broken, he was confronted with the difficulty of carrying the remedy into effect. The witch kept close quarters, and could not readily be taken at a disadvantage. The matter was urgent; an empty byre awaited new tenants, but it would be folly to introduce them so long as the ban remained upon their owner. In this dilemma, he joined forces with a friend who had the reputation of being "a miraculous beggar," a term of appreciation that means much to a Yorkshireman, implying fearlessness and a turn for ingenuity in prosecuting deeds of daring. Having decided upon a night attack, the conspirators chose a time when they were not likely to be interrupted, and essayed to carry out their plan. The cottage stood with its back to higher ground, which reached to its roof. The "miraculous" one was deputed to go down the chimney, and, when he had reached the interior of the dwelling, to make his way to the door and admit the avenger. But, like so many human plans, this carefully-laid scheme went "agley"; the chimney proved too small, or the man too large, to permit of complete passage; it was impossible to go down, and retreat was equally out of the question. The witch heard the struggles of the imprisoned wretch, but thought that the sounds proceeded from the roof, probably having the memory of past attentions of a similar nature in her mind. She shouted out that she would soon have the kettle boiling, and would give her visitors the contents (not in the orthodox manner) if they did not leave her in peace. Proceeding to carry out her threat, she went to the fireplace, but was struck with horror to see a man's booted feet dangling before her eyes. The combined efforts of witch and victim, whom she admitted into her house, glad to abandon all idea of "drawing blood" for the time being, failed to dislodge the obstruction, and it was not until the services of a mason had been requisitioned, and the greater part of the chimney sacrificed, that the prisoner was released, a sadder and a

wiser man, deeply imbued with the powers of witches in general, and of the Well representative of the sisterhood in particular, and strongly of the opinion that "sike like were best left alane." In spite of this signal failure to thwart the designs of witchcraft, the cow-keeper found an occasion on which he was able to extract blood from his tormentor, with the happy result that he was enabled to fill his empty stalls with occupants that no longer showed a perverse tendency to die prematurely of mysterious diseases.

THE TRADITION OF THE NORTH DOORWAY OF THE CHURCH.

Local tradition assigns a curious and important function to the north, or Devil's doorway, before it was built up. On the occasion of a wedding, the bridal party approached the church by the south entrance, and the groom by the north door. If the bride were fortunate enough to enter the sacred edifice before her swain, and reach the centre aisle, she assumed and retained domestic authority for life. But, if the would-be benedict gained the interior before her, the position was reversed. A credulous groom was occasionally induced to test the validity of the belief. When the custom was last observed, the bridegroom reached the goal without hat, coat, or boots. His apprehension of his future happiness, if he failed to secure the position of predominant partner, had been so keen that he had thrown aside those articles of apparel to expedite his movements. His efforts, though worthier of a nobler cause, were completely successful, and he was able to greet his future helpmeet upon her arrival at the church with the words, "Ah's first, Sally. Ah's maaster, lass." Sally, like a sensible young woman, took the announcement in good part, and cheerfully accepted the situation. The marriage proved to be a happy one, free from the disturbing elements that too frequently mar connubial bliss.

CONCLUSION.

I know it was Dr. Horsfall's hope to include a short account of the York churches connected with Well Hospital. His notes were scanty, owing to illness and a busy life. I don't think the omission of such will detract from local interest in his work, and there was a desire to see it printed soon on the part of

many friends—the blame must be mine, and as an amend, I have included a good photograph of “our friend, Dr. Tom.”

A short list of peculiar words and phrases was never compiled, such as “wick” for alive, lonin, etc., several old local yarns and tales, but, then, while we have several still with us who can tell these, what need, when a pipe, or “summat else,” can draw out the old stories and jokes.

At the last request of the author, and to preserve for future reference, I have included the Charity and School Schemes under Trustees.

As you read the book, may your thoughts go back for a moment to the compiler of the Notes, whose wishes I have tried to carry out, and forgive any shortcomings and lapses on my part in the arrangement of the Notes, the plates, etc., and not take offence where none was intended.

F. REDMAYNE.

35 George III, ch. lxxxii.

Since closing these Notes, and during the compiling of the index, a private Act of Parliament relating to Well was procured (see after index), containing valuable lists of old field names, value of Hospital endowment, proof that a payment (in dispute) is due to the Vicar, and was transferred by this Act to the Well Unsettled Estate.

A sum of £414 seems to have belonged to the Hospital and Vicarage, and now that the Hospital endowment is fixed by deeds at £200 per annum, what has become of the balance? If a recent augmentation of the benefice and Queen Anne's Bounty portion are deducted, also the £10 not yet paid under the Terrier, the gross value is £39 and 44 acres of glebe. The Vicarage was reputed to be worth about £500 formerly! It will be noticed that the Chantry *and* Hospital were “supposed” to have been dissolved, whereas the Hospital never was, yet its lands have gone. The Act seems to fully establish the fact

that the Hospital is an ecclesiastical foundation, and it and the Vicarage inseparable. The following rules of the Hospital are thus of interest :—

ORDINANCES OF ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL.

2. Each brother and sister, dressed in coat and gown respectively, shall attend the service at Well Church at least once every Sunday, preference being given to morning prayer, under a penalty of 6*d.* for each offence, excepting only in cases of sickness or by special permission of the Vicar of Well.

3. Each brother and sister shall lodge every night throughout the year in the Hospital, under a penalty of 6*d.* for each offence, excepting only by special permission of the Vicar of Well.

4. Each brother and sister shall attend morning prayer in the Hospital chapel every day in the week excepting Sunday, under like penalty of rule 2.

5. Each brother and sister shall, at convenient times, be examined by the Vicar, and satisfy him as to their religious knowledge, as required by the Ordinances, and within one month of admission satisfy the Vicar as to his or her possession of such religious knowledge. The penalty for inability or will to comply with this rule after fourteen days given, shall be expulsion.

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PRIVATE ACT, 35 GEO. III, c. 82, 1795.

An Act for effectuating an Agreement entered into between Charles Chaplin, Esquire, and the Master of the Hospital of Saint Michael the Archangel, at Well, in the County of York, and the Vicar of the Parish of Well aforesaid, for making certain Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, in the said Parish, and in the Hamlet of Snape, within the same, subject to certain Trusts, Rights, or Interests, in Favour of the said Hospital, and to an Annual Portion or Payment to the Vicar of Well, in lieu of other Lands and Tythes at Well and Snape aforesaid, and Masham, in the said County.

Whereas the Right honourable Brownlow late Earl of Exeter, ^{Preamble.}
being seised in his own Right, in Fee Simple, in Possession, ^{Will of the late Earl of Exeter.}
of and in the Messuages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments described in the First Schedule to this Act, situate in the County of York, and being also seised in Fee Simple of the Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Tythes, and Hereditaments described in the Second Schedule hereto, situate or arising within the same County (which said last-mentioned Messuages, Lands, Tenements, Tythes, and Hereditaments are subject to certain Trusts, Rights, or Interests, in Favour or for the Benefit of the Master, Brethren, and Sisters of the Hospital of Saint Michael the Archangel, at Well, in the said County of York, and to some Annual Payment, Portion, or other Outgoing, payable to the Vicar of the Church of Well (of which Vicarage the said late Earl was Patron) did, by his last Will and Testament, bearing Date the Twentieth Day of September, One thousand Seven hundred and Ninety-one, give and devise unto his Nephew, Charles Chaplin, of Blankney, in the County of Lincoln, Esquire (amongst other Hereditaments) all those his Manors of Snape, Well, and Ingmathorpe, with the Rights, Royalties, and Appurtenances to the same belonging, in the said County of York, and all his Messuages, Farms, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments whatsoever, with their and every of their Appurtenances, situate within the said County of York, to hold the same to his said Nephew, Charles Chaplin, his heirs and Assigns :

The Earl of
Exeter's
Death.

And whereas the said Testator died in the Year One thousand Seven and Ninety-three, without revoking or altering his said Will, leaving the Right Honourable Henry now Earl of Exeter his Nephew and Heir at Law :

Situation of
the Lands
described in
the First
Schedule.

And whereas a considerable Part of the Lands specified in the said First Schedule do run between and are much intermixed with other Lands and Tenements in Well aforesaid, which are subject to the said Trusts, Rights, and Interests in Favour of the said Master, Brethren, and Sisters, and to the said Payment or Portion to the said Vicar ; and the Messuage and Lands in Masham, in the said County of York, and several of the other Lands, Tythes, and Hereditaments specified in the said Second Schedule, are or do arise out of Lands remotely situated from the Bulk of the said Lands and Tenements, which are subject to the said several Trusts, Rights, Interests, and Payment or Portion :

Agreement
between Mr.
Chaplin, and
the Master of
the Hospital,
and the Vicar
of Well, in
the County of
York, for
transferring
Charges payable
to the Hospital
and Vicar
from one Estate
to another.

And whereas the said Charles Chaplin hath, with the Consent of the Reverend Father in God, William, Lord Bishop of Chester, who is Diocesan of the said Church of Well, agreed with John Clarke, the present Master of the said Hospital, and the Reverend Thomas Dockeray, Clerk, the present Vicar of Well aforesaid, to subject the Messuages, Lands, and Tenements, described in the said First Schedule, to the aforementioned Trusts, Rights, and Interests to and in Favour of the said Master, Brethren, and Sisters, and to the said Payment or Portion to the said Vicar of Well, in lieu of the Messuages, Lands, Tythes, Tenements, and Hereditaments described in the said Second Schedule, and the said Henry, now Earl of Exeter, as Heir at Law of the said late Earl, hath agreed to concur in carrying the said Agreement into Execution :

The proposed
Substitution
will be for the
Benefit of the
Charity, and an
Accommodation
of Mr. Chaplin.

And whereas, although the proposed Substitution will be a Benefit to the Charity, as well as an Accommodation to the said Charles Chaplin, yet the same cannot be rendered effectual without the Authority of Parliament :

Wherefore Your MAJESTY's most dutiful and loyal subjects the said Charles Chaplin, John Clarke, Thomas Dockeray, and the said Henry, Earl of Exeter,

Do most humbly beseech Your MAJESTY,
That it may be Enacted ; And be it Enacted by the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, That all and singular the Messu-

ages, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, in the First Schedule to this Act particularly specified and described, being situate in Well, and in the Hamlet of Snape, within the same Parish, together with all Rights, Privileges, and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, and the Reversion and Reversions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents, Issues, and Profits thereof, shall, from and immediately after the passing of this Act, remain and continue, and be vested in the said Charles Chaplin, his Heirs and Assigns, for ever, subject and liable to, and charged and affected with all such Trusts, Rights, Interests, Claims, and Demands, to and in Favour or for the Benefit of the Master, Brethren, and Sisters of the said Hospital, and their Successors for the Time being, and to and with the same Annual Payment, Portion, or other Outgoing to or in Favour of the Vicar of the said Parish of Well and his successors, as the Messuages, Lands, Tythes, Tenements, and Hereditaments in the said Second Schedule particularly specified and described, at the Time of passing this Act, either at Law or in Equity, are subject or liable to, or charged or affected with, to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, in Lieu of and by way of Substitution for such last mentioned Messuages, Lands, Tythes, Tenements, and Hereditaments.

And be it further Enacted, That all and singular the Messuages, Lands, Tythes, Tenements, and Hereditaments, in the said Second Schedule to this Act particularly specified and described, being situate or arising within the said Parish of Well, and in the Hamlet of Snape aforesaid, and in Masham, in the said County of York, or any of them, together with all the Rights, Privileges, and Appurtenances thereunto belonging, and the Reversion and Reversions, Remainder and Remainders, Rents, Issues, and Profits thereof, shall, from and immediately after the passing of this Act, remain, and continue, and be vested in the said Charles Chaplin, his Heirs and Assigns, for ever, to and for his and their own Use and Benefit, freed and discharged of and from all and singular the Trusts, Rights, Interests, Claims, and Demands whatsoever, as well at Law as in Equity, which the said Master, Brethren, and Sisters respectively, or any of them, or their respective Successors for the Time being, or any Person or Persons in Trust for them respectively, or any of them, now are, is, or might have become entitled to, in or out of the same, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed, and also freed and for ever discharged of and from

The Estates comprised in the First Schedule, now vested in Mr. Chaplin, charged with the said Payment to the said Hospital and Vicar.

The Estates comprised in the Second Schedule discharged of the said Payment to the Hospital and Vicar.

the said Annual Payment, Portion, or other Outgoing to or in Favour of the said Vicar and his Successors, and every Part thereof.

Provided nevertheless, and be it further Enacted and Declared, That in case the said Charles Chaplin, his Heirs or Assigns, shall at any Time hereafter be evicted from the Possession of the said first mentioned Messuages, Lands, Tenements, or Hereditaments, or any Part thereof, or if the said Master, Brethren, and Sisters, or their Successors, shall be deprived of the Benefit of all or any of the said Trusts, Rights, or Interests, to which the same are hereby subjected, or mentioned or intended so to be, or in case the said Vicar or his Successors shall be deprived of the said Payment, Portion, or other Outgoing, or any Part thereof, by reason of any Defect of Title of the said Charles Chaplain, or of any Person or Persons through whom the said Charles Chaplin derives his Title to the same Premises, or any Part thereof, then and in such Case the said Master, Brethren, and Sisters, and their respective Successors, and the said Vicar and his successors, shall, immediately after such Eviction or Interruption, have and enjoy all and singular the same Rights and Interests into, over, and out of the Lands, Tythes, Tenements, and Hereditaments Secondly hereinbefore mentioned, as they or any of them would have been entitled to in case this Act had not been made, any thing hereinbefore contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Saving always to the KING's Most Excellent MAJESTY, His Heirs and Successors, and to all and singular other Persons, Bodies Politic and Corporate, and his, her, and their respective Heirs, Successors, Executors, and Administrators (other than and except the said Master, Brethren, and Sisters, and their respective Successors, and the aforesaid Vicar and his Successors, and the said Charles Chaplin, and Henry, Earl of Exeter, and their respective Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns) all such Estate, Right, Title, Interest, Claim, and Demand whatsoever, of, into, and out of the several Messuages, Lands, Tythes, Tenements, and Hereditaments hereinbefore vested and settled as aforesaid, as they, every or any of them, had before the passing this Act, or could or might have had, enjoyed, or been entitled to in case this Act had not been made.

If Mr. Chaplin shall be evicted from the first mentioned Estates, the said Master and Vicar shall be reinstated in their former Claims on the other Estates.

General Saving.

Names of Occupiers.	Names of Lands.	Contents.	Yearly Value.		
			A. R. P.	£	s. d.
	Brought forward ..	—		280	18 5
Richard Strangways and Simon Johnson }	Seven Acre Piece ..	8 0 37		5	15 1
William Walbron ..	Clarkson's Welsker's ..	11 3 32		8	7 2
John Hawxwell ..	Harrison's Welskers ..	11 0 18		7	15 6
John Sayer ..	Onams ..	17 0 30		10	5 11
The same ..	Scope Rush ..	16 0 21		9	16 5
Robert Fleming ..	Three Corner Close ..	6 0 7		3	0 5
The same ..	Lime Kiln Close ..	19 2 13		9	15 9
The same ..	Backside Close ..	8 0 9		4	8 6
The same ..	Home Close ..	11 3 39		6	9 9
The same ..	George Close ..	6 2 23		3	6 5
The same ..	Meadow Close ..	10 1 16		6	14 6
The same ..	Medals ..	16 2 0		9	1 6
The same ..	Long Close ..	8 0 3		4	0 2
The same ..	Bank Close ..	16 3 26		8	9 1
John Sayer ..	Barker's Glisters ..	3 1 6		1	19 5
Richard Strangways ..	Little Glisters ..	2 1 3		1	7 2
William Exelby ..	Great Glisters ..	5 1 10		3	3 7
The same ..	Onsley's Glisters ..	8 2 27		5	3 7
The same ..	Hall Leys ..	5 3 11		4	1 2
The same ..	Johnson's Hall Leys ..	4 0 26		2	17 7
Joseph Clarkson ..	John Clarkson's Hall Leas ..	9 0 9		6	6 6
Richard Strangways ..	Long Close ..	6 2 32		4	13 0
John Walbron ..	Great Micklings ..	18 0 34		13	12 1
Joseph Clarkson ..	Short Jack-a-Becks, and Long Jack-a-Becks }	7 3 30		5	18 2
John Walbron ..	Little Micklins ..	11 2 10		8	13 1
Richard Strangways ..	Strangway's Benset Close ..	7 1 11		5	9 4
Edmund Ward ..	Ward's Benset Close ..	7 1 12		5	9 5
Richard Johnson ..	Johnson's Benset Close ..	10 1 34		8	6 1
Richard Strangways ..	Squire's Benset Close ..	2 1 26		2	0 4
Thomas Johnson ..	Simon Johnson's Benset Close ..	1 3 14		1	10 2
William Exelby ..	Thievegate Close ..	4 2 3		3	16 9
Robert Flemming ..	Thievegate Close ..	3 0 18		2	12 6
The same ..	Thievegate Close ..	2 0 15		1	15 3
Simon Johnson ..	Thievegate Close ..	2 2 37		2	5 7
Joseph Clarkson ..	Crook Roods ..	4 3 39		2	11 11
The same ..	Thistle Bits ..	3 1 0		2	2 3
	Well Commonable Lands ..	73 1 9		25	13 2
John Hawxell and others	Masham Field ..	3 1 23		2	4 2
Richard Johnson ..		14 1 13		10	0 7
Edmund Ward and others }	Bensoe High Field ..	4 3 16		3	7 10
		14 3 19		10	0 10
		7 1 38		5	3 10
	Carried forward ..	..		530	9 11

<i>Names of Occupiers.</i>	<i>Names of Lands.</i>	<i>Contents.</i>	<i>Yearly Value.</i>
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward	—	53 ⁰ 9 11
Edmund Ward ..	Crook Furlong	8 3 35	5 16 7
John Sayer ..	Thistle Bits Furlong	11 3 20	7 14 4
Richard Strangways	Holden Piece Furlong	5 2 20	3 13 2
William Exelby and others ..	Acres Lands Furlong	14 3 27	9 13 8
	Wound Hills Rood Furlong	0 1 5	0 3 8
	Brian Door Furlong	6 2 38	4 5 8
	Long Striped Furlong	4 0 35	2 14 10
The same ..	Crabb Tree Plat Furlong	14 1 28	9 7 3
	Rob Cross Furlong	6 1 34	4 4 7
	Middle Furlong	0 1 21	0 4 11
	Kirk Flatts Furlong	4 3 33	3 9 3
	Gt. Balderland's Furlong	5 1 3	3 13 9
The same ..	Little Balderland's Furlong	4 2 27	3 5 3
	Low Park Furlong	6 1 33	4 10 3
	Lick Bottom Furlong	11 1 15	7 18 9
	Apple Tree Plott	5 3 1	3 19 4
John Sayer ..	Fatham Field	7 2 27	4 11 7

Which said several Houses and Lands, above described, comprize all the Hereditaments of which the said Charles Chaplin is seised in his own Right, in the said Township of Well, not subject or liable to the Trusts, Rights, or Interests, in favour of the Master, Brethren, and Sisters of the Hospital of Saint Michael the Archangel, in Well aforesaid, or to the said Payment or Portion to the Vicar of Well (except a House, Homestead, and Close, in several Divisions, called Shotten's Onam Closes, containing together, 26 A. 1 R. 10 P. in the Occupation of William Exelby; the South Part of an Inclosure called Kirk Flatts Lands, containing 10A. in the Occupation of the said Richard Strangways; and a Cottage and Homestead in the Occupation of Thomas Marshall.

<i>Name of Occupier.</i>	<i>Name of Land.</i>	<i>Contents.</i>	<i>Yearly Value.</i>
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.
CLOSES and LANDS in SNAPE.			
John Sayer	Park Closes now in several Divisions	73 1 7	36 12 11
Total First Schedule ..			£646 9 8

The FIRST SCHEDULE referred to by the foregoing ACT.

Names of Occupiers.			Names of Lands.			Contents.			Yearly Value.		
HOUSES and HOMESTEADS in the TOWN of WELL.						A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
John Sayer	..	..	House and Homestead	..	..	1	3	19	2	7	4
William Exelby	..	..	House and Homestead	..	..	0	1	12	0	16	6
John Walbron	..	..	House and Homestead	..	..	2	1	31	2	18	10
John Simpson	..	..	House and Homestead	..	..	1	2	23	2	3	10
John Chapman	..	..	House and Homestead	..	..	0	2	20	1	2	6
William Hardy	..	..	House and Homestead	..	..	0	3	39	1	9	10
Joseph Clarkson	..	..	House and Homestead	..	..	1	2	35	2	4	4
Richard Johnson	..	..	House and Homestead	..	..	2	1	0	2	15	0
The same	..	..	Homestead	..	..	2	0	1	2	10	1
Ann Henson	..	..	House and Homestead	..	..	0	3	32	1	9	0
John Carter	..	..	House and Homestead	..	..	0	3	0	1	5	0
John Binks	..	..	House and Homestead	..	..	0	1	10	0	16	3
Thomas Johnson	..	..	House and Homestead	..	..	0	1	9	0	16	2
Richard Strangways	..	..	House and Homestead	..	..	0	3	38	1	9	9
William Exelby	..	..	House and Homestead	..	..	0	2	10	1	1	3
Ralph Gale	..	..	House and Homestead	..	..	0	2	10	1	1	3
William James	..	..	House and Homestead	..	..	0	3	9	1	6	2
Christopher Hewetson	..	..	A House	..	..	—	—	—	0	10	0
John Fryer	..	..	A House	..	..	—	—	—	0	10	0
Jane Brockill	..	..	A House	..	..	—	—	—	0	10	0
Joseph Scurrow	..	..	A House	..	..	—	—	—	0	10	0
Elizabeth Duffield	..	..	A House	..	..	—	—	—	0	10	0
Christopher Scurrow	..	..	A House	..	..	—	—	—	0	10	0
Robert Brown	..	..	A House	..	..	—	—	—	0	10	0
Ann Crout	..	..	A House	..	..	—	—	—	0	10	0
Overseers of the Poor of Well	}		A House	..	..	—	—	—	0	10	0
CLOSES and LANDS in WELL.											
John Sayer	..	..	Barker's Langwith	..	..	10	0	32	6	12	6
The same	..	..	Smith's Langwith	..	..	10	0	17	6	11	5
Richard Strangways	..	..	Robert Squire's Langwith	..	..	5	2	15	3	12	9
Richard Johnson	..	..	Simon Johnson's Langwith	..	..	11	2	32	7	0	6
Thomas Hare	..	..	Henry Casse's Langwith	..	..	15	3	27	9	11	1
Richard Johnson	..	..	Robert King's Ox Close	..	..	4	2	12	2	14	10
William Exelby	..	..	Simon Johnson's Ox Close	..	..	4	0	27	2	10	2
The same	..	..	Simon Johnson's South Langwith	..	..	15	0	9	9	0	8
Joseph Clarkson	..	..	John Clarkson's Ox Close	..	..	3	0	14	1	17	0
John Walbron	..	..	Walbron's Ox Close	..	..	3	1	34	2	1	8
Carried forward						..	..	..	83	15	8

Names of Occupiers.	Names of Lands.	Contents.			Yearly Value.		
		A.	R.	P.	£	s.	d.
	Brought forward ..	—			83	15	8
Richard Johnson	Robert King's Ox Close ..	3	0	9	1	16	8
The same	Henry Casse's Ox Close ..	5	2	21	3	7	8
William Exelby	Francis Shotten's Ox Close ..	6	0	32	3	14	7
John Eglin	John Reynoldson's Ox Closes ..	8	0	37	4	19	0
Thomas Hare	Henry Casse's Great Ox Close ..	14	0	25	8	10	0
William Exelby	Isabella Hawkeswill's Langwith	7	1	38	4	18	0
John Walbron	John Walbron's Langwith ..	14	3	21	8	18	8
The same	John Wilson's Langwith ..	7	2	14	4	11	1
Joseph Clarkson	John Clarkson's Langwith ..	14	3	35	8	19	11
Robert Flemming ..	George Flemming's	15	1	28	7	14	3
	West Langwith						
The same ..	George Flemming's	27	1	36	13	4	9
	North Langwith						
The same ..	George Flemming's	17	2	24	8	16	6
	South Langwith						
Thomas Hawxwell ..	Widow Braidwith's Ox Lands	28	2	4	22	16	5
Cottagers	Cottagers Langwith	13	3	10	11	3	0
Richard Johnson	Simon Johnson's Ings	4	3	38	4	10	3
William Exelby	Ousley's Ings	3	2	2	3	3	2
John Sayer	Barker's Ings	5	1	7	4	15	2
William Exelby	Elizabeth Hawxwell's Ings	4	0	34	3	15	6
Richard Strangways ..	Cass Ings	4	0	35	3	15	7
Joseph Clarkson	Clarkson's Ings	4	0	34	3	15	6
John Walbron	Walbron's Ings	5	3	22	5	4	3
The same	Reynoldson's Ings	4	0	32	3	15	4
William Hutchinson ..	Sweet Hills	2	0	38	2	0	6
The same	Cass's Sweet Hills	2	0	30	1	19	1
John Walbron	Walbron's Sweet Hills	3	2	27	3	5	9
William Exelby	Isabella Hawkswill's Sweet Hills	1	3	18	1	13	4
Joseph Clarkson	Clarkson's Sweet Hills	1	3	18	1	13	4
Richard Strangways.	Oxgangs Ings	10	1	20	8	6	0
Richard Johnson,							
Thomas Croft, and							
Joseph Clarkson							
William Walbron	Richard King's Sweet Hills ..	2	2	1	3	0	1
Richard Strangways ..	Squire Sweet Hills	2	2	3	3	0	3
Richard Johnson	Long Garth	2	3	28	2	13	10
The same	High Garth	2	1	30	1	19	0
John Carter	John Reynoldson's Garth ..	3	2	26	2	3	7
Elizabeth Duffell	Henry Casse's Goldas	9	1	18	6	1	3
The same	Casse's Close	2	2	20	1	19	7
Joseph Clarkson	Clarkson's Goldas	6	3	25	4	13	6
Simon Johnson	John Reynoldson's Goldas ..	9	0	29	6	8	5
Carried forward					280	18	5

<i>Name of Occupier.</i>	<i>Names of Lands, etc.</i>	<i>Contents.</i>	<i>Yearly Value.</i>
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward		627 3 5
— Gill	{ House and Close at Masham, and an Allotment on Fearby Moor .. }	1 0 28	4 0 0
Total Second Schedule ..			£631 3 5

[*Endorsed.*]

An Act for effectuating an Agreement entered into between Charles Chaplin, Esquire, and the Master of the Hospital of Saint Michael the Archangel, at Well, in the County of York, and the Vicar of the Parish of Well aforesaid, for making certain Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments, in the said Parish, and in the Hamlet of Snape, within the same, subject to certain Trusts, Rights, or Interests, in Favour of the said Hospital, and to an Annual Portion or Payment to the Vicar of Well, in lieu of other Lands and Tythes at Well and Snape aforesaid, and Masham, in the said County.—35 Geo. III, ch. 82, 1795.

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LEEDS.

The SECOND SCHEDULE referred to by the foregoing Act.

<i>Names of Occupiers.</i>	<i>Names of Lands, etc.</i>	<i>Contents.</i>	<i>Yearly Value.</i>
HOUSES and HOMESTEADS at SNAPE.		A. R. P.	£ s. d.
Christopher Lambert ..	House and Homestead ..	1 2 8	1 11 0
William Heslop, junior ..	House and Homestead ..	1 1 32	1 12 10
Edmund Ward ..	House and Homestead ..	0 3 30	0 18 9
Thomas Ward ..	House and Homestead ..	0 2 10	0 11 3
CLOSES and LAND at SNAPE.			
Christopher Norfolk ..	Low Field ..	4 3 30	4 18 9
Francis Chambers ..	George Crow's Ox Close ..	7 2 19	4 11 2
Joseph Crow ..	Launcelot Crow's Ox Close ..	7 2 38	4 12 4
The same ..	Launcelot Crow's Ings ..	2 0 0	2 0 0
Francis Chapman ..	Thompson's Wilton's Mire ..	15 3 6	11 16 10
William Heslop ..	George Heslop's Wilton Mire ..	15 2 28	11 14 10
Christopher Norfolk ..	Francis Thompson's Ing Closes	6 3 22	5 3 1
Christopher Lambert ..	Ings ..	3 0 1	2 8 1
Joseph Savile ..	Mire Lane Close ..	0 3 21	0 17 6
The same ..	Bird Home Nook ..	3 0 2	3 0 3
William Heslop Junior ..	Glover's Close ..	2 3 16	2 17 0
Edmund Ward ..	Mire Close ..	0 3 34	0 19 3
William Heslop Junior ..	Mill Close ..	7 1 33	7 9 1
Christopher Norfolk ..	Long Sanam Close ..	2 3 16	3 3 7
The same ..	Little Sanam Close ..	0 3 29	0 18 7
George Deighton ..	Forward Field ..	2 1 15	1 17 11
William Walbron ..	Dancrofts ..	2 0 11	1 4 8
Joseph Hawkswell ..	Dancrofts ..	1 2 30	0 19 10
George Dobby ..	Backward Bank ..	7 1 38	5 3 10
Christopher Palliser ..	Cook's Home Close ..	5 1 2	5 5 3
John Kirby ..	Cook's Long Close ..	2 3 25	1 14 6
The same ..	Cook's Backward Banks ..	9 1 5	4 12 9
Christopher Norfolk ..	North High Field ..	13 3 27	6 19 1
The same ..	Little High Field ..	18 0 18	9 1 1
The same ..	South High Field ..	7 1 34	3 14 7
The same ..	Thompson's Little High Field	4 1 2	2 2 7
The same ..	Thompson's East High Field ..	8 3 7	4 7 11
William Heslop Junior ..	Thomas Plummer's High Field ..	9 0 30	5 9 11
Thomas Ward ..	Holden Bird Homes ..	7 0 26	4 5 6
The same ..	Mason's Banks ..	5 2 6	3 6 4
James Wilson ..	Wind Hill Bank ..	6 0 9	3 18 8
William Dobby ..	Wind Hill Bank ..	3 3 28	2 10 7
James Wilson ..	Plain Tree Close ..	4 0 7	2 12 6
The same ..	Lazerous Close ..	2 1 4	1 7 3
Joseph Crow ..	Mouse Lane Close ..	2 3 37	2 4 4
William Heslop Junior ..	Bottom Pitts ..	2 3 11	2 2 2
Carried forward ..		..	146 5 5

<i>Names of Occupiers.</i>	<i>Names of Lands, etc.</i>	<i>Contents.</i>	<i>Yearly Value.</i>
		A. R. P.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward ..	—	146 5 5
William Heslop Junior ..	King's Kill ..	3 3 10	2 2 1
The same ..	Kings Bell ..	3 0 28	2 7 4
William Walbron ..	Woody Close ..	2 0 23	0 17 8
HOUSES and HOMESTEADS in WELL.			
Matthew Mudd Junior, } and William Lynn }	House and Homestead ..	2 1 31	2 18 10
Thomas Dobson and } William Learoyd }	House ..	—	0 11 3
Richard Cleasby ..	House and Homestead ..	0 3 2	1 5 3
William Pybus ..	A Building and Homestead ..	0 1 31	0 18 9
William Lynn ..	House and Homestead ..	0 1 17	0 17 1
Richard Lofthouse ..	A House ..	0 1 0	0 10 0
John Hauxwell ..	House and Homestead ..	0 1 19	0 17 4
William Hutchinson Jun.	House and Homestead ..	0 0 38	0 14 9
Richard Strangeways, } and William Handby }	Two Houses and Homesteads	3 3 6	12 9 1
Elizabeth Lofthouse ..	Homestead ..	0 3 18	0 17 3
The same ..	House and Homestead ..	2 1 33	2 19 1
Richard Hutchinson } and John Binks }	Two Cottages ..	0 1 0	1 5 0
Robert Hislop ..	House and Homestead ..	0 0 20	0 12 6
John Sickling Junior ..	House and Homestead ..	0 0 20	0 12 6
Francis Kirmichael ..	House and Homestead ..	0 0 17	0 12 1
Thomas Annill Senior ..	House and Homestead ..	0 0 22	0 12 7
CLOSES and LAND at WELL.			
Richard Strangeways ..	Kirk Flats ..	16 1 1	12 3 10
John Eglin ..	Ox Closes ..	33 2 31	20 3 11

And all and all Manner of Tythes which belong to the Rectory or Parsonage Improprate of the Parish of Well, and were Part of the Possessions of the dissolved Chantry or Hospital of Saint Michael the Archangel, in Well aforesaid, and which shall from henceforth grow, arise, or be renewable from, out of, or in respect of the several Houses and Lands specified in this Schedule, and from, out of, or in respect of all and singular other the Houses, Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, in the Townships of Well and Snape, or either of them, or within the Manor of Thorp Perrow, or elsewhere, in the Parish of Well, save and except the Tythes of all such Houses and Lands which still remain subject, or which are by this Act first subjected to the afore-mentioned Trusts, Rights, or Interests in favour of the Master, Brethren, and Sisters of the Hospital of Well, and to the Payment of the said Portion or Outgoing to the Vicar of the Church of Well, valued at *per Annum*





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